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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 142 No. 14 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 5, 1942

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Volume 142 | October 5, 1942 | No. 14

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Wage-Farm Compromise Bill Passes Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

A compromise wage and farm price control bill was passed by the senate, September 30, in response to President Roosevelt's demand for stronger authority to control the threat of price inflation brought about by the lack of proper restrictions on wage increases and agricultural prices.

The bill also carried with it provisions empowering the President to veto any increases in public utility and common carrier rates that have occurred since September 15, which was construed in some quarters as making possible the rescinding of the recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting a blanket 10-cents per package increase in express charges.

By the terms of the bill the President would be directed to issue a general order before November 1 stabilizing wages, salaries and rates affecting the cost of living and thereafter make adjustments where found necessary to correct "gross inequities" or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

No action could be taken, however, which would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act or the National Labor Relations Act or for the purpose of reducing the wages or salaries for any

—*Continued on page* 84

BEW to Rate Export Deliveries

OPD Washington Bureau

current moves to centralize control of materials distribution in the War Production Board, deliveries for export under General Exports Order M-148 have been made subject to the assignment of preference ratings, by the order as amended September 28 by the Director General for Operations.

The general exports order as amended provides that an order from the holder of an export license issued by the Board of Economic Warfare shall be filled in accordance with the preference rating assigned to the order by BEW. Specific authority to assign such ratings for definite amounts of materials will be delegated to BEW by the Director General for Operations.

Previously, orders from the holders

—*Continued on page* 83

Alien Property Custodian Seizes German Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

The Alien Property Custodian has vested fifty-three patents, the titles of which stood of record in the U. S. Patent Office in the name of Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft for Electrochemische Industrie G.m.b.H.; eleven in the name of Alex Friedmann; thirty-seven in the name of Chemische Farschungsgesellschaft m. b.H.; seventeen in the name of Consortium Fuer Electrochemische Industrie; fifteen in the name of Seitzwerk G.m.b.H.; eleven in the name of Heraeus Vacuum Schmeize G.m. b.H.; thirty-one in the name of Siemens & Halske A.G.; 161 in the name of Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G.; eighty-four in the name of Siemens-Schuckertwerke G.m.b.H., and nineteen other patents and fourteen applications in the name of various persons.

Some of the copyrights recently seized include those relating to Beilstein's "Handbook of Organic Chemistry," and Fritz's "Luminescent Pig-

—*Continued on page* 41

Processed Products Cost Probe Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Stephen Pace of Georgia, introduced a resolution in the house October 1 for an investigation of the difference in prices paid for raw products from the farmers and the prices paid by consumers for the same or processed product.

The resolution provides for the investigation to be conducted by the house committee on agriculture and empowers the committee to issue subpoenas requiring attendance of witnesses and production of books and records. Such an investigation has been agitated by the farm bloc for a long time but this is the first formal step taken in this direction.

Vegetable Oil Rebuyers Restricted by CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

To assure proper limitation of use of crude vegetable oils repurchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation by refiners under order 250, CCC has issued, effective October 1, the following restrictive supplementary order:—

No person shall, without the approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation, use any vegetable oils repurchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to the refiner contract except for the manufacture of edible products, for sale to persons who will use such oils for the manufacture of edible products, or for supplying refined oil to the Commodity Credit Corporation as provided in such refiner contract, and no person to whom any such repurchased oils are sold shall, without the approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation, use such oils except for the manufacture of edible products.

PRP Displacement By Direct Allocation Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

The Production Requirements Plan, set up by the War Production Board as the over-all system of regulating the flow of raw materials into war industries, is facing extensive modifications for 1943 and may be almost completely displaced by a system of direct allocations.

Notice that important changes in the PRP are underway was given September 30 to industry by Ernest Kanzler, Director General for Operations, in a letter forwarding to PRP applicants their fourth quarter PRP certificates. He did not indicate the changes contemplated, but in other quarters it was indicated that in less than six months the PRP will be but little more than a system of keeping the WPB advised on the raw material needs of industries.

Announcing the forwarding of the certificates, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, stated that a landmark had been reached in the efforts of the WPB to regulate the flow of materials. For the first time, he said, a balance has been accomplished in advance between raw material authorizations in the fourth quarter and the estimated supplies and industries thus given reasonable assurances of being able to procure materials in quantities sufficient to fulfill their contract requirements.

In his letter Mr. Kanzler made it

—*Continued on page* 42

WPB Technical Unit Scope to Be Defined

A committee of engineers and scientists to determine the manner in which the projected Office of Technical Development should be set up

W. N. Jones

within the War Production Board has been approved by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. This committee will

—*Continued on page* 84

Davis Heads Program Coordination Division

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills Company, Minneapolis, has been appointed director of the newly created Program Coordination Division of the War Production Board.

Duties of the new division include the development and recommendation to the Vice-Chairman on Program Determination, of an over-all national production program, integrated and coordinated with over-all strategic requirements, to the end that the most effective use is made of national resources. Mr. Davis will be responsible for all program recommendations by the division.

Donald Derby Davis was born in

—*Continued on page* 42

Small War Plants Loan Policy Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The policy to be followed by the Smaller War Plants Corporation in making loans to "little business" from its $150,000,000 fund will be that of directing the loans into those channels which will do most towards winning of the war, it was announced September 30.

If a small manufacturer can show that the money he wants to borrow will help shorten the war, there is a good chance that the loan will be granted, it was stated. The corporation, it was added, is not going to ask for gilt-edge security. The statement of policy follows:—

Loan application forms call for the usual statements as to the financial condition of the applicant and the security available. Applicants must supply this information in detail, but we would like to receive all additional pertinent facts of a general character which will show specifically how the money will help win the war sooner.

In instances where acceptable guarantees cannot be furnished, it may be possible to arrange some sort of control over the funds we lend and in this way get around the obstacle which has prevented loans through other channels.

WPB Forms Rules Governing Special Sales of Idle Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities Regulation No. 13, issued last July to provide uniform rules to govern sales to war industries of frozen stocks of restricted materials, has been amended to exclude any material rationed at retail levels, to include intra-company transfers of material in specified circumstances, and to clear up certain ambiguities which have come to light during the course of operations in the field.

Specifically included within the scope of the regulation by September 23 amendment are sales made in the course of the liquidation of a going business or the assets of such a business. Intra-company transfers are allowed under the same conditions as are sales of the given material.

Schedule A to regulation 13 also is amended to include a number of items placed under priorities control since its issuance, and to alter the conditions under which frozen or otherwise idle stocks of certain materials may be disposed of. The text of the order follows, in part:—

(b) Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation:—

(1) "Sale" of a material includes any public or private sale, auction sale, sale upon foreclosure of any lien or mortgage, or delivery of such material in exchange for money or for any other material and the sale of any warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document evidencing an interest in such material, but does not include the pledge or mortgage or other creation of any lien upon such material or the transfer of possession of such material without any transfer of title.

(2) "Special sale" means any sale except that:—

(i) A sale of any material by any person who regularly in the course of his business sells such material in the same form is not a special sale. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the following classes of sales shall not be deemed to be made by a person who regularly sells material in the course of his business:—a sale by any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, public official or other person acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity (except when made in the course of carrying on the business of an insolvent or bankrupt person or other person whose business is in the hands of such fiduciary or representatives), or any other sale made in the course of liquidating a business or the assets of a business;

(ii) A sale of any material which is being rationed at the retail level by the Office of Price Administration or any other governmental agency is not a special sale;

(iii) A sale of any tool, machinery, or other assembled commercial, industrial, production, agricultural, or household equipment is not a special sale;

(iv) A sale of material which is in the form in which it is used by ultimate consumers thereof and which does not

—*Continued on page* 64

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Oct. 2, 1942	Sept. 25, 1942	Oct. 3, 1941
139.2	**139.2**	**132.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on gum turpentine, gum rosins, rhubarb, imported edible olive oil, domestic casein, mastic, Dalmation type sage, Aleppy green cardamoms, and a variety of other spices and seeds, and high-grade dried blood at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on linseed meal at New York, bloodroot, culver's root, digitalis, lady's slipper, senega, Jamaica ginger, gold of pleasure seed, a dozen or so other spices and seeds.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1942.

British and United States Governments discussing spice reservations for united and neutral nations at approximately present rates.

—V—

Butyl Solvents Prices Ceiled

Effective October 3, ceiling prices per pound established by the Office of Price Administration on acetone and normal butyl alcohol and butyl acetate are as follows:—Acetone, tanks, 14¾c., drums, car lots, 15¾c., l.c.l., 16¼c.; butyl alcohol, tanks, 14¼c., drums, car lots, 15¼c., l.c.l., 15¾c.; butyl acetate, tanks, 14¾c., drums, car lots, 14¾c., l.c.l., 16¼c.

Alkali Prices Issued for 1943

Solvay Sales Corporation, this city, has announced that, effective October 1, contracts for 1943 deliveries of soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine are being written. No changes have been made in price schedules currently effective. Prices for carloads, f.o.b. seller's works, are as follows:—

Soda Ash, 58 Percent

	Per 100 lbs.
Light, bulk	$0.90
bags, paper	1.05
bags, burlap	1.13
barrels	1.35
Extra light, bulk	0.90
bags, burlap	1.13
barrels	1.45
Dense, bulk	0.95
bags, burlap	1.13
barrels	1.35

Caustic Soda, 76 Percent

Solid, drums	$2.30
Flake, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Ground, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Powdered, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
*50 percent liquid, seller's tank cars	1.95
buyer's tank cars	1.925
*73 percent liquid, seller's tank cars	2.00
buyer's tank cars	1.975

* Basis 76 percent Na_2O.

Liquid Chlorine

Single unit tank cars	$1.75
Multiple unit containers, 3 cars or more	2.00
2 cars	2.50
1 car	3.00

—V—

Whiskey Distilling All Put in Alcohol

OPD Washington Bureau

The entire production of the nation's distilled spirits industry will be diverted for war purposes after October 8, the War Production Board announced October 2. Directives have been issued to the industry to ship the entire production of "High Wines" to redistilling plants for conversion to 190-proof industrial alcohol.

Approximately half the industry, by volume, has been converted to making industrial alcohol since early in the year. The new action enlists the output of the other half. The combined output of the entire industry is expected to reach 240,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol a year.

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  Cocoa Butter — Tinfoil
  Coconut Oil Acids — Toluol
  Derris — Tragacanth
  Egg Yolk — Tung Oil
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Buffalo Electro-Chem. Stock Control Seized

OPD Washington Bureau

Stock control of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., producer of 50 percent of the hydrogen peroxide in the country, was seized by the Alien Property Custodian, Leo T. Crowley, October 2. The custodian previously had vested a block of 3,691 German-owned shares of the company, and seizing an additional 2,396 shares the custodian assumed majority control of the concern.

Mr. Crowley said that he had been in conferences with Charles A. Buerk, president of the company, and it is expected that the facilities of the plant in Tonawanda will be expanded in the near future.

Stock control was obtained by the custodian by seizure of 1,596 shares registered in the name of Holding A. G. fuer Merck Unternehmungen Zug, Switzerland, a company on the proclaimed blacklist, and 800 shares held by Margot Francke for the benefit of Ruth von Falkenstein, a national of Germany.

—V—

Bradley Dewey Appointed Deputy Rubber Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Col. Bradley Dewey has been appointed deputy rubber director by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. Col. Dewey is associated with the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., one of the pioneers in synthetic rubber research in the United States, the second company in this country to use rubber latex on a commercial scale and one of the first to substitute synthetic rubber for the natural products.

Holder of the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as chief of the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War I, Col. Dewey has served as a CWS consultant since. He also is a consultant on rubber problems to the Army Quartermaster Corps.. He is a life member of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of many scientific societies.

—V—

Thermoplastics Schedule Deferred for Revision

OPD Washington Bureau

Another postponement, to November 1, has been made in the effective date of the scheduling provision of WPB order M-154 governing uses of thermoplastics. This was announced October 2 by the War Production Board.

M-154 was issued June 27. It sets up a ladder of uses for thermoplastics and provides for scheduling of operations by manufacturers. It was stated by WPB that the order is being revised to "provide proper control for all types of thermoplastics, due to the increased military demand."

—V—

Chemical Referees Name Operating Staff

OPD Washington Bureau

The operating staff of the referee board of the chemicals branch, a board composed of twelve eminent chemists and chemical engineers set up recently to pass on the merits of competing chemical processes, was announced October 2 by the War Production Board.

Dr. Lawrence A. Monroe, Philadelphia, has been named executive secretary to the board, to be assisted by Dr. W. M. Langdon, Elizabeth, N. J. They will devote full time to the work of the board. Cooperating with them on a part time basis will be Dr. Carl Monrad, Dr. A. L. Elder, Dr. C. W. Lenth, E. M. Houts, and Walter Munster. These men are now officials of the chemicals branch in various capacities and will take on the work of the board in addition to their present duties.

These staff members, Dr. Keyes explained, will collect data on various problems for submission to the board and will make preliminary reports on problems submitted to them.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

McNutt, headman of manpower, has announced that the problem of providing medical care in communities rapidly being depleted of physicians by the demands of the armed services for doctors is being given cognizance and that plans for meeting the need for medical care are being developed.

Distributed throughout the industrial areas of the country are more than 300 communities in which the lack of medical care is being felt. This is so in some cases because of the extraordinary increases that have taken place in population, but in many cases, particularly rural areas, shortage of medical service is even more acute because of the entry of physicians into the armed forces.

However, the prospect of the druggists playing an important part in meeting these needs is very slight. No serious thought is being given by the commission of calling upon the druggist to provide medical service; the viewpoint being that he is not competent to perform such tasks and also because State laws in most instances sharply restrict the functions of a druggist.

Nothing is contained in the announcement of the plans being developed as to who is to take the place of the doctor when he has gone to war nor, incidentally, is anything being said about who is going to take the place of the druggist when he is called into the service.

Drum Order Disturbs

The chemical industry was handed more than its fair share of headaches when WPB issued its latest order limiting the use of steel drums for shipping some 230 chemicals, foods, and petroleum products. It is not so much that the industry faces considerable delay in getting substitute containers, chiefly wooden kegs—the keg manufacturers are working round-the-clock trying to keep up with present orders now—as it is the question whether some of the products can be carried in anything but a steel drum.

Dibutyl phthalate, ethyl acetate, and ethyl phthalate are cited as among those products where the use of substitute containers for steel drums raises the question of practicalities. Wooden kegs are of doubtful suitability, and use of glass or earthenware may be too hazardous because of the low flashing-point. Steel drums can not be used for potassium chlorate or sodium chlorate, says the order, while the ICC states that the only bulk package these products can be shipped in is a steel drum.

Industry members feel that not too much consideration was given to some of the more fundamental questions involved in the transportation of the products of the chemical industry before the order was issued, and is hopeful that WPB may shed some guiding light on the practical questions raised by the order before it becomes effective.

Gasoline for Russian Flyers

Germany may eventually take Stalingrad and the rich oil fields of the Caucasus, but the United States is willing to gamble that this can not be considered the prelude to knocking Russia out of the war. The feeling is so strong that Russia will still be on her feet fighting when the Axis raises the white flag that steps have just been taken toward supplying Russia with a giant new refinery to make aviation gasoline.

Within eighteen minutes after Petroleum Coordinator Ickes concurred in plans previously made by the Treasury and the Lend-Lease Administration, Secretary Morgenthau told his procurement officers to begin purchase immediately of the equipment needed for the project and handed a letter of intent—the go ahead signal—to the engineers who planned the project.

For military reasons the equipment will be shipped to an undesignated place in Russia and set up there. The size of the project is also a secret, but Mr. Morgenthau said that the project calls for the dismantling of two small refineries in Texas and the purchase of a much larger quantity of new machinery.

Not Enough Oldsters

Too much hope should not be placed on calling the older men—those too old for the draft—to relieve the manpower shortage pinch in essential industries, because the cold facts of the case as reported by the Bureau of the Census show that the manpower is just not there.

There were 17,800,000 men forty-five years old and over on April 1, 1940, when the last population census was taken, and of this number 13,700,000 were in the labor force at that time. This leaves 4,100,000, and of this number 2,800,000 were classed as unable to work or as inmates of institutions. Of the 1,300,000 remaining, 700,000 were sixty-five years old and over.

This means a reservoir to draw on of only about 600,000. And this in turn means that a tighter policy will have to be devised on granting deferments of the younger men from the draft because of essential occupations.

Congress Stretches Rubber

President Roosevelt's appointment of an overseer to handle the entire problem of getting synthetic rubber production into high gear has not ended the rubber episode insofar as some members of Congress are concerned. These want to know what has happened since then and to be kept abreast of the progress of the program.

The demand comes from Senator Raymond E. Willis of Indiana with a strong backing of the farmstate members who forced the rubber program to a head a month ago. Mere appointment of an administrator to handle the program does not relieve Congress of its responsibilities, says Mr. Willis.

He has introduced a resolution to have the administrator report to Congress every thirty days on the way things are shaping up. Specifically he would report on supplies of crude and synthetic on hand and available substitutes, number of synthetic plants, their capacities and costs, and, most important from the farm bloc's viewpoint, full details on what is to be used to make synthetic rubber—whether grain or oil—and in what quantities in each plant.

Re-enlisting the Great

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and a score or more other patriots of yesteryears are again being called to war. A move has just been started in Congress to haul down the bronze castings of the nation's heroes for melting and building into instruments that will teach the Axis a well-deserved lesson.

Representative William H. Sutphin of New Jersey has proposed the drafting of these men for World War II in a bill directing the Architect of the Capitol to turn over to the Metals Reserve Company all statuary, tablets, and ornamentation found in the buildings and parks under his direction which are suitable for the war effort.

Their likenesses would be retained in plaster and when the war is over those considered of historical or artistic importance would be replaced. The Secretary of the Interior would pursue a similar course with respect to buildings and parks under his jurisdiction.

Government Pay Rates

"Bill" Green, A.F. of L. president, puts forth the novel suggestion that the government should be the "ideal" employer in paying its workers and set a precedent for industry. He believes that government workers are underpaid and that the government

—*Continued on page* 69

Cosmetic Order L-171 Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Two amendments to the toiletries and cosmetics order L-171 were announced in September by the Director General for Operations. The amendment to schedule I is designed to discourage the practice of giving away samples, which are considered uneconomical because they often are wasted or destroyed. The amendment permits a person who distributed samples during 1941 to include the bulk quantity which went into such samples when determining production and sales quotas permitted by the order.

The amendment also permits the unlimited production of all toilet powders which do not contain zinc oxide. Previously, this permission extended only to talcum powders. Other changes in the lists of products covered by the order are technical in nature, and do not alter the restrictions substantially.

The amendment to schedule II is intended to clarify the position of a

—*Continued on page* 95

Cosmetic Cross-Hauling Studied by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Ways to conserve shipping space in the transportation of toiletries and cosmetics and the products entering into their production that could result in some rather extensive changes in existing manufacturing and selling practices of the industry are being explored by the War Production Board with a representative group of the industry.

Officials of the WPB stated October 1 that consideration is being given to such questions as reducing the amount of cross-hauling that takes place in the industry, doing away with unnecessary packages and reducing sharply the volume of samples and possibly elimination of samples entirely.

The problems are being considered by the WPB and a recently appointed (September 28 REPORTER) advisory

—*Continued on page* 90

Anthraquinone Dyes Quotas Are Unchanged

OPD Washington Bureau

Civilian quotas for all anthraquinone dyes for the fourth quarter will remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, under provisions of Order M-103, as amended, issued September 30 by the War Production Board. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use will continue in this category. Other changes effected by the amended order are:—

1. Restrictions on the use of blue and green dyes for coloring leaded gasoline are removed. Primarily affected by this change is aviation gasoline used by the Army and Navy.
2. After November 1, sales and use of metatoluylenediamine in the developing of diazotized dyes is prohibited. Meta-

—*Continued on page* 70

Chrome Chemicals Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions on the use of chromium chemicals were removed September 30 by the Director General for Operations. Order M-18-b, as amended June 27, restricted the amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of pigments, chrome acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather, and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth the amount used in the base period. Revision of M-18-b September 30 removes these restrictions. Inventory is limited to a 30-day supply and regular reports are required on form PD-54.

The action will not result in making available any more chrome chemicals nor will it permit the use of any additional chrome ore in the manufacture of chrome chemicals. The overall amount of chrome that can be converted to chemicals is regulated by order M-18-a.

Furfural Sources Exempt From GMPR

OPD Washington Bureau

Agricultural components of furfural have been exempted from price control, the Office of Price Administration announced September 29.

Products affected include cottonseed hulls, cottonseed hull bran, oat hulls and other agricultural commodities which may be used in production of furfural at a later date. Corn cobs, also used in making furfural, have not been under price control previously, but the other named items were under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

This step, effected through amendment No. 30 to supplementary Regulation No. 1 under the General Maximum Price Regulation, is necessitated by the fact that synthetic rubber demand requires that present productive capacity of furfural be tripled. The amendment became effective October 3, 1942.

A new government plant is being erected in the South, where it is favorably located because the principal

—*Continued on page* 82

OPA Ceils Forty-five Spices and Seeds

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices for forty-five imported spices and spice seeds were announced October 2 by the Office of Price Administration. Dollars and cents ceilings set up in Maximum Price Regulation 231, effective October 7, 1942, leave only twelve spices and spice seeds at previous levels. Prices of 33 other spices and spice seeds are reduced from one to 50 cents per pound below March levels.

This action does not affect retail price ceilings, which remain at levels charged during March under the General Maximum Price Regulation, but it relieves grinders and packers for a squeeze between high costs and low resale prices.

Until this action, sales to packers and grinders also had been under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, prices charged during March, base period under the General Maximum Price Regulation, reflected in many instances a sharp increase above normal prices and the prices of individual importers differed widely.

The terms of the order are defined as follows:—

"Putting into warehouse" shall mean and include the following charges:—(i) transportation charges from dock to warehouse; (ii) handling charges in and

—*Continued on page* 95

Vanilla Bean Prices Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific dollars and cents price ceilings have been established by the Office of Price Administration on all vanilla beans, reducing March ceiling prices about 27 percent. Previously vanilla beans were covered by the individual seller's price ceilings established by the the General Maximum Price Regulation at their highest March, 1942, deliveries.

Ceiling prices are established f.o.b. New York or Philadelphia, since most vanilla beans are sent to dealers in these cities for sorting and grading before they are sold. Maximum prices f.o.b. any other point of entry are to be determined by subtracting from the established New York or Philadelphia price the cost of transportation from

—*Continued on page* 83

Small War Plants Corp. Has Loan Agent, Attorney

OPD Washington Bureau

Frank Prince, since 1933 connected with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, will be chief loan agent for the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Golden W. Bell will be the corporation's attorney. Mr. Bell has been with the legal division of the War Production Board.

BRUCINE ALKALOID
BRUCINE SULFATE
PRECIP. SULFUR.
ARSENIC
THYMOL IODIDE
IODOFORM
WHITE PRECIPITATE
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Symbol of Quality

THIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Chemical Workers Show Slight Gain

Employment Up 0.4 Percent —Payroll Total Gains 0.7% —Both Above 1941 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States increased 0.4 percent between July 15 and August 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 9.9 percent above the corresponding level of 1941. Payrolls showed a gain of 0.7 percent between July 15 and August 15, and stood 26.9 percent above the corresponding level for 1941.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries August 15 was 157.4 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 156.7 for July 15 and 143.1 for August 15, last year. For payroll totals the index number was

—Continued on page 42

Tanners to Analyze Wartime Problems

The program for the annual meeting of the Tanners Council of America, to be held in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, October 14 to 16, has been completed. The meeting's principal emphasis will be the clarification of any problems which may impede the maximum war effort of the tanning industry. The program follows:—

Wednesday, October 14

Chairman's address, Everett W. Pervere, chairman of the board, Tanners' Council of America.

Annual report, Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president, Tanners' Council of America.

"Leather Supply and Demand," speaker, I. R. Glass, economist, Tanners' Council of America; chairman, H. M. McAdoo, president, of the United States Leather Company; commentators, Edward L. Drew, statistician, leather and shoe section, War Production Board and

—Continued on page 41

ODT Makes Exception To 200-Mile Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, issued September 28, an order clarifying and amending an earlier ODT order which extended the agency's permit system and shifted much of the burden of the eastward petroleum movement to large tankcars. The order announced September 28, exception order ODT 7-3, superseded exception order ODT 7-2, and made it clear that, with certain specific exceptions, permits would be required for all movements of crude petroleum and petroleum products in tankcars for distances of 200 miles or less, as measured "over the shortest available published rail tariff route."

The order, which becomes effective October 10, excepts the movement of

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Mica Imports Limited To U.S. Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

Importation of mica from Brazil and India by private persons was ended by the Director General for Operations September 30 in supplemental order M-63-c. Mica has been subject to the terms of the General Imports Order M-63 since March 14, but private importations were permitted to continue under contracts then existing. Arrangements have been made for the purchase and importation of Indian and Brazilian mica by governmental agencies.

The supplemental order prohibits the importation of mica under existing contracts without special authorization by the Director General for Operations, but does not apply to material which had already been prepared and loaded for shipment. At the same time, two other changes in

—Continued on page 74

Totaquine Standard To Be Modified

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1942

Modified U.S.P. standards for totaquine, with a "ceiling" on its quinine content, will soon be issued as official, says Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee. This is the outcome of the conference on the drug in Washington September 1, and was influenced by consideration of the grade of cinchona barks obtainable in the Western Hemisphere, the desirability of devoting high-grade barks to the production of quinine, and the expediency of a narrow quinine content as an assurance of more uniformity in therapeutic value and in price.

The U.S.P. XII standard for totaquine fixes the (anhydrous) quinine content at a minimum of 10 percent. It also requires "not less than 25 percent of cinchonidine and anhydrous quinine combined, and a total of not less than 70 percent of cinchonidine, cinchonine, anhydrous quinidine, and quinine." The proposed standard is stated thus:—

It contains not less than 7 percent and not more than 12 percent of anhydrous quinine, and a total of not less than 70 percent and not more than 80 percent of the anhydrous crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, the designation "crystallizable alkaloids" referring to cinchonidine, cinchonine, quinidine, and quinine.

A.P.M.A. Appoints Committees for 1942-43

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has appointed the various committees for 1942-43. Chairmen of the committees are:—

Arbitration, Ralph R. Patch, of the E. L. Patch Company, Boston.

Catalog simplification, executive, Dr. Chas. E. Vanderkleed, of the McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Contact, Dr. Frank B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis.

Research board of contact, Dr. C. O. Miller of the Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee.

Medical Advisory, Dr. David A. Bryce of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Councilor to U. S. Chamber of Commerce, S. W. Fraser, of the Burroughs Wellcome & Co., (U. S. A.) Inc., New York.

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Federal Wholesale Drug Group Backs Wage and Farm Ceilings

Emphatically stating the belief that wages and farm prices are direct factors responsible for the inflationary spiral, the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association approved the direct appeal of President Roosevelt for inflation-control legislation and favored prompt enactment of such a measure. The association, taking this action in its twenty-seventh annual meeting in this city September 24 and 25, declared that the battle on the home front has two definite objectives:—(1) The assurance of adequate material to carry on the war, and (2) control of the price spiral through the application of price ceilings. It further declared that the pressure for inflation is caused by failure adequately to provide a ceiling on wages and farm prices.

Howard M. Bradbury
Re-elected F.W.D.A. President

With reference to other matters of timely interest the association adopted the following declarations:—

Army Pharmacy Corps

In the belief that the subsidiary nature of the compounding of drugs in the Army of the United States, the overlapping of duties and responsibilities that have resulted, and the need for a pharmacy corps of equal standing and authority with the medical, dental, and veterinary corps, believing further that this will improve the pharmaceutical service as well as the profession, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association heartily endorses H.R. 7432 introduced by Congressman Carl T. Dunham, and S-2690, the complementary measure introduced in the senate by Chairman Robert R. Reynolds, of the Military Affairs Committee.

Payroll Taxes

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association heartily favors the action of the senate finance committee in approving for insertion in the revenue bill of 1942, the freezing of the 1 percent social security payroll taxes through 1943.

An automatic increase of the payroll tax of 1 percent on employers and 1 percent on employees for the old age and survivors insurance fund will go into effect January 1, 1943. The rate will thus be doubled, from 1 percent to 2 percent for employers and employees alike. The extra rates are not needed for social security purposes.

Congress expected the 2 percent rate on employers and 2 percent rate on employees to yield $919,000,000 in 1943; but the present 1 percent rate will provide $972,000,000 this year.

Besides, the Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that a safe and prudent balance in the fund would be three times the probable expenditure for benefits. At the present rate of tax, over a period of four years, 1942-46, the income of the fund is projected to be $400,000,000, more than four times the outgo.

Therefore, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association is not in favor of the increase of 1 percent for both employers and employees in view of the fact that there is a sufficient, safe, and prudent balance already available in the old age and survivors insurance fund invested in government obligations amounting to $3,227,000,000 as of June 30, 1940.

Manpower for Drug Industry

The demand for manpower for both the armed forces and the carrying on of an essential civilian industry is causing much concern to the membership of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association. It is agreed both within and without the industry that the services performed by the drug manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer are vital to the health and morale of the nation, let alone the needs of the army and navy; therefore be it

Resolved:—That the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association heartily endorses and approves any concerted action by the drug industry and the presentation of necessary facts to those delegated to allot manpower, on the essentiality of the services and functions performed by drug manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

The 1942-43 Officers

The association elected the following as its officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Howard M. Bradbury, of the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Washington.

Vice-president, John A. Crozier, of the Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore.

Secretary, Ray C. Schlotterer, 220 Fifth avenue, New York.

Treasurer, Oscar J. Schmitz, of the Snowden-Mize Drug Company, Atchison, Kans.

Members of the executive committee, George A. Raab, of the Providence Wholesale Drug Company, Providence, R. I., chairman; J. J. Dreyer, of the New Jersey Wholesale Drug Company, Newark; Harvey A. Henry, of the Los Angeles Drug Company, Los Angeles; O. W. Osterlund, of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, Philadelphia; O. J. Cloughly, of the St. Louis Wholesale Drug Company, St. Louis.

Sergeant-at-arms, J. Addison Mize, of the Snowden-Mize Drug Company, Atchison, Kans.

The associate members' (manufacturers) section of the association elected as its chairman Paige I' Hommedieu, of Johnson & Johnson.

War and Business

A notable feature of the convention was the joint meeting of active and associate members which comprised the two sessions September 24. This

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Acid 'Trust' Suit Postponement Until After War Asked by U. S.

OPD Washington Bureau

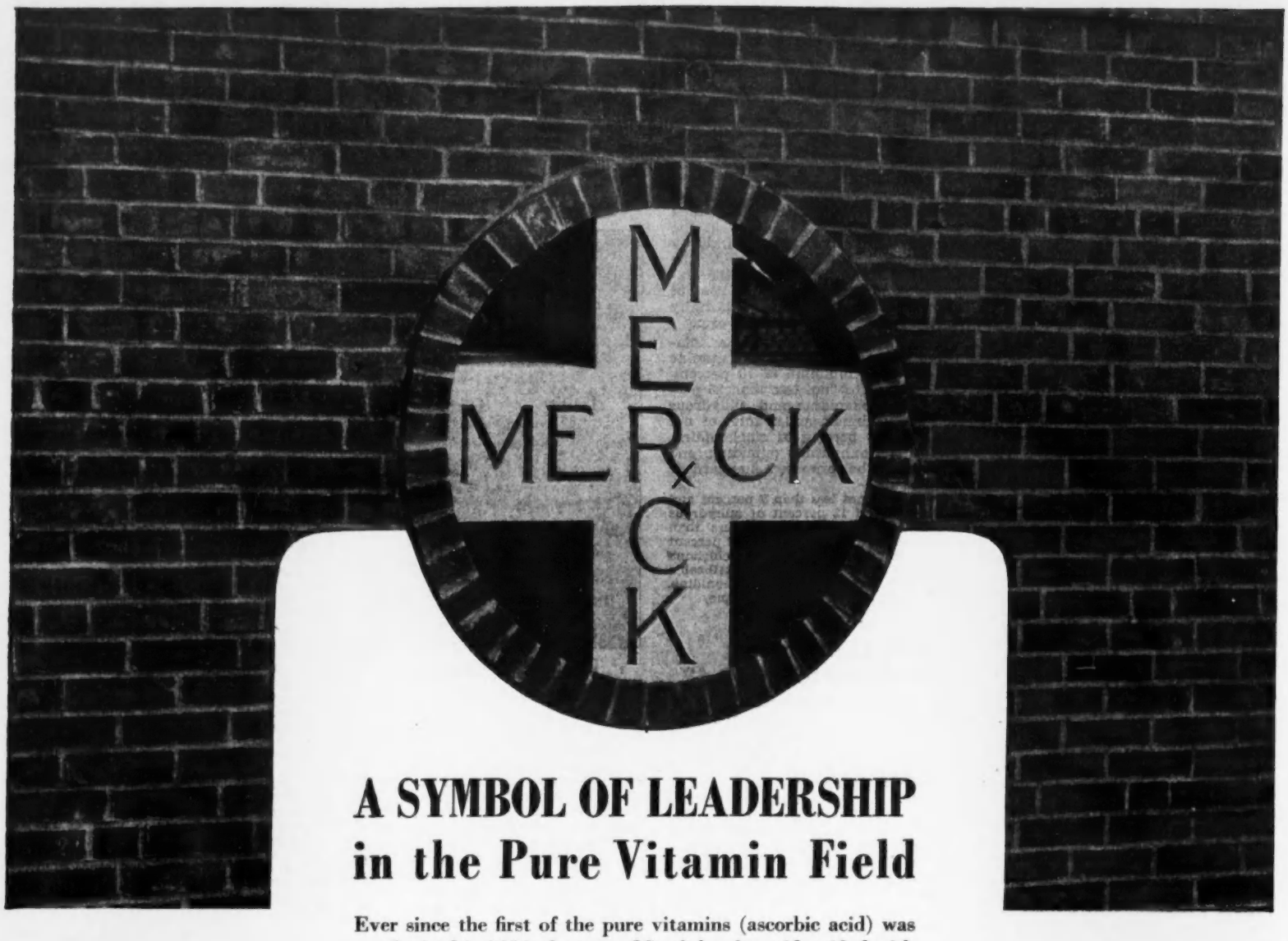
The United States District Court at South Bend, Ind., has been petitioned by Attorney General Francis Biddle to postpone prosecutions of twenty-one chemical companies and sixty-five of their officials, charged with violating the anti-trust laws, until after the war, the Department of Justice announced October 1. The action was taken by Mr. Biddle at the request of Acting Secretary of War Patterson and Acting Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, who notified the Attorney General that in their opinion trial of the case would interfere with the war effort.

Anti-trust law violations were charged in six separate indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury sitting at South Bend on June 26, 1942, citing alleged restraints of trade in the manufacture and sale of formic acid, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, chromic acid, muriatic acid and bichromates of soda and potash. All of these chemicals, the indictments stated, are essential to the war program, and the major part of the domestic output is controlled by the defendant companies. The indictments charged that over a period of years the defendants had conspired and agreed to fix prices, restrict production and control the distribution of the various chemicals in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The companies charged, and the indictments under which they were named, are as follows:—

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., formic acid, sulphuric acid, chomic acid, muriatic acid; Victor Chemical Company, formic acid, oxalic acid; General Chemical Company, formic acid, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, muriatic acid; Innis, Speiden & Co., formic acid; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, formic acid, sulphuric acid; Monsanto Chemical Company, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid; Dow Chemical Company, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, sulphuric acid; Prior Chemical Corporation, sulphuric acid, bichromates of soda and potash; Davison Chemical Company, sulphuric acid; Atlas Powder Company, sulphuric acid; Mutual Chemical Company, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, chromic acid, bichromates of soda and potash; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, sulphuric acid; Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation, sulphuric acid; F. S. Royster Guano Chemical Company, sulphuric acid; Stauffer Chemical Company, sulphuric acid; The New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, sulphuric acid; Oldbury Electro Chemical Company, oxalic acid; the Harshaw Chemical Company, chromic acid; Martin Dennis Company, chromic acid, bichromates of soda and potash; and, Natural Products Refining Company, bichromates of soda and potash.

The Acting Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of the Navy stated in letters to the Attorney General that, in their opinions, the trial of these cases at this time would seriously impair the war effort. In accordance with the procedure established by the President on March 20, 1942, the Attorney General agreed to petition the court for a postponement of the trials until after the war.



A SYMBOL OF LEADERSHIP in the Pure Vitamin Field

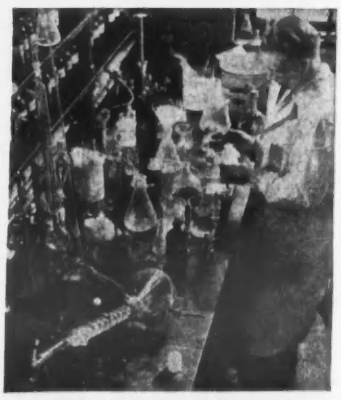
Ever since the first of the pure vitamins (ascorbic acid) was synthesized in 1934, the name Merck has been identified with leadership in the synthesis, development, and production of these vitally important substances.

The growing list of Merck contributions in this field emphasizes the outstanding rôle being played by Merck chemists and their collaborators in making available pure vitamins of known and uniform potency.

The identity of pure vitamins produced by chemical synthesis, and pure vitamins derived from natural sources—in chemical composition, physiologic function, and physical characteristics—is definitely and authoritatively established.

It is therefore possible to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the proportions of the individual vitamins can be readily adjusted to meet the pharmaceutical manufacturer's specific requirements. It is only through the use of these pure vitamins that the high dosages indicated in severe deficiency states can be provided.

Catalytic Synthesis in Vapor Phase



Isolation of a Vitamin

Chemical Assay of Vitamin B_1

Analytical Test in Vitamin Procedure

MERCK PURE VITAMINS

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE U. S. P.
(Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride)

RIBOFLAVIN
(Vitamin B_2)

NICOTINIC ACID U. S. P.
(Niacin)

NICOTINAMIDE
(Niacinamide)

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride)

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY

ASCORBIC ACID U. S. P.
(Vitamin C)

VITAMIN K_1
(2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone)

MENADIONE
(2-Methyl-Naphthoquinone)
(Vitamin K Active)

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL
(Vitamin E)

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Current Market Quotations

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October 2, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50 lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. *08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. *.09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. *.07 - —
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
95.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .50 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.25 - 1.45

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Brenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Capyrlic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,3] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[3] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dma., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .13 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns., lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[5] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 33°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. eqcald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E..gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼

Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[2] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.21.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .34 - —
tankcars .....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .28 - .33
hyd., dms.....lb. .27 - .32
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal..lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs.....lb. No prices
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. *.15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. *.15⅝- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. *.14¼- —

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E... gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G (Replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .60½- —
19 dms.....gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65½- —
tanks .....gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..gal. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks .....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) same l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works..lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works..lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4,6], c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va...ton.90.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a naltonwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua,[6] 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms, c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate,[6] dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .38
kegs .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate,[6] lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate,[6] tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate,[6] kgs., dom.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls.,c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate,[6] 6 bbls. or more, works..lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide,[6] CP, dms....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal,[6] gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50- 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08¼- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - 1.35
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil,[6] dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
Star .....lb. .55 - .56
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal.[3,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - .35
White,[6] powd., kgs., cl.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canada, mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.. ton.30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l.; f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.18.75 - —

B

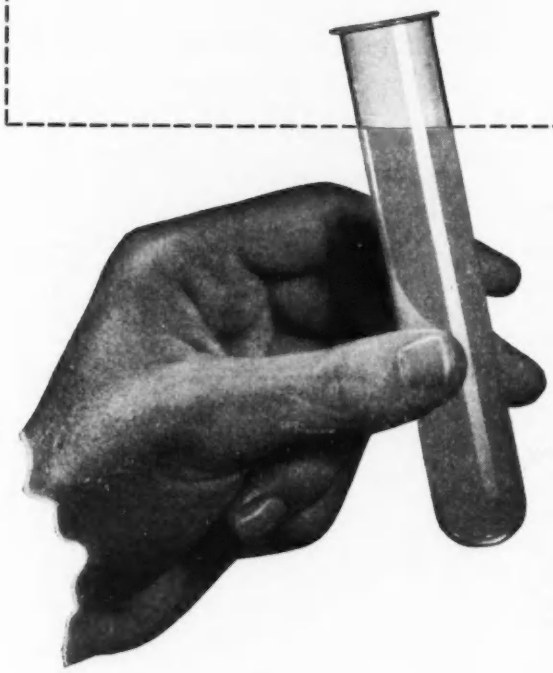
Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.97.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.ton.34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices

QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY...



What do they mean to you?

IN *your* business, quality and uniformity are absolute essentials... in your finished products... and in your raw materials.

One excellent way to make sure you get both those essentials in *every* shipment of pharmaceutical materials that goes into your products—look to Monsanto as your source of supply!

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MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

HELP! Prompt return of empty tank cars, carboys and returnable drums will help speed your *next* shipment of Monsanto chemicals... by helping to relieve critical shortages in shipping equipment.

Bauxite,[4] bulk, mines	ton. 7.00	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Bay rum, bbls.	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb. .12	- .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb. 1.85	- 1.90
Root, bls.	lb. 1.75	- 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.11.00	- —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works.	ton.16.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.	lb. .45	- .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb. .85	- —
5 to 25 lbs.	lb. .90	- —
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb. .70	- —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb. 3.00	- 4.00
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable. works	gal. .20	- —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal. .15	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal. .15	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb. 1.15	- 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb. .23	- .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works.	lb. 1.95	- —
dms.	lb. .55	Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb. .59	Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb. 2.50	- —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb. .22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb. 5.50	Nom.
Formate, cns.	lb. 3.50	- 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb. 9.50	- —
Propionate, bots.	lb. 4.00	- —
Salicylate, bots.	lb. 2.50	- —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.22.50	-33.50
Hydrochloride, cns.	lb.22.50	-33.50
Sulphate, cns.	lb.22.50	-33.50
Berberis root, bls.	lb. .13	- .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.	lb. .55	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .23	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb. .24	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms.	lb. 1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb. 5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.	lb. .51	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb. .33	- .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.00	- —
jars	lb. 2.85	- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 2.60	- —
jars	lb. 2.75	- —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.46	- —
cns.	lb. 3.35	- —
Metal, ton lots	lb. 1.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.	lb. 1.45	- —
cns.	lb. 1.30	- —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.19	- —
cns., kgs.	lb. 3.10	- —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.51	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 3.40	- —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.	lb. 1.59	- 1.63
175-lb. bbls.	lb. 1.50	- —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 2.79	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 2.73	- —
Subgallate, bots, cns.	lb. 1.49	- 1.53
fib. dms.	lb. 1.40	- —
Subiodide, bots.	lb. 4.24	- —
fib. dms.	lb. 4.13	- —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb. 1.29	- 1.33
250-lb. bbls.	lb. 1.20	- —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots.	lb. 2.59	- —
bbls., fib. dms.	lb. 2.50	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.76	- —
fib. dms	lb. 3.65	- —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb. 3.76	- —
cns.	lb. 3.65	- —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms.	lb. 2.40	- —
5-lb. cns.	lb. 3.45	- 3.50
Black,[9] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid.	lb. .14	- —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb. .17	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .17½	- —
2, c.l.	lb. .13	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13½	- —
3, c.l.	lb. .12	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
4, c.l.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
5, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
6, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
7, c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12	- —
8, c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13	- —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, sx deck or sx whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb. .03625	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb. .08	- —
divd.	lb. .08	- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb. .03550	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb. .07½	- —
divd.	lb. .07½	- —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb. .08½	- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .09	- —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .11	- —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .12	- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .15½	- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .16½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .17½	- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .20	- —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .26½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .27½	- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .37½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .40	- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works	lb. .0434	- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb. .04½	- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb. .05½	- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.	lb. .06	- —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .09½	Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls.	lb. .40	- .45
Tree bark, bls.	lb. .20	- .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb. .29	- .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.60.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.67.50	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.	ton.70.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.75.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.75.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.80.00	- —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.46.50	- —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.25	- 2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.50	- 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y. unti-ton.	5.50	- —
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.	5.85	- 5.90
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, bls.	lb. .32	- .35
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb. .85	- .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .86	- —
Celestial, bbls.	lb. .10	- .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Cobalt[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb. 4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	3.30	- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts.	lb. 3.15	- —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts.	lb. .52	- —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .42	- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb. .36	- —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.	lb. 4.00	- —
Victoria, kgs.	lb. 3.30	- —
Methyl violet, kgs.	lb. 2.10	- —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb. .23	- .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis.	lb. .12	- .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis.	lb. .17	- .27
Blue, ultramarine, divd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner.	lb. 1.83	- —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis.	lb. 1.93	- —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Bluefiag root, bls.	lb. .20	- .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs.	lb. 1.67	- 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.	lb. 1.70	- 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.37.50	- —
same basis, Chicago	ton.39.50	- —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works,	ton.44.00	- —
same basis, Chicago	ton.40.00	-42.00
Bone, steamed, dom., fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago,	ton.35.00	-36.00
same basis, Eastern works,	ton.37.50	- —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).		
Boneset beans, bls.	lb. .12	- .13
Borage flowers, bls.	lb. .40	- .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.41.50	- —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.45.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.56.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.61.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.55.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.66.00	- —
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.71.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.50.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.61.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.66.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.60.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.71.00	- —
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.76.00	- —

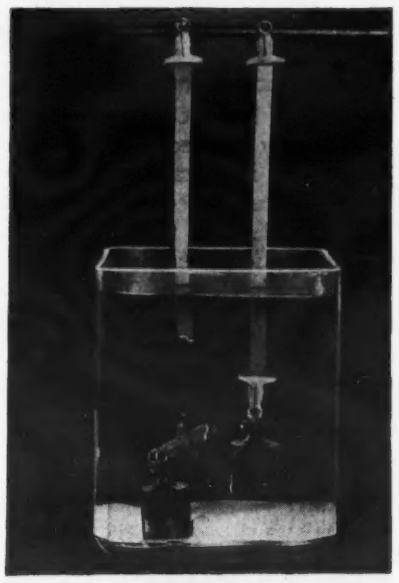
USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb. .11½	- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).

(*Above*) **GUAYULE RUBBER,** processed in plants like the one shown in panoramic views, has entered an outstanding new phase of industrial utility as a tackifier and extender for Buna S. As sales agents for Parras washed and dried Guayule distributed by Rubber Reserve Company, the American Cyanamid Company is now offering this product to American industry.



(*Above*) **WET STRENGTH TESTS** on paper show effectiveness of a new Cyanamid synthetic resin known as Paper Resin No. 605. Both papers have identical weights attached to submerged end. Unbroken strip at right is stock made with new resin, and continues to hold weight after days of immersion. Strip at left, which had not received any wet strength treatment, broke after 3 minutes' submersion.

(*Right*) **HOW A GAS MASK FILTER WORKS** is readily understood from an examination of these external and cross-section views of the canister construction. The chemical filling which filters out gas by absorption is usually a specially activated coconut shell carbon. Every purchase you make of a $25.00 War Bond will supply 9 of these canisters for the armed forces.

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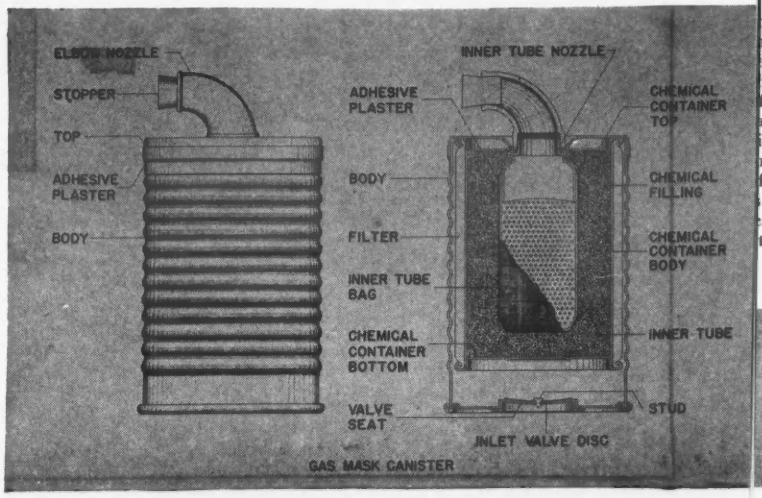


Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs. .20 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown[2], iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .03 - .10
Brown, umber, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[2] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .14¾- —
Butyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ehter).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms.. works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms, works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

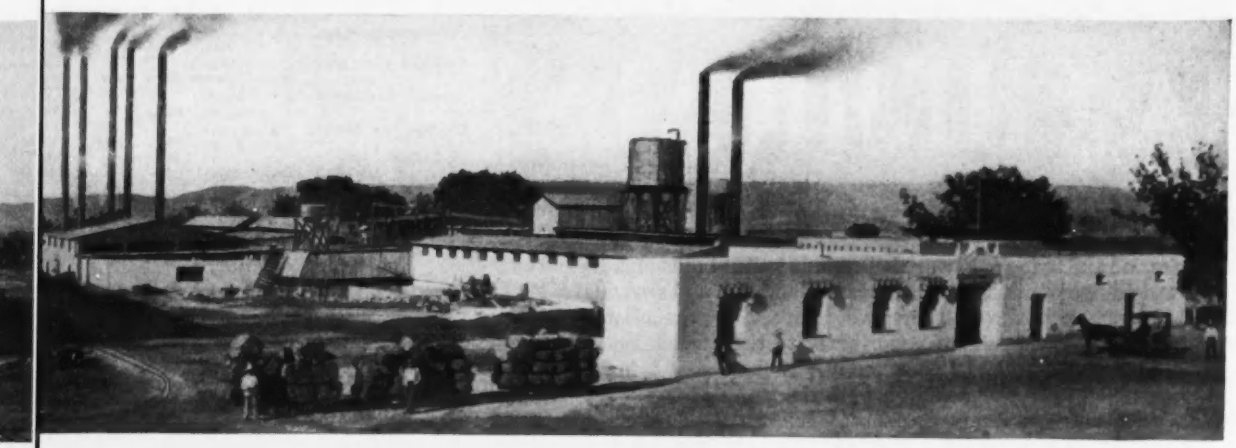
Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Cadmium, iodide, 5-lb. bots...lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs.4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-, 80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .30
Gluconate, USP, grand., 150-lb., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots...lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
afloat, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75



(Above) **BUTTER FOR THE TROPICS** can be safely shipped in the form of butter oil and skim milk powder, dehydrated products which contain all the food nutrients found in butter. C. S. Trimble, of the Department of Agriculture, shows how the butter oil and milk powder can be compounded into good butter with the aid of water and salt.

(Above) **NEW LEVELS OF SAFETY** have been attained in mercury mining operations, by spraying the mine with calcium polysulphide. This inexpensive chemical treatment, devised by Professor Merle Randall, Department of Chemistry, University of California, is reported to have proved highly efficacious in reducing mercury vapor concentration in the mine, and thus removing any serious health hazard. It is reported that there is no risk of generating hydrogen sulphide, provided alkaline conditions are maintained. Photo shows typical quicksilver mine.

(Right) **CHEMICALLY TREATED WOOD CONSERVES STEEL.** Wood impregnated with certain chemicals to render it highly fire-resistant is being used in increasing quantity in industrial construction—releasing steel for other vital purposes. Among the chemicals currently used in the preparation of fire-retardant formulas are ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, borax, boric acid, and zinc chloride. Photo shows use of treated wood in construction of a western aircraft plant, one of many projects in which this useful material is being employed. Thus through the use of chemicals, one of the oldest of materials is given new utility and value in meeting the needs of man.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,5] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97.- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated. cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20 - —

Casein, dom., 80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- —
Import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .85 - .90
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
shortstick, bls.....lb. .75 - .78
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
all thin, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
Import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .27 - .28
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls. c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .98 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N. Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse., lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8¼%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,* small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

. . . . EVEN IN THE DEFENSES OF THE *Sky*

In the fabrication and flying of barrage balloons as well as in the making and operation of a wide range of other war weapons for land, sea and sky, COLUMBIA CHEMICALS play a vital role. They assist in speeding production, improving the quality. And they contribute importantly to the attainment of new and better standards of performance. Thus, today, you'll find COLUMBIA CHEMICALS being relied upon as essential aids in the manufacture of rubber, steel, munitions, chemicals, textiles, soap, paper, foods, drugs . . . practically everything our armed forces use or wear. That's why, if you, right now, have a need for basic chemicals, a need that is vital to victory, you will find it advantageous to call upon COLUMBIA. Here, as always, deliveries are as prompt as the most efficient use of current transportation facilities will permit.

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • SODIUM BICARBONATE • LIQUID CHLORINE • SILENE* CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODA BRIQUETTES MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE CALCENE** • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

*Precipitated Calcium Silicate **Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Cinchonine,* small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .64 - .65
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,* jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove, Zanzibar.....lb. .18 - .18½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,* bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,* powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,* bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8¼%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,* black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,* dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -68.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .23
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,* normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,* 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride,* anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide,* tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,3] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,* black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Copper, sulphate,* 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .11½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for October..ton.35.00 -35.50
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots.....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - 18½
Cresol,* USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks.....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb. None available.
Cyanamid,[2,3] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..... unit-ton. 1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.unit-ton. 1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,* 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .82 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,* common, dom., bbls..lb. .12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .26 - .30
Derris root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,* dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate. l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[2,3] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works.lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether,* dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 16 -
tanks.....lb. .14 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

TARTARIC ACID

Copper Carbonate
Copper Sulphate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Zinc Sulphate
Bichromates
Sodium Hydrosulphite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .33 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Digiygol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilliseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] d m s., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls., lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.12
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
lb.17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
604 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
606 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
609 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .75
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - .
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - .
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .52
232 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .52
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. .....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .47 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methy violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 25lb lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysollin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .98 - 1.00
imported .....lb. .98 - 1.00
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethyldiethanalamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. 1.00 - —
Ethylethanolamine, distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works..lb. .70 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns..lb. .80 - —
undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works..lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns..lb. 1.00 - —
distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .70 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .80 - —
undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.
Ethylidinaniliin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....ton. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, if if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories..ton.69.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.....unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .79
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines, net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0650- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - 04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., divd. N. Y...ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., divd....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax....gal. .092 -
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05¼- —
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Group 2, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05¾- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .03½- .03¾
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .45 - .46
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
medium, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .40 - .40½

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

October ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1942

Improves Qualities Of Yellow Pigments By Heat Treatment

Transparency and Tinctorial Strength Materially Increased

WOODSTOWN, N. J. — Possibility that the well-known high transparency and excellent tinctorial strength of the yellow pigments, formed by coupling the acetoacetarylides with other compounds, can be still further increased is suggested by a recent patent granted to an inventor here.

Describing the results obtained with a yellow pigment produced by coupling tetrazotized 3, 3'-dichlorbenzidine with acetoacetanilide, the inventor claims that the transparency was greatly increased by a suitable heat treatment of the precipitated color before isolating it. The process is expected to increase the utility of this yellow pigment for printing inks.

Acetoacetanilide is produced by U.S.I.

Describes Novel Shampoo For Use Without Water

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A soapless hair shampoo which forms a cleansing and dirt-loosening foam or froth, without the addition of water at the time of using, can be prepared by dissolving a frothing agent in an aqueous-ethanol mixture.

This claim is made by an inventor here, who has obtained a patent on the shampoo. The preparation, according to the inventor, carries away dirt, oil, and foreign matter largely by the flotation action of the froth. For this reason, it is desirable to use a relatively high concentration of the frothing agent. This is made possible, the inventor points out, by the use of the aqueous-ethanol mixture, which has higher solvent power for the frothing agent than water alone. A preferred composition also includes buffer salts to act as mineralizers and pH regulators for the froth.

A bulletin recently issued by U.S.I. outlines procedures for separating and analyzing the volatile constituents of lacquers. Copies are available free of charge — ask for Bulletin SA.

Suggest New Formula For Paint and Varnish Remover

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An efficient paint and varnish remover, which has shown satisfactory results in tests, can be formulated without the aid of benzol, it has been reported here.

The product is said to be a mixture of 25% by-product chlorinated hydrocarbon, 50% acetone and 25% denatured alcohol. A small amount of wax (2 to 3%) is added to the mixture. The by-product chlorinated hydrocarbon used is described as a mixture of the chlorides of methane, propane, and ethane.

This paint remover is said to have been successfuly tested on floor finishes two years old, exterior paints, and synthetic enamel films one year old.

New Method Devised to Study Drying Rates of Lacquer Films

Procedure Simulates Actual Drying Conditions of Protective Coatings, Permits Accurate Determinations in a Short Time

A simple, rapid technique for determining the drying rates of thin films by means of an easily constructed apparatus was recently devised by George Rieger and C. S. Grove, Jr., at the University of Minnesota. The procedure, which may be expected to give new light on the behavior of film-forming solutions, such as are used in protective coatings, has the special advantage of simulating the drying conditions encountered in practical applications, it is reported. Hence the data which can be obtained should be particularly valuable to lacquer formulators.

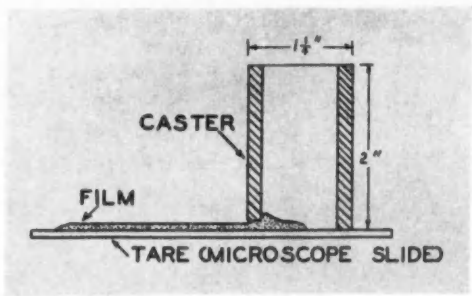

Fig. 1. Film is cast on a glass slide by means of a brass tube, carefully machined and channel-cut at one end.

Fundamentally, the procedure consists in observing the changes in weight of a thin film cast on a glass slide used as a base or tare. The film caster is made from a length of brass tubing. One end of the tubing is machined, and a casting channel is milled out. (See Fig. 1 at left.) A few milliliters of the solution to be tested are introduced inside the caster, which is then moved over the surface of the tare to cast the film. Excess solution is thrown clear of the tare and may be caught in a suitable container.

Test Apparatus

Since the weight of the tare is large compared to the weight of the film, determination of the rate of drying requires an extremely sensitive weighing device. For this purpose, Mr. Rieger and Dr. Grove have employed a Christian Becker air-damped analytical balance, which is provided with a scale attached to a pointer, and ordinarily read by means of a microscope. To simplify the taking of readings, lenses and a source of light are so arranged that the pointer scale can be projected on a screen. (See Fig. 2 below.)

Recording of Values

With this apparatus, the weight of the tare and film is determined and recorded at equally spaced time intervals. At the conclusion of the drying run, the tare and film are removed and placed in a drying oven, then removed from the oven and allowed to stand overnight. This weight is then recorded as the "dry weight."

A series of simple calculations based on these readings gives the necessary data for

(*Continued on next page*)

Alcohols Identified by Conversion to Xanthates

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Alcohols, glycols, and glycol ethers can frequently be identified by a simple procedure involving their conversion to the corresponding potassium xanthates. The xanthates, it is pointed out, have definite melting points and easily determined iodine equivalents, thus making identification a fairly simple matter.

The procedure is described as consisting in treating an aqueous solution of the alcohol to be identified with potassium hydroxide, alcohol-free acetone, and alcohol-free carbon disulfide at a temperature of about 40°. In the case of the monohydroxy alcohols, the xanthates thus obtained are dissolved in acetone, precipitated with ether, redissolved in alcohol, and recrystallized by adding ether.

Melting point and iodine equivalent of the xanthate are then determined. The alcohol undergoing test is identified by comparing these values with known data.

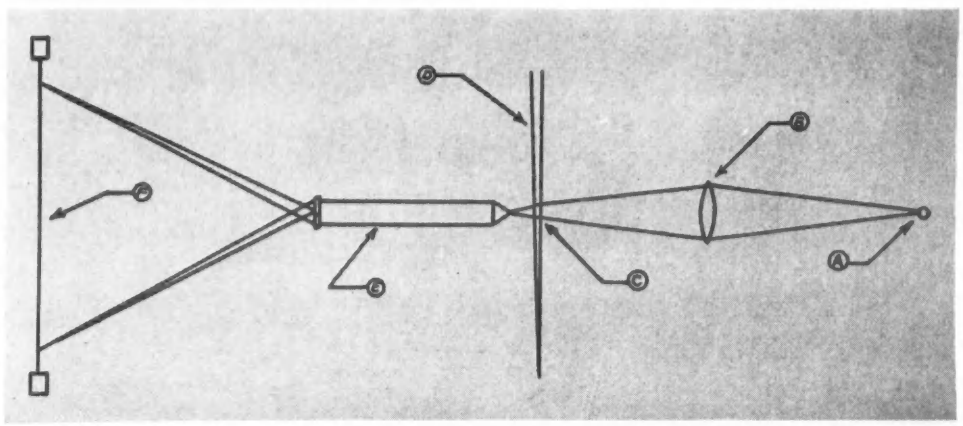

Fig. 2. Optical system for facilitating taking of weight readings during test runs. A, light source; B, condenser lens; C, pointer scale; D, pointer; E, balance lens; F, projection screen.

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October ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1942

Drying Rates of Films Studied by New Method

(Continued from previous page)

constructing graphs of the drying rate. For any drying time T, the total weight W of tare and film is known. Subtracting from W the "dry weight" of the tare and film gives the weight of the volatiles V present in the film at time T. F, the grams of solvent per gram of dry film is then obtained by dividing V by the weight of the "dry" film. The area of the "dry" film in square inches A is determined by a planimeter.

Drying Rate Calculations

The drying rate R is expressed as milligrams of volatiles per square inch of "dry" film per minute. For practical purposes, if readings of W are taken at sufficiently short intervals of T, the drying rates may be calculated directly from the original data as follows:

$$R_2 = \frac{1000\ (W_2 - W_1)}{A\ (T_3 - T_1)} = \frac{\text{mg.}}{\text{sq. in.—min.}} \text{ at } T_2 \text{ and } F_2,$$

where T_2 is midway between T_3 and T_1.

Reproducibility of Results

As a check on the reproducibility of results obtained by this method, Mr. Rieger and Dr. Grove made a number of duplicate runs on a 5% solution of 20 second nitrocellulose in ethyl acetate and plotted the R *vs.* F values. The results are shown in Fig. 3 in the adjoining column. It will be noted that the deviations of the points from the "best" curve drawn through them are small.

The method is described as particularly useful in studying the behavior of thin films of very rapidly drying solutions, while in the case of more slowly drying solutions it offers an opportunity to conduct a number of drying runs in the time formerly required for one. While most of the investigations already conducted with this apparatus have dealt with nitrocellulose solutions, the method is regarded as applicable to the study of the drying rates of any type of thin film, including those in which drying takes place by a combination of evaporation and chemical action. The simplicity and rapidity of the technique are expected to make it a valuable tool of research.

(U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS is indebted to Mr. Rieger, Dr. Grove, and the publishers of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for permission to reproduce this material.)

Urethan to be Included In U.S.P. XII as Aid to Quinine Salt Solubility

Urethan (ethyl carbamate) will be included among the drugs to be listed in the new pharmacopoeia, U.S.P. XII, which will become effective November 1, it has been announced.

Urethan will be used in preparing injections of quinine hydrochloride and urethan, to increase the solubility of the quinine salt and to make a neutral solution, which is employed as a sclerosing solution in varicose veins.

Report Rapid Method for Sulfate Ion Determination

A rapid volumetric method, recently described, for the determination of sulfate ion, offers an interesting illustration of the application of ethanol as a non-solvent, in contrast to its more widespread use because of its excellent solvent powers.

The method involves the use of barium chloride and disodium hydrogen phosphate, with methyl red as an indicator. A concentration of at least 25% by volume of ethanol is said to be necessary to reduce the solubility of barium hydrogen phosphate sufficiently to give good results.

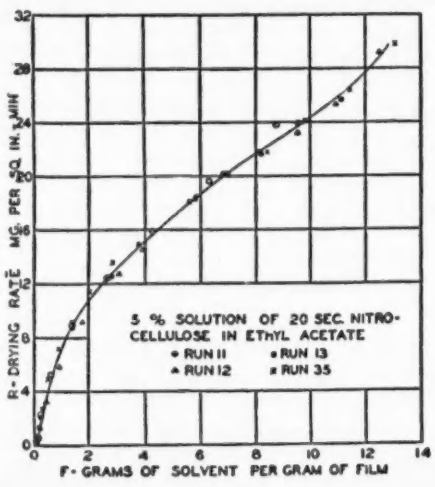


Fig. 3. Results of a group of test runs, undertaken to determine the reproducibility of results obtained by the method.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Colorimetric determinations of pH can now be carried out with less than 0.5 ml. of sample with the aid of a new test set, it is claimed. It is said that turbidity and color in sample do not interfere with determination. Standard range is from 5.2 to 8.6 pH, with accuracy of ±0.1. **(No. 620)**

U S I

Oil of Canada Fir is a new product described as having a fragrant, persistent odor of fir trees. Maker suggests its use in soaps, bath preparations, and similar products. Samples are said to be available. **(No. 621)**

U S I

A flame arrester for the protection of tanks containing volatile, flammable liquids is said to permit free passage of vapors, but to offer a positive stop against flame if the vapors become ignited. Arrester is described as being adaptable also to preventing the propagation of flame along a pipe line carrying explosive gases. **(No. 622)**

U S I

Phosphorescent tape is a new addition to the list of blackout products. Made in 1-inch width with an adhesive backing, it is suggested by the manufacturer for outlining of doors or obstructions, and for cutting into short lengths to make lettering. Activation may be by natural or artificial light. **(No. 623)**

U S I

A water-white liquid is said to be useful in removing paint, enamel, lacquer, or varnish from metallic or non-metallic surfaces. Sprayed on the surface, it is reported to exert a solvent and swelling action, permitting final removal by mechanical means. It is described as non-toxic and non-flammable. **(No. 624)**

U S I

A new corrosion inhibitor is described as a colloidal gel which can be applied by dip or spray to form a corrosion-resisting film in process operations. Maker says that it can also be used as an addition agent in paint. **(No. 625)**

U S I

A chemically resistant paint is said to be capable of withstanding attack by caustic liquors up to 70% concentration, and to be almost completely inert to vinegar and to glacial acetic acid. **(No. 626)**

U S I

A traffic zoning paint has been formulated especially for marking factory floors, according to the manufacturer. It is said to dry for traffic within 15 minutes, to show high resistance to all types of traffic, and to maintain excellent visibility over long periods of time. **(No. 627)**

U S I

Two new bactericides have been added to the group of such substances isolated from fungi. Both of the new bactericides are said to have displayed high activity against gram-negative bacteria. **(No. 628)**

U S I

A photoelectric reflection meter recently placed on the market is said to be adaptable to measuring the reflectance and color of solid surfaces, fabrics, pastes, powders, and opaque liquids. It is provided with a search unit placed on the surface to be measured, so that test specimen need not be inserted into instrument. **(No. 629)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydraus formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-1 De-icing Fluid

*ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	.100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.28
5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.45
import, bgs	.100 lbs.	No prices	
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
30/38, c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
38/82, c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
38 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in car-load lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (S.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
soapiye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture	lb.	.13¾	- —
less carlots, same basis.	lb.	.14¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	- —
Phthalate, dms	lb.	.38	- —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	- —
Gold, U.S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	- —
Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots,	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	- —
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.25	- .27
Goldenseal root, ols	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.28	- .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose	lb.	.08¼	- —
white, loose	lb.	.08¾	- —

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
Green, chrome, reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½	- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼	- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼	- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21	- —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works	lb.	.24	- —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85	- —

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75	- —
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	- —

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.11	- .13
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.30	- .35
strained, cs	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Wood, bls	lb.	.06	- .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.01
Carbonate, fib, dms., 25 lbs	lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.20	- 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
powd., bbls	lb.	.22	- .23
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.33	- .35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	- .55
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.40	- 42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted	lb.	.14¾	- —
No. 2, unsorted	lb.	.12¾	- —
No. 3, unsorted	lb.	.11¼	- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark	lb.	.14½	- —
Boeas, Macassar, light	lb.	.15¼	- —
Loba, A	lb.	.14	- —
B	lb.	.13¾	- —
C	lb.	.13¾	- —
CBB	lb.	.12	- —
CNE	lb.	.10	- —
D	lb.	.12¾	- —
DBB	lb.	.11	- —
Du	lb.	.08¾	- —
DK	lb.	.09¼	- —
dust	lb.	.07¾	- —
MA	lb.	.09¾	- —
MB	lb.	.09¼	- —
WS	lb.	.11¾	- —
Gum, copal, Manila, Philippine, amber sorts	lb.	.10¼	- —
extra pale sorts	lb.	.12¾	- —
nubs	lb.	.13¾	- —
pale chips	lb.	.13	- —
scraped	lb.	.15	- —
seeds and dust	lb.	.08¾	- —
small pale chips	lb.	.11¾	- —
Sambas and white split chips	lb.	.15½	- —
Singapore dust	lb.	.08¾	- —
spirit soluble, CBB	lb.	.12	- —
DBB	lb.	.11	- —
MA	lb.	.09¾	- —
MB	lb.	.09¼	- —
WS	lb.	.12¼	- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine	lb.	.22¾	- —
chips	lb.	.12¾	- —
mixed	lb.	.17¾	- —
nubs	lb.	.18¾	- —
split	lb.	.19¼	- —
Dammar, Batavia A	lb.	.35¾	- —
A/C	lb.	.31¼	- —
A/D	lb.	.28¾	- —
A/E	lb.	.25¾	- —
B	lb.	.34¾	- —
C	lb.	.28¾	- —
D	lb.	.25¾	- —
dust	lb.	.13¾	- —
E	lb.	.18¾	- —
F	lb.	.13¾	- —
dust	lb.	.13¾	- —
Sinpagore, No. 1	lb.	.30¾	- —
2	lb.	.25¾	- —
3	lb.	.12¾	- —
chips	lb.	.23¼	- —
dust	lb.	.13	- —
seeds	lb.	.17¾	- —

Submarine service puts men and paint to the Toughest Test!

OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

RUNNING submerged for many hours . . . even for days . . . turns the inside of a submarine into a proving ground for human stamina and in addition puts the paint applied within the hull to a terrific test.

No part of a submarine is more vital than the battery installation which supplies the power for underwater operation. The paint applied to the batteries is exposed to chemical action as well as conditions of exceptional humidity.

Crown is proud that paints supplied by one of our customers, the Gilbert Spruance Company of Philadelphia, are used for this exacting service. And we are proud that these paints go off to Naval bases and Naval stations at home and abroad in stout 5-gallon pails . . . products of the Crown Can Company. The can with their handy bails that served in time of peace for Spruance Paints needed no change . . . no reinforcement when they went on a war footing . . . for they meet U. S. Navy specifications perfectly!

Just one more example of how Crown Can is serving the nation!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, PHILA., PA.
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN

Gum, damar, East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped	lb.	.09 -	—
chips	lb.	.05¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold scraped	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.07¾-	—
chips	lb.	.11½-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs	lb.	13¾-	—
Rasak, bold	lb.	.22¾-	—
chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs	lb.	.16¾-	—

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Gum, elemi	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	.11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	.12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	2.30	- 2.35
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs	lb.	.11	- .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms	lb.	.14	- .33
Kauri, Bush, bold	lb.	.40	- —
assorted	lb.	.35	- —
chips	lb.	.32	- —
dark	lb.	.18	- —
bright	lb.	.18	- —
BXXX	lb.	.77	- —
B1	lb.	.34	- —
B2	lb.	.30	- —
B3	lb.	.27½-	—
80% chips	lb.	.16	- —
XXX	lb.	.66	- —
1	lb.	.43	- —
2	lb.	.31	- —
3	lb.	.22	- —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins	lb.	No prices	
Locust bean, powd., bbls	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Mastic, cs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs	lb.	.75	- .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs	lb.	.20	- .35
Opium (see O).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	.95	- .97½
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
2 cs	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
3 cs	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs	lb.	.06	- .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	- —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	21.45	- —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	13.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	13.00	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas: frt. equald	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va	ton.	9.00	- —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla	ton.	12.00	- —
Harlem River, N.Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
import, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	5.25	Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2	lb.	.30	- —
No. 3	lb.	.28	- —
No. 4	lb.	.26	- —
No. 5	lb.	.24	- —
paste, bxs., No. 1	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2	lb.	.13¼-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.0385-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0325-	—
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs	lb.	.14½-	.15
Henbane leaves, bbls	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.29	- .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,3], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32	- —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.33	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
fib. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.11	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago	unit.	4.00	- 4.50
Hops, NF, bls	lb.	.26	- .27
Horehound, bls	lb.	.13	- .16½
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.30	- —
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.03¾-	.04
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50	- —
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	37.50	- —
Hydrobromide bots	oz.	37.50	- —
Sulphate, bots	oz.	37.50	- —
Hyperic, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.19	- —

I

Iceland moss, bls	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Ichthyol, bots	lb.	4.00	- —
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, nat., ch	lb.	2.14	- 2.20
synth., paste, bbls	lb.	.16¼-	.19
powd., bbls	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	28.00	-30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs	lb.	1.67	- —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island	lb.	1.35	- 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs	lb.	2.10	- —
jars, 50 lbs	lb.	2.00	- —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, alpha, bots	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
beta, bots	lb.	3.90	- 3.25
Methyl. alpha, 100%, cns	lb.	4.35	- —
Ipecac, root, bgs	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
powd., root, bgs	lb.	1.76	- 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls	lb.	.37	- .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls	lb.	.50	- .55
prime bleached, bls	lb.	.80	- .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys	lb.	.15	- —
djns., 50 lbs	lb.	.16	- —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. cbys., wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.05	- .09
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.07½-	.09
USP X, cryst., bbls	lb.	.07½-	—
kegs	lb.	.08½-	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled	lb.	.06½-	.07
djns.	lb.	.07¼-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns	lb.	.84	- .87
scales, cns	lb.	.77	- .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30	- 3.35
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.52	- 3.57
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms	lb	1.50	- 1.6
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.18	- 3.22
syrup, cbys	lb.	.39	- .49
bots.	lb.	.53	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, powd., kgs	lb	.[illegible]	- .49
cns.	lb.	.32	- —
scales, cns	lb	.82	- .85
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	- —
25 lbs	lb.	.57	- —
scales, cns., 50 lbs	lb.	.59	- —
25 lbs	lb.	.62	- —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cns	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, cs	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).			
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls	lb.	.04¼-	—
dms., 100 lbs	lb.	.06¾-	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.35	- —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.35	- —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.44	- —
200-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.47	- —

Prices on green are the same as for brown.

Iron-ammonia oxalate,[4] bbls	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs	lb.	.25½-	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls	lb.	.23½-	—
dms.	lb.	.25½-	.26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760-	—
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102 -	—
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works	gal.	.45 -	—
10-gal. dms., single works	gal.	.55 -	—
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld.	gal.	.35 -	—
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.35 -	—
Isopropyl ether, dms., 55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.44 -	—
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.25 -	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	- .62
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.52	- .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.40	- .41
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.27	- .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.068 -	—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck	gal.	.11½-	—
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk	gal.	.03¾-	.04¾
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots	gal.	.04¾-	—
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04¾-	.04½
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks	gal.	.06¼-	.07¾
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.11

L

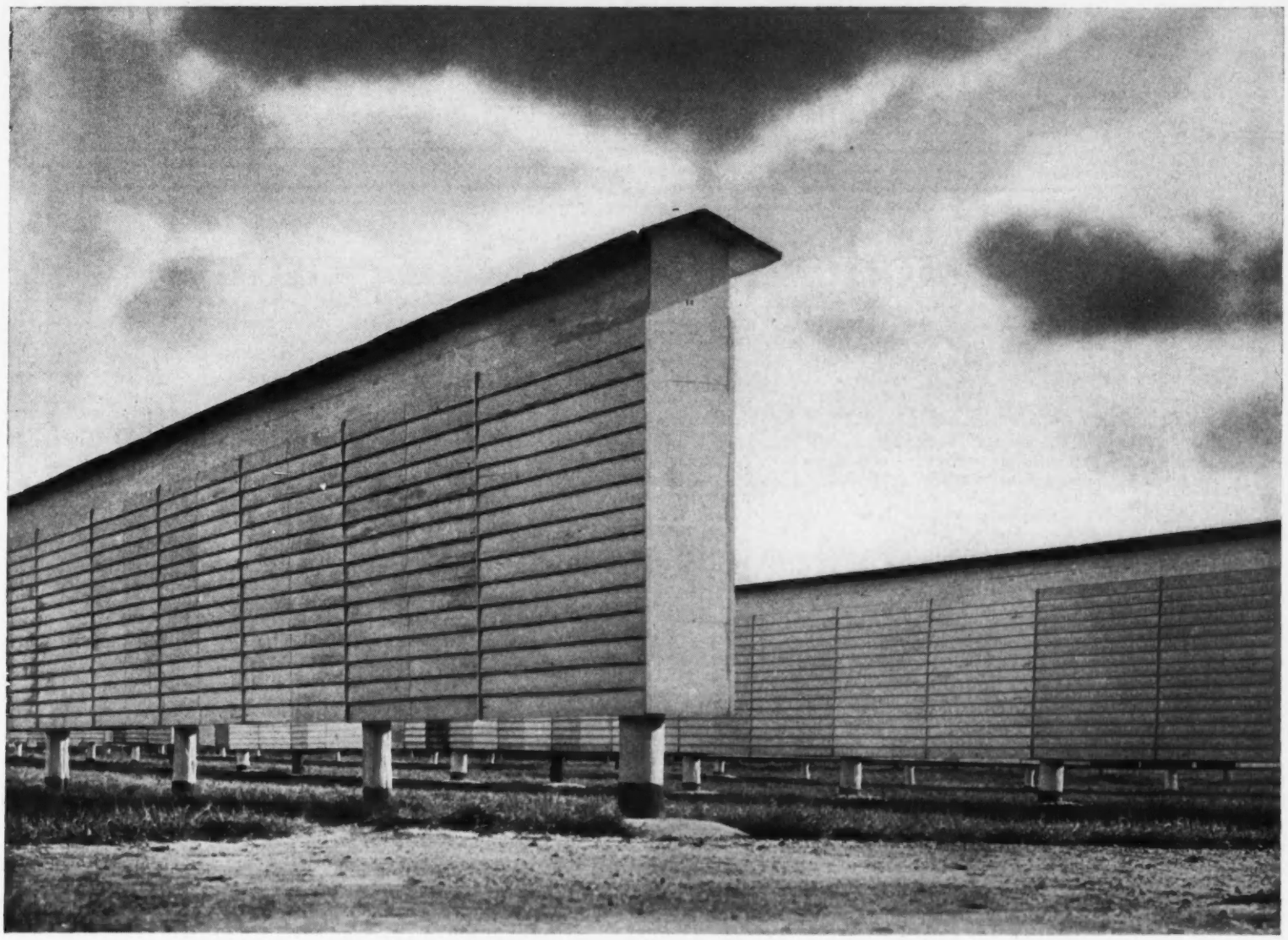
Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	.48	- .50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[5] city, tubs	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Neutral, trcs	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.95
Western, choice, trcs	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Compounds, trcs	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.55	- .56
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.39	- .40
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish	lb.	.32	- .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls	lb.	.40	- .75
medium, bls	lb.	.75	- 1.17
select, bls	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.13¼-	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate, bls., c.l	lb.	.11 -	.12
bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.11½-	.12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs	lb.	.40 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.10 -	—
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22 -	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech	lb.	.23 -	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17¾-	—
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
Lead, red, dry, 97% Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd., Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz, etc	lb.	.11¾-	—
Colo., etc	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	—
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.,	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls	lb.	.12 -	.14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons	lb.	.0730-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0780-	—
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.25 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse	lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse	lb.	.11½-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb	.08½-	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers,	lb.	.13¾-	—
100-lb. kgs., dealers	lb.	.11¾-	—
painters	lb.	.12¾-	—

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .55
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.35	- .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls	lb.	No prices.	
root, natural, bls	lb.	.15	- .20
powder, bbls., bls	lb.	.22	- .26
select, bbls., cs	lb.	1.05	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass	ton.	8.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	8.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal	ton.	13.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va	ton.	7.00	- —
Riverton, Va	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa	ton.	7.50	- —
Adams, Mass	ton.	8.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkley, W. Va	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	8.00	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn	ton.	9.00	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	8.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	8.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	9.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	9.00	- —
Le Roy, Minn	ton.	10.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J	ton.	8.50	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	9.00	- —
Longview, Ala	ton.	9.00	- —
Louisville, Ky	ton.	14.50	- —
Manistique, Mich	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.50	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	9.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	9.00	- —
Newala, Ala	ton.	9.00	- —
Potoskey, Mich	ton.	9.00	- —
Port Island, Mich	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. D	ton.	12.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va	ton.	9.00	- —
Rockland, Me	ton.	9.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal	ton.	16.00	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	9.00	- —
Adams, Mass	ton.	9.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	9.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	9.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J	ton.	8.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	11.00	- —
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
York, Pa	ton.	9.00	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex.	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price.	
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price.	
less than 400 lbs., same basis	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price.	
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers	gal.	No price.	
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
30-50, dms	gal.	No price.	
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd.,	gal.	No price.	
30-50, dms	gal.	No price.	
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
dms., wks., except Cal.	gal.	No price.	



Some of the test fences at a National Lead Company Experiment Station, Sayville, L. I.

WHITE LEADS PUTS "WEATHER-FIGHT" INTO PAINT

Call it "weather-fight," gumption, or just plain durability... basic carbonate white lead gives paint the ability to stand up to the weather, as acres of homes and thousands of tests prove.

Here's part of the answer: white lead makes paint distensible, flexible, elastic, tough... qualities due largely to a beneficial reaction between the oil vehicle and the surface of the pigment particles, commonly known as the formation of lead soaps.

And here's another contributing factor: white lead's range of particle sizes enables it to pack densely, thus reinforcing the film.

Yes, white lead builds ruggedness into paint. It not only gives durability, but also easier brushing and working qualities, improved adhesion, more thorough drying.

There are five Dutch Boy basic carbonate white leads, ranging from a low oil absorption type to one with extra-high hiding and paint thickening power. One of these leads is exactly suited to every need.

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

111—*Extra-high hiding and paint consistency.* **333**—*High hiding and paint consistency, but less than 111.* **H.T.S.**—*Medium-high hiding and paint consistency.* **Carter**—*Medium-low oil absorption white lead, made by the Carter Process.* **Dutch**—*Low oil absorption white lead, made by the Dutch Process.*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: 111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak Street, Buffalo; 900 West 18th Street, Chicago; 659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati; 1213 West Third Street, Cleveland; 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis; 2240 24th Street, San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Company, 800 Albany Street, Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, 1376 River Avenue, Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Widener Building, Philadelphia.

INSIDE NEWS

OCTOBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

Modern Metal Lithography

BY W. N. MISURACCA

Director of Lithography, National Can Corporation

The decoration of metal packages is basically a lithographic process, modern offset lithography being in fact an offshoot of metal lithography.

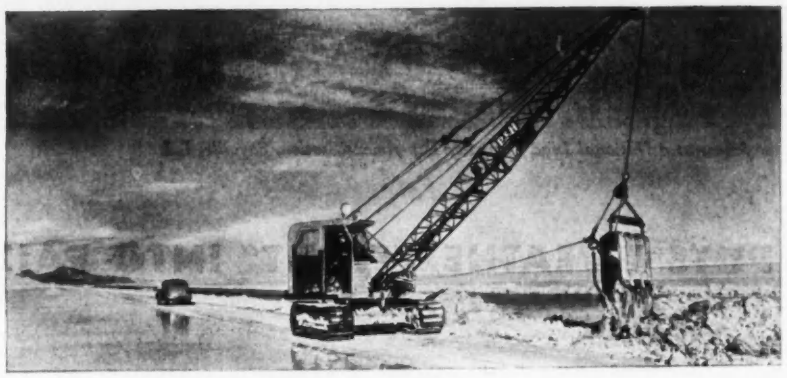
Lithography was formerly regarded as being based on the antagonism between water and grease, but modern research has considerably altered that viewpoint. It can now be said that lithography is not necessarily dependent upon the antagonism between grease and water, but rather on the lack of miscibility between any two substances. The fact that water is still used in the lithographic process as one of the unmiscible substances is because it is easily obtained at practically no cost.

It is this newly accepted theory that has made possible the enormous progress in the use of the photo-mechanical method of reproduction. When used in conjunction with natural color photography, this method gives us a new conception of the possibilities of decorating packages in the future.

Persistently—and unsung—scores of research laboratories are seeking the answer to many everyday problems in packaging. As a result of these combined efforts, a new lithographic printing plate of stainless steel has been developed. It offers definite advantages over the old plates which were made of the softer metals, zinc and aluminum. The stainless steel makes possible a higher speed in lithographing and a considerable improvement in the lasting quality of the printing plate and in the quality of the work itself. Unrelenting research has also produced lithographic inks which possess extraordinary brilliancy and resistance to fading. In some cases, the time required to dry these inks, when applied on a metal sheet has been reduced from the orthodox time of about twelve minutes to three or four seconds.

Today, however, many of these new developments have of necessity been held in abeyance. But a glimpse into the future reveals that one day the can making industry will have finishes which will rival enamels in hardness and appearance. These finishes will possess a phenomenal resistance to various products and will go far toward making a metal container the ultimate in packaging.

Creditable though the accomplishments of the can making industry have been in the past, we can look to the future with even greater expectations of success in the decoration of metal containers. Offset lithography, to which the can manufacturers have contributed so much, will establish new standards of excellence and durability after the war. (207)



Plenty of Salt for Everybody

America need never fear a shortage of salt. While it is being mined or taken from the sea or brine wells in but a few states, with Michigan producing the largest share, it is believed to be almost everywhere. The Great Salt Lake in Utah is often called the world's greatest source. The photo shows a dragline building brine evaporating beds or ponds on the Great Salt Flats. The briny water is pumped into these beds where it evaporates and forms crude salt which is then refined. Most of the salt from this region is produced in this way, which is known as the solar process. Today, salt is playing an important role in war factories. Salt tablets prepared with dextrose, taken orally, are a preventative of heat fatigue—heat cramps and sickness—caused by excessive sweating. Medical authorities say that sweating robs the human body of essential salts which must be replaced to maintain worker efficiency. (208)

Soap Spray Kills Japanese Beetles

One of Japan's more destructive gifts to the United States, the Japanese beetle, may be eradicated by a recently patented spray. The spray contains soap, rosin soap, corrosive sublimate and nicotine. The soaps not only act to emulsify the components so that they may be sprayed, but also supplement the destructive power of the poisons by drying up and clogging the insects' breathing tubes. The spray contains: rosin, 10 lbs.; lye, 1 lb.; fish oil soap, 1 lb.; corrosive sublimate, 1 lb.; nicotine sulfate, 1 oz.

The first three ingredients are boiled in 10 gallons of water until the mixture turns black; the corrosive sublimate and nicotine sulfate are then added in 20 gallons of water. For spraying fruit trees, hardy shrubs, grass and weeds, the mixture should be diluted with two parts of water. For beans and other delicate plants, dilute with three or four parts of water. (209)

According to a recent magazine article, claim has been made that there are 4,000 shades of red, and it is stated that the United States Bureau of Standard recognizes "2½ times" that number. Take your choice!

(Advertisement)

Lime-sulphur solut., Zone 5, dealers, dlvd..gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves. bls..... No stocks

Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Sept. Dec. deliveries..ton.36.00 - —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo..ton.37.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.25 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwurst, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .63
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34

Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —

BY

NATIONAL CAN

OCTOBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

Tannin and Gelatin Clarify Apple Juice

Methods of clarifying apple juice with tannic acid (tannin) and gelatin solutions have been worked out in Canadian research. The two materials are dissolved in water to make separate stock solutions. Trial amounts of these stock solutions are then added to samples of the apple juice, first the tannin solution and then the gelatin solution. The least amount of gelatin to give the desired clarification is selected, and quantities for adding to commercial batches are worked out from the results of the sample tests. Quantities of materials and directions for making and using the stock solutions are available. (210)

A Tight Case Delivers The Goods

Distributors of canned foods don't like to receive them in shipping cases that are split or broken. Shipping cartons that don't stand up usually contain dented cans, and dented cans don't sell readily. Approaching the matter of damaged shipments from an objective viewpoint recently, several canners have found that they were buying shipping containers that were too large. Investigation in the warehouses of one prominent canner indicated that fibre board cartons bought from one of several carton manufacturers gave thoroughly satisfactory service. These particular cartons were supplied in dimensions 1/16 inch less in length and width and ⅛ inch less in height than the cans themselves. The manufacturer contended that only by an interlocking or overriding of the seams of the can could a tight package be obtained. The canner found this contention entirely correct. (211)

Canned Butter Keeps Indefinitely

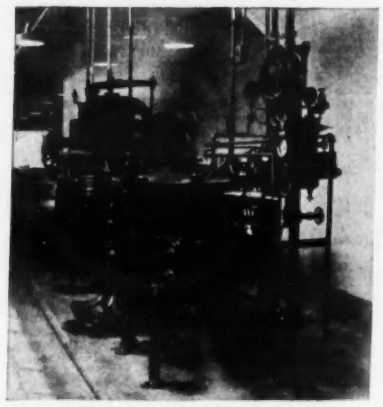
Lack of refrigeration on ships or in storage warehouses need not keep the dairy industry from supplying "butter" to the armed forces and civilian populations in tropical countries, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Pure butteroil and skimmed milk powder can be shipped to tropical countries, held for a year or more, if desired, and then made into good butter with the aid of a little cold water, according to the Bureau of Dairy Industry. The Bureau has recently perfected a method of preparing pure butteroil and packaging it in 2-lb. tin cans so that it will keep almost indefinitely. For large shipments, metal oil drums are considered ideal containers, but wooden kegs are being accepted because they contain no critical materials. (212)

Hormone Sprays Help Save Sugar

Cooperation between growers and canners might help offset shortage of sugar, according to reports on the use of hormone sprays and ducts. In tests, where they were used, it was found that in nearly every case the acid content of the fruit decreased and the sugar content increased. Such fruits would require less sugar for processing. Other advantages also accrued from the use of the hormone sprays, notably fewer drops from fruit trees. (213)

"Research Is Organized Thinking"

National Can Corporation Puts Laboratory Theory Into Everyday Practice



A View in the Processing Laboratory

This complete canning equipment, reduced in size, serves to establish the important connecting link between laboratory theory and sound commercial practice in the canning of foods. Problems of heat penetration, new product compositions, effects on various lacquers and cans made from substitute plates are studied here. (214)

Prolific American female cockroaches raise an average family of 163 offspring during an adult lifetime of less than one year, according to recent studies of the family life of cockroaches. In some cases reproduction occurs in unmated females. Others continue to reproduce for a period of several months to a year after a single mating.

Technical Topics

VEGETABLES — It has been found that blanching of vegetables enables a greater weight of such materials to be filled into cans. But it has little effect on the pressure developed in the cans, provided the cans are heated to a high temperature before the cans are closed. The color of vegetables is not appreciably improved by blanching, but the texture and flavor of certain varieties were better. (215)

QUICKSILVER is now being commercially rectified to a purity of 99.99995 percent by a large American manufacturer of electrical equipment. Chief use of the highly purified mercury at the present time is in power rectifiers, particularly in plants refining magnesium and aluminum. (216)

SERPENTINE SUPERPHOSPHATE is finding application as a fertilizer material in New Zealand in place of ordinary superphosphate. The new material is stated to contain the magnesium and silica of the original serpentine in activated form. The activated silica in the mixture is a definite aid to plant growth. (217)

ERGOT PRODUCTION by artificially infecting rye with the fungus which forms the source of the material is being investigated in Canada. Improvement in agricultural methods which have diminished the amount of naturally-infected rye of late is responsible for the experimental program. (218)

ZINC DUST of high reducing power may be produced by direct electrolysis according to a description in a recent British trade journal. It is declared that the zinc tends to separate in powder form especially from solutions of zincate. (219)

COSMETIC OIL—An essential oil similar in odor to citronella and lemongrass oils is being produced in Kenya on an experimental basis. It is declared to be obtained from the leaves of Leptospermum citratum, a shrub or small tree of the Myrtaceae order which is found in the wild state in Eastern Australia. The oil is stated to be suitable for use in lotions of the eau de cologne type and in soaps. (220)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquirers to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

(Advertisement)

Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.,	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½- —
Other points	lb.	.08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
Magnesium, chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l.	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.,	lb.	.25 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).		
Palmitate, obls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.31 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.40 - —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	.42 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	.60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.20½- —
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14 Nom.
Manganese, dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Maganese resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .10½
precip. dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works.	lb.	.11¼- —
single dms, works.	lb.	.11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory.	ton.	59.59 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	No price
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks
small, cs.	lb.	3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.	lb.	.84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Chilean	lb.	.51 - .52
afloat	lb.	.47 - .48
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .29

Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 13.00 - 13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.92 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[2,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .87 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medci., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton. 70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
biotite c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.
Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .17
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .27 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Me. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz. 10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 37.00 - 39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.60
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
fair, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .05½- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08¾- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, standard density, 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 3.50 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.55 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density neocinchophen is 20c. per lb. higher.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb. 18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 20-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. Nominal.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .70 Nom.
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots... ....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb. 150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb. 120.00 - 150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb. 32.00 - 35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00

Oil, calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 16.00 - 17.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 16.75 - 17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 25.00 - 34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 10.50 - 12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb. 30.00 - 40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.55
dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl. 80.00 - 88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 28.00 - 35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 10.00 12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms. .....lb. .96 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 16.50 - 17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 20.00 - 24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 19.00 - 20.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 12.00 - 18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[5] common, l. bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 - 12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 11.75 - 15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 - 13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 11.00 - 12.75
expressed, cns.....lb. 12.50 - 17.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns., lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1350- .1370
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1390- .1400
5 to 9.....lb. .1430- —
less than 5.....lb. .1450- —
tanks .....lb. .1260- .1280
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .33 - .40½

Oil, mace, dist., cans., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[2] pure, bbls....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots....lb. 300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Olticica,[1,5] liquid, dms....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, 1[2], bbls....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Florida, cns., dms....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 -5.75
West Indian, cns....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05⅝- —
Patchouli, cns....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns....lb. 6.75 - —
leaf, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind....gal. *34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., tanks...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., dlvd....lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks, dlvd....lb. .11 - .11¾
Rose, natural, coppers....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots....lb. No stocks
Sage, Spanish, cns....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370 -1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks....lb. .1090- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns....lb. No stock
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks....lb. .13⅝- —
Spearmint, dms....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
45°, dms....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls....lb. .14¼- —
tanks....lb. .13⅝- —
Tansy, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms....lb. .30 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tong (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots....lb.37.50 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms....lb. .1110- —

Oil, wheat germ., 100 gal. dms., cont., dlvd....gal.10.00 - —
25 gal., dms....gal.12.50 - —
10 gal., dms....gal.13.50 - —
5 gal., dms....gal.14.00 - —
1 gal., cns....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l....gal. .44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l....gal. .44 - .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l....gal. .47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l....gal. .46½- —
l.c.l....gal. .52½- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l....gal. .58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l....gal. .60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l....gal. .57½- —
175/185 vis., c.l....gal. .57½- —
l.c.l....gal. .63½- .66⅔
200/210 vis., c.l....gal. .62 - —
l.c.l....gal. .68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l....gal. .71 - —
l.c.l....gal. .77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l....gal. .78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l...gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls....gal. .65½- —
Francisco, 340 vis., c.l., gal. .72 - —
Oil, white, mineral, f.o.b. San 5 bbls....gal. .77 - —
Russian....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. No stocks
Manila, bots....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.i., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags., c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns....lb.13.65 - —

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .12¼- —
Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore., Wash....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. etc..lb .12¾- —
Ariz., etc....lb .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points....lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock....lb. No prices
Molybdate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs....lb. .09 - .10
Origano, Mexican, bgs....lb. .14 - .14½
Orris root, whole....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .07 - .08⅛

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Orthodichlorobenzene, 100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 -	.10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½-	.06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15 -	.16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bgs	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs	lb.	.39½-	.40
good, bgs	lb.	.39 -	.39½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs	lb.	.46½-	.47
medium, cs	lb.	.45 -	.46
Parachlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracymene, refd., dms	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
128130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715-	—
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810-	—
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860-	—
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930-	—
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.37 -	.45
Paranisidine, dms	lb.	.75 -	—
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls	lb.	.48 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	.21 -	.22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 -	.26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	.27
Passion flower, herb, bls	lb.	.07 -	.08
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.52
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia, points	ton.	36.50 -	—
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Pelitory root, bls	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., divd.,	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., divd	lb.	.33½-	.35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3,	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.06½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gal., G.3	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.0650-	.0655
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.0680-	.0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.11½	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295-	.1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs	lb.	.43 -	.44
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.36 -	.37
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.23½-	.24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
import, bls.	lb.	.96 -	1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾-	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
Yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 -	—
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 -	—
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23 -	—
Illinois basin	bbl.	1.37 -	—
Louisiana	bbl.	.80 -	1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 -	—
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 -	—
Corning	bbl.	1.31 -	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 -	—
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 -	—
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 -	—
S.W. Penn. lines	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 -	—
East	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.48 -	—
Pecos County	bbl.	.95 -	—
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums. Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—

California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Wilbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07¾-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	.07½

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-202 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 -	—
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 -	—

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars	gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.12 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	21½-	—
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½-	—
3, same basis	gal.	.22½-	—
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 -	—
high solvency, aromatic, No. 30, same basis	gal.	.13½-	—
40, same basis	gal.	.13½-	—
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.			
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 -	—

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.P., at refinery, East Coast, N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11	-	—
N. J., tanks.....gal.	.11	-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½	-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½	-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13	-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380	-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15	-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1540	-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1520	-	—
Newark (200 gal.).....gal.	.125	-	—
New York.....gal.	.12	-	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125	-	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½	-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470	-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal.	.24	-	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal.	.11	-	—
N. J., tanks.....gal.	.11	-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½	-	—
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11	-	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal.	.09½	-	—
N. J., tanks.....gal.	.09½	-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06¾	-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.15	-	—
Boston .....gal.	.12	-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½	-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1380	-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440	-	—
Minneapolis.....gal.	.1420	-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11	-	—
New York.....gal.	.11	-	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11	-	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½	-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370	-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14	-	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb.	4.20	-	—
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb.	4.00	-	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13¼	-	—
under 1,000 lbs.....lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.11½	-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.85	-	—
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs., lb.	.87	-	.89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb.	.80	-	—
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb.	.82	-	—
25-lb. dms.....lb.	.87	-	—
50-lb. kgs.....lb.	.84	-	—
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb.	.65	-	—
100 lbs., same terms.....lb.	.67	-	—
50-lbs., same terms.....lb.	.70	-	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb.	.17	-	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb.	4.50	-	5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb.	14.50	-	15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb.	5.00	-	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	8.00	-	15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb.	4.55	-	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10	-	—
commercial, kgs., works...lb.	1.75	-	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb.	20.00	-	22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.	15.00	-	16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb.	.19	-	—
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%..long ton.	2.20	-	—
70%-68% .....lonb ton.	2.70	-	—
72%-70% .....long ton.	3.20	-	—
75%-74% .....long ton.	4.00	-	—
Tenn., 68-66% .....long ton.	4.50	-	—
70% min.....long ton.	5.00	-	—
72% min.....long ton.	5.50	-	—
75%-74% .....long ton.	6.50	-	—
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.			
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb.	.40	-	.44
amorphous, tns.....lb.	.55	-	—
yellow,[6] dms.....lb.	.18	-	.20
cases .....lb.	.23	-	.25
Oxychloride,[2] cyls.....lb.	.15	-	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.11	-	.12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.13	-	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb.	.38	-	.42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb.	.15	-	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb.	.35	-	—
single, bbls., works.....lb.	.40	-	—
kgs., works.....lb.	.45	-	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R—lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½	-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb.	.08	-	.09½
Picrotoxin, bts.....oz.	8.00	-	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz.	3.90	-	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz.	3.80	-	5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.30½	-	.31
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	.63	-	.80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00	-	—
l.c.l. .....ton.	22.00	-	—
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton.	23.75	-	24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb.	.05	-	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl.	6.75	-	7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb.	.12	-	.13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb.	8.75	-	9.60
Poke root, bls.....lb.	.10	-	.11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.25	-	—
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb.	1.05	-	1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb.	.65	-	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb.	.65	-	.67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb.	.09¾	-	.10¼
Turkish, bgs.....lb.	.40	-	.41
Potash abietate.....lb.	.08	-	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb.	.28	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	.31	-	.34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb.	.13	-	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, crvst., bbls., kgs, 300 lbs..lb.	.19	-	.21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb.	.19	-	.21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works, lb.	.09¾	-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb.	.09¾	-	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb.	.10	-	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb.	.27	-	.31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.23	-	.32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works..lb.	.06½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb	.06¾	-	—
hydrated, 33-35%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.03	-	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb.	.03½	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.02¾	-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb.	.14	-	.16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb.	.19	-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.21	-	—

Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½	-	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb.	.03¼	-	.03½
tanks .....lb.	.02¾	-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06½	-	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs .....lb.	.11	Nom.	
powd., kgs.....b.	.08¾	-	.10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb.	.08	Nom.	
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb.	.24	-	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb.	.33½	-	—
100-lb. dms.....lb.	.34½	-	—
25-lb. dms. .....lb.	.35½	-	—
25-lb. dms. .....lb.	.37½	-	—
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb.	.55	-	—
gold, 41% gold, bots., works oz.	14.20	-	14.95
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb.	.34	-	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.50	-	1.52
100-lb. lots .....lb.	1.60	-	1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb.	1.65	-	1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.	1.75	-	1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb.	1.75	-	—
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb.	1.80	-	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb.	.34	-	.36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb.	.72	-	—
25 to 50 lbs.....lb.	.75	-	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	3.46	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.35	-	—

Potash, iodide, bots., or cans..lb.	1.44	-	1.48
dms. .....lb.	1.35	-	1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton.	No prices		
Manure salt, dom., 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton.	.20	-	—
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton.	.21	-	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.	No prices		
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb.	.18	-	.19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls.....lb.	.34	-	—
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb.	.23	-	—
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton.	.53½	-	—
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton.	.56	-	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.....lb.	.40	-	.42
pure, cryst., kgs.....lb.	.40	-	.42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb.	.28	-	.30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton.	No prices		
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works..lb.	.09½	-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb.	.19¾	-	.20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb.	.20½	-	.21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.....lb.	.74	-	.75
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb.	.17	-	.19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.18	-	-
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb.	.07	-	—

Potash, sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls..lb.	.15	Nom.	
100-lb. kgs.....lb.	.17	-	—
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports, ton.	36.25	-	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.....lb.	.75	-	.85
N.F., dms.....lb.	.55	-	.65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb.	.12	-	—
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton.	26.00	-	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb.	.40	-	.42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb.	.45	-	—
100-lb. dms.....lb.	.50	-	—
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb.	.11½	-	.12
Berries, bgs.....lb.	.23	-	.25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb.	.33	-	.45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb.	8.00	-	—
5-lb. cans.....lb.	8.25	-	8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb.	8.75	-	—
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal.	.03	-	.03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb.	1.10	Nom.	
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb.	.04	-	—
600-1,999 lbs.....lb.	.04¼	-	—

SYMBOL of FREEDOM

Silent and awestruck stood the early explorers and adventurers who dared the wilderness to gaze upon the great Falls at Niagara. And year by year in story and legend its fame grew—until Niagara became a symbol of a great and glorious new country. Free, untamed, resistless, it spoke in resounding tones of a land of far reaching spaces... broad rivers... tall mountains... fertile valleys...and boundless opportunities.

Like the river at Niagara, a stream of humanity broke away from its ancient, sluggish ways. It plunged into swift-moving rapids. It flowed through the hills and valleys of America. It built cities and farms, turned desert waste into rich farm lands, created mills and factories, gave birth to a new and better way of life for which we are all fighting and working today. And still this river of humanity flows on! The truth of its progress and its ideals are echoed throughout the world. And still Niagara flows on—symbol of the restless energy, the limitless abundance that is America.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of Chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY FRANCIS CRISS... IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 100-599 lbs.	lb.	.04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100-499 lbs.	lb.	.04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04½- —
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100-499 lbs.	lb.	.04¼- —
imp., Italian	lb.	No prices

Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .18

Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse grd., bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports	unit-ton.	No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
black, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 - —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
white, cs., works.	lb.	.15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan. bbls., works.	lb.	.05¾- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2	lb.	.09½- —
No. 3	lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask.		191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark.	flask.	193.00- —
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	.84 + 13½*
Acetate, cns.	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.	oz.	.60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.	oz.	.78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.	oz.	.86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.	oz.	1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.	oz.	1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.	oz.	.81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.	oz.	1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.76 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns.	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.	oz.	1.07 - .13½
Phosphate, cns.	oz.	.90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.	oz.	.79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.	oz.	.67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.	oz.	.83 + .13½
Valerate, cns.	oz.	.99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.	oz.	1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns.	oz.	.81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.65 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lot.	lb.	.90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works.	lb.	2.35 - —
maroon, works.	lb.	2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.60 - —
50 lbs.	lb.	4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.25 - —
1 lb.	lb.	5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Eosin toner, bbls.	lb.	1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades.	lb.	.12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).		
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .28
Pink, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.40 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs.	lb.	3.09 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works.	lb.	.02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).		
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio.	lb.	.08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.096 - —
Imported, English	lb.	.14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	.70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).		
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs.	lb.	4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	.60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis.	lb.	.03¼- —
Toner, kgs.	lb.	1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	1.05 - —
Turkey, c.l.f. New York	lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis.	lb.	.11 - .40

ONLY 118,300,000 BACTERIA PER GLASS

If milk is improperly cooled at the farm or if milking machines and cans are not kept scrupulously clean, bacteria count rises alarmingly. Milk delivered to receiving stations with a bacteria count over 500,000 per cubic centimeter sours prematurely . . . is not worth pasteurizing!

Quick, positive check of the bacteria count is developed through the use of Methylene Blue in the Reductase Test. An aqueous solution of Methylene Blue colors good milk for 5½ hours.

Not-so-good milk regains its whiteness sooner. If the "dyed" milk turns white within the hour, down the drain it goes!

Methylene Blue is one of many National dyes protecting America's health . . . another product of National Research — research that has expanded into the fields of Coating Resin Chemicals, Synthetic Detergents, Certified Food, Drug and Cosmetic Colors, Biological Stains and Indicators, Anti-Skinning Agents and other products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON . . . 150 Causeway St.
PROVIDENCE . . 15 Westminster St.
CHICAGO . . . 357 W. Erie St.
PHILADELPHIA . 200-204 S. Front St.
SAN FRANCISCO . 517 Howard St.
CHARLOTTE . . 201-203 W. First St.
GREENSBORO Jefferson Standard Bldg.
ATLANTA . . . 140 Peachtree St.
NEW ORLEANS . Masonic Temple Bldg.
CHATTANOOGA . . James Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE. . 730 West Burnside
TORONTO 137-145 Wellington St., W.

BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Red, venetian, bbls., works...lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .2065- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, ogs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shiv't..lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.09 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.14 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Spanish, tins.....lb. 33.50 -34.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls..lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dalmatian type, dom., bls., lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., divd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
Salt, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., divd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.l.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.30 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bxs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .39 - .40*
divd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago .....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .45 - .46
divd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago .....lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, garnet,[2,6] bgs.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,6] cs..lb. .39 - .40†

Shellac, superfine,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
divd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N.[5,21], bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .31 - .32
divd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, divd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 400 mesh, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.lb. .22 - —
10-gal dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal. oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. No prices
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .38
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cans. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cans.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .06¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., divd.....lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equaled....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., divd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼

INDEX TO A PERFECT BATH CRYSTAL BASE

Check over these characteristics of Solvay Snowflake Crystals as the perfect bath crystal base. You'll find that Snowflake is a product no other base can equal.

FOR SALES APPEAL—Snowflake Crystals have that! Tiny, beautifully delicate crystals that women can't resist!

FOR COLORING AND PERFUMING—Colors add beauty to an already beautiful product. Absorbs dyes readily and quickly. Perfumes take perfectly. There is absolutely no "basic" odor to overcome.

FOR READY SOLUBILITY—Use Snowflake. Dissolves almost instantly. Nothing to "rub" on the bottom of the tub!

FOR SOFTENING WATER—With Snowflake, water is so soft that it feels like velvet! Ordinary bath crystals *harden* the water!

FOR MILDNESS—Snowflake is a pure crystalline product that will not harm or irritate the skin!

FOR DETERGENCY—Snowflake cleanses the skin. Makes soap clean much better!

FOR STABILITY—Non-caking. Does not change chemical composition or physical appearance!

FOR FREE FLOWING—Ideal for use in machines!

FOR LOW COST!—A few cents per pound!

FOR BULLETIN—Write for Bulletin No. 224-B "Manufacture of Bath Crystals from Snowflake Crystals."

SPECIAL BULLETIN! TELLS HOW TO PERFUME AND DYE SNOWFLAKE FOR BATH CRYSTAL BASES. FILL IN COUPON!
A special bulletin tells you the details on how simple and easy it is to perfume and dye Snowflake Crystals for bath crystal base. Don't miss this profit making opportunity . . . SEND FOR THIS BULLETIN NOW! FILL IN THE COUPON TODAY!

SOLVAY Snowflake Crystals

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION • 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me a copy of Bulletin, "How to Manufacture Bath Crystals from Snowflake Crystals."

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

City..... *State*..... AG-1042

Soda, arsenite, white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., l.c.l., Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to cutsomer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 los. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —

Soda benzoate, USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[8,4] spot, c.l., works. lb. .07⅞- —
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07⅞- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .18
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Soda, bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

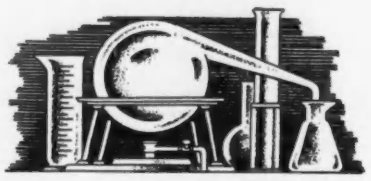
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[8] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[8,4] c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

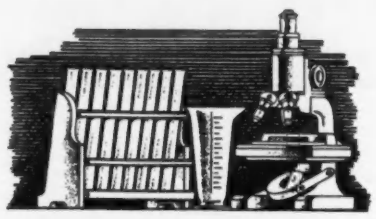
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[8] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[8] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va(ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —

★ ★

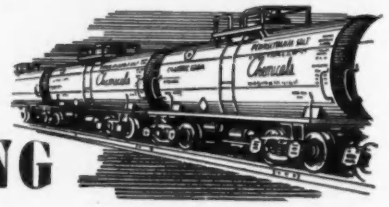
PURITY TO PROTECT YOUR PROCESSES



UNIFORMITY TO SPEED PRODUCTION



SPECIAL TANK CARS FOR EFFICIENT HANDLING



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made by Penn Salt

Penn Salt Caustic Soda will meet your most exacting requirements for quality and uniformity. A double purification process makes it low in salt content, low in carbonates, and extremely low in iron.

The Penn Salt tank cars for liquid Caustic Soda cut handling costs by making unloading easier, safer and more complete. Each is equipped with a protective lining, special draining plates and simple, easily accessible fittings. A dome safety platform and guard railing protect your workmen.

This clean Penn Salt caustic can be supplied as 50% and 72-73% solutions in 8000-gallon tank cars; as a solid in 750 lb. drums; or in flake form in 400 and 100 lb. drums. Our technical staff is at your service to help with problems of handling.

Write for complete information.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Soda, nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports.. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-4 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.20
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The miles are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton. 13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton. 25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Soda, sulphate, NF, VI, dessicated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[5] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, f.t. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works. .lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, ton. 49.00 - —
same basis, Baltimore rate points..ton. 48.40 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17½- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Starch, potato, dom., bgs., c.l..lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz. 30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Strychnine, arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .55 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's .....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea. 72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm, bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea. 30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins., lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton. 16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, refrigeration, cyls., works.....lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
medium, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
poultry .....lb. .07 .07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton. 10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net ton. 12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton. 12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton. 17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton. 13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton. 17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton. 13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton. 24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
ined., extra, tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
special, tanks.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
feeding, unground, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.37 - —
Tankage, import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. Nominal
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[8] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48¼- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine[6] .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.... ....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.... .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons). lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
Titanium dioxide, chalk-resistant l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05¼- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms, works, 55 gals..lb. .57 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .65 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .90 - 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .32 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[3,8,9] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[8] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .96
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Totaquine, USP.....oz. .60 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks .....lb. .07¼- —
Trichlorethylene,[8] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States: Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Tricresylphosphate,[3,6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
single dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.40
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No price
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No price
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09¾- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .80 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .82 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities..gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .67 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .59 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
Urea, import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.. ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb.10.00 - —
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 - —
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins....lb. 6.00 - —
yellow label, tins.....lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs.....lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, African.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16¾- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[3] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, import, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
Import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol,[2,3,6] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .38

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .15¼- .15½
open order.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15¼- .15½
open order.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..cs. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc, [1,6,8] Metal (see Paint market), acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —

Now a plentiful supply at a more than 50% Price Reduction!

VEGOL

richest known commercial source of natural Vitamin E . . . a concentrate of Natural Mixed Tocopherols for pharmaceutical use

Available now at a price reduction of *more than 50%*, VEGOL* offers a remarkably inexpensive, potent and plentiful supply of *natural* Vitamin E.

More suitable for pharmaceutical needs than many of the Vitamin E sources previously available, VEGOL is produced by Distillation Products, Inc., by the same process of high-vacuum molecular distillation that made Distilled Vitamin A Esters** available. This concentrate represents the first successful effort to make available to the pharmaceutical industry the Vitamin E originally present in fresh vegetable oils.

In addition to great savings in purchasing cost, you'll find that pharmaceutical grade VEGOL (40% mixed natural tocopherols) is ideal for incorporation in high-quality medicinal products, either fluid or capsulated; for compounding with other vitamin concentrates or medicines; for biological research purposes; for high-grade veterinary products; and for use wherever a bland, stable and extremely potent Vitamin E preparation is indicated.

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Write DPI now for essential literature on VEGOL'S characteristics, types available, uses and prices. Use business letterhead, please. VEGOL is sold only to commercial or pharmaceutical users.

*VEGOL is a registered trade mark of Distillation Products, Inc.

**Protected by U.S. product patent No. 2,205,925 and more than 50 process patents.

DP INC.

DISTILLATION PRODUCTS, INC.

755 RIDGE ROAD WEST, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
JOINTLY OWNED BY EASTMAN KODAK CO. and GENERAL MILLS, INC.
SALES AGENT: SPECIAL COMMODITIES DIVISION (FORMERLY RESEARCH PRODUCTS DIVISION) GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"Oil-Soluble-Vitamin Headquarters"

Zinc, arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockes..lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.12½	-	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.14	-	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.32½	-	—
25-lb. dms.....lb.	.37½	-	—
kgs. .....lb.	.34½	-	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.35	-	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.75	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.50	-	—
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb.	.30	-	.31
25-lb. jars.....lb.	.36	-	—
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.0315-		—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04¼-		.04¼
tanks, works.....lb.	.0250-		—
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33	-	.37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035-		—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....lb.	.1135-		—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25	-	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.54	-	—
jars .....lb.	4.40	-	—
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[3] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.07½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.07¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
25% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.07½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.09¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09½	-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.06½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.08¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09	-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.09¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.10	-	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb.	No prices		
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb.	No prices		
white seal, cks., ex whse.lb.	No prices		
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.....lb.	.10½	-	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.32	-	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb.	.11	-	.12
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.15	-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	-	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots..lb.	.30	-	—
less than ton lots.....lb.	.31	-	.32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs.	3.60	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.35	-	—
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	3.85	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.60	-	—
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.10	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.85	-	—
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.35	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.80	-	—
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	5.80	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.55	-	—
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	6.05	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.80	-	—
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb.	.08¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½	-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08¾	-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-		—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-		—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-		—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-		—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	-	—
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.24	-	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70	-	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb.	.06¼	-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½	-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb.	.07	-	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb.	3.00	-	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton.	75.00	-	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb.	1.80	-	2.00

Phenol Sale by Catalin Authorized by OPA

The Catalin Corporation was authorized by the Office of Price Administration, September 22, to sell 25,000 pounds. of synthetic phenol to the Marblette Corporation at a price of 23 cents per pound. Sale of the phenol, which has been under allocation control for months, was permited to allow the Marblette Corporation to continue operations while it is converting over to other war production operations.

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A			
Abalyn (methyl abletate), c.l., dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.07½	-	—
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis..lb.	.08¾	-	—
single dms., same basis....lb.	.09¾	-	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.14¾	-	—
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.23	-	—
ton lots, works.....lb.	.25	-	—
single dms., works.....lb.	.27	-	—
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.18	-	—
ton lots, works.....lb.	.20	-	—
single dms., works.....lb.	.22	-	—
B			
Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.28	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.28½	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.29	-	—
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.26	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.26½	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.15½	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.16	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.27	-	—
resin modified BR., 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb.	15	-	-
Bakelite, dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.2770-		—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.2820-		—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.2870-		—
lacquer, BR, 6366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.18½	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.19	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.19½	-	—
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.37	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.37½	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.38	-	—
XK, 14504 dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.33	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.33½	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.34	-	—
single dm., works.....lb.	.34½	-	—
less than dm, works..lb.	.38½	-	—
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.38½	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.45	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.45½	-	—
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works lb.	.46	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.45	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.45½	-	—
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.46	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.33	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.33½	-	—
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.34	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.36	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.36½	-	—
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.37	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.37	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.37½	-	—
Bakelite, phenolic, 9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.38	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.31	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.31½	-	—
9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.32	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.25½	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.26	-	—
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.26½	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.32	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.32½	-	—
14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.33	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.30	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.30½	-	—
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.31	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.3460-		—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.3510-		—
2178, cns., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.3560-		—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.38	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.38½	-	—
resin modified, BR., 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.39	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.22	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.22½	-	—
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb.	.23	-	—
15,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.18	-	—
5,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.18½	-	—
	.19	-	—
C			
"Cumar" resin, AX.....lb.	.06¼	-	—
BX .....lb.	.06¼	-	—
CX, gross weight.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
DX, gross weight.....lb.	.05¼	-	—
EX, gross weight.....lb.	.05¼	-	—
FX, gross weight.....lb.	.05¾	-	—

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

ALBALITH 332,335,392,836 (Lithopones)

CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET — New Jersey Zinc — NEW YORK, N.Y.

Cumar, MH col. 1.....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½-3½ .....lb. .09¾- —
9 .....lb. .06½- —
MS .....lb. .10¾- —
Cumar, P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker.lb. 10¾- —
RH .....lb. .10¾- —
RS .....lb. .10¾- —
V col. ½.....lb. .12¾- —
1 .....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .09¾- —
W col. ½.....lb. .13¼- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1¼-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2¼ and darker.....lb. .10¼- —

"Cumar" resin prices apply in dms., f.o.b. Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —

GLYPTAL

ALKYD RESINS IN WAR SERVICE

Today, G-E Glyptal Alkyd Resin solutions are designed to meet the exacting requirements of wartime jobs. Years of manufacturing experience plus continuous laboratory control make Glyptal products outstanding in war service. Their durability and dependability are helping formulators to save time on war production jobs. And they are especially designed to meet rigid government specifications. G-E quality is constantly maintained.

V ALL OUT FOR VICTORY!

YET, PLANNING FOR THE PEACE TO COME.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Esterol, alkyd solut., B, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
H-1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .19½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .20 - —
PV, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17¾- —
11, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
22, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
22-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .11 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
33, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
44, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
44-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
55, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
562, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
640-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
Esterol, alkyd solution, 1800, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
2185, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .19 - —
2633, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
2728, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
4040, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —

F

Flexalyn solution, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19¾- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works, gal. 2.47 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis.lb. .12¾- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. cars, destination..lb. .18¾- —

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.
Krumbhaar, Maleic 404, 1 to 9 dms..lb. .17½- —
10 dms.....lb .17 - —
carloads or truckloads...lb. .16½- —
Maleic 414, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 506, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 555, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Synthetic Copal 909, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .19½- —
10 drums.....lb. .19 - —
carloads and truckloads....lb. .18½- —

L

Lewisol resin, No. 1, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2L, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10 dms.....lb. .21 - —
1 dm.....lb. .22 - —
18, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
24, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
28, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
33, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. For less than dm. quantities add 5c. per lb. to one-drum prices.

M

Myristilene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lbs., dms..lb. .20 - —
same basis, 200 lb. dms....lb. .23 - —
50 lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. .30 - —
2 lb. samples.....lb. .45 - —

N

Neo-fat fatty acid, 3-R, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
23, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13¾- —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —
Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all states west of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.
Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
hard, 85-95° C, dms., works..lb. .17 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works...lb. .17 - —
10° C, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.
Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.30 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
No. 123, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .09 - —
90, returnable dms., works..lb. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04¼- —

Resins and the War

RESINS are important in the War effort, therefore our research has been successfully directed towards the manufacture of S & W Resins that meet the specifications set up by the Government agencies. Where critical raw materials are involved, we are delivering resins against the proper preference ratings, and whenever possible are maintaining stocks in the large production centers throughout the country so that they are available to manufacturers without delay.

We anticipate having, as before, for use in the production of essential civilian finishes, limited quantities of certain resins that do not require critical raw materials.

THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE

"S & W" ESTER GUM—*all types*
"AROFENE"*—*pure phenolics*
"AROCHEM"*—*modified types*
"CONGO GUM"—*raw, fused and esterified*
"AROPLAZ"*—*alkyds*
NATURAL RESINS—*all standard grades*

* Registered U. S. Patent Office

STROOCK & WITTENBERG CORP. 60 East 42nd St New York, N. Y.

Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.31¼-	—
11¼%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.15¼-	—
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.18¾-	—
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.19½-	—
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.32 -	—
lead 30%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.25 -	—
manganese 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.16¼-	.17¼
10¼%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.27¼-	—
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.16¼-	—
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.19¾-	—
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, east of Denver.			
Nypene resin, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—

P

Palmalene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lb. dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
same basis, 200 lb. dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
50 lb. dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
10 lb. cns.	lb.	.25 -	—
2 lb. laboratory containers,	lb.	.40 -	—
Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.			
Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
10-P, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
46, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
273, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
367, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
540, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Hard No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
25, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
Paranol resin, hard, 25, light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
54-E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
100, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
106-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
200, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 pkgs., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
9 pkgs., dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
500, extra hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
850, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
1600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
1700, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
1750, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
1855, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
3101, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
3645, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
Pentalyn A, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
G, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb	.15 -	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.20½-	—
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
P.H.O., dms., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works,	lb.	.66 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.69 -	.74
resin, clear, ton lots, works,	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84
No. 20, ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84
No. 40, ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works.	lb	.0160-	—

—Continued on page 70

SAVE 50% CARNAUBA with DUREZ 420!

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Priorities Do Not Suffice

Every time there is, in trade convention or governmental conference, a discussion of WPB orders of priorities, limitations, allocations, and the like, it is profusely evident that the average (or typical) businessman has not got a clear conception of the meaning of such things: his business glossary has not accommodated the terms, albeit he is quite familiar with their meanings in the ordinary course of usage. So it is that representatives of WPB are time and again required to point out that a priority cannot produce a material, hence cannot provide a larger supply; that preferences provided by priorities mean nothing when none of the involved commodity is available. The belief that, having been granted a priority on a given article, one is assured a supply persists in spite of rough experience to the contrary.

So, it is difficult for many, if not most, businessmen to understand why governmental war agencies talk about the unsatisfactory experience of the priority system. Anyone spending a day in a WPB office under a continual storm of priority complaints would know. Anyone who has had occasion to try to make a priority work as he thinks it is intended must know that the system is not satisfactory.

To improve matters in this respect WPB inaugurated the ACS (allocation classification system) plan. That was still more incomprehensible than the intervening idea of PRP. So, a new system was thought up: something that somebody likened to a production code, whatever that may be, and which was based on a simplified version of the ACS idea of determining distribution of materials on the basis of the relative volume and importance of their end uses with reference to the needs of war. This has not yet been put in effect; it is not likely ever to be applied. Whether the reason is that the data acquired on end uses were inadequate or that they did not prove what was expected of them has not been divulged. The inadequacy and unsatisfactoriness of similar information sought by WPB have been one of the biggest reasons why its efforts go off the track every now and then.

What is said to be a still simpler but more effective system of learning who should get what and why is being formulated by WPB. Maybe it will be more satisfactory, more useful; something such certainly is needed. There is doubt of such achievement; because the proper, effective distribution of critical materials is 90 percent the job of individual businessmen, of business management. It cannot be done by edict of the limited power which has so far been tried. There is going to be stricter allocation of all sorts of materials, because there must be; distribution is too much out or balance. It will be necessary that businessmen realize what is needed, learn how this can be accomplished, and do all that is required productively, or there will be dictatorial allocation under which civilian needs will get little consideration.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

It Is Informative

It is not alone the fact that priorities do not produce or that price ceilings are not made by OPA but by the seller which puzzles businessmen in their endeavor to fit war program orders to their operations —instead of going at it in the other direction. They are foozled and floored by a hundred ramifications of each of another hundred and more such orders, largely because they are accustomed to make their own policies and to do their own interpreting thereof. They do not readily grasp others' doings.

There was an instructive discussion of these things and their consequences in the N.W.D.A. meeting last week. All sorts of war puzzles were taken apart and put together again — from transportation troubles to the collecting and redistributing of quinine lying around on wholesalers' and retailers' shelves. While the discussions and explanations had a flavor of drugs and related articles, they were basically applicable to all lines of business, as trucks and trains and prices and priorities must be.

That is the reason these discussions and the related commentaries are published in full in this issue of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. It must be recognized that the interpretative responses of the representatives of the war agencies are not official—only written replies to written requests fall into that category—but they are fundamental, and they have the particular value of telling a businessman what he can find out and how to go about the finding—also what he should find out, which is mighty important because WPB and OPA have made it clear that what you don't know about their orders is likely to hurt you much.

The useful information is in the report of the N.W.D.A. meeting, which begins on page 45.

It Is Not Waste

Scrap is not waste; it is a war material, and a mighty important one, too. Metals and rubber are needed for the war effort far beyond what is available as new stuff; furthermore scrap iron and steel are just as necessary as iron ore in the making of the machines of war. So, the drive now in revivified progress to provide the war program with necessary scrap is going better than in its earlier stages; the public is learning that scrap really is needed.

Every office and every plant is a promising scrap mine. Not every one may be a bonanza, but there is pay dirt in all of them. It is good business to get it out; not because there is a profit in such mining except for the necessary middleman, but because the people of the United States cannot afford longer to allow their nation to be second in its war for existence. And scrap is one of the very necessary factors of a change in that respect. Certainly it is good business to maintain the United States of America and its principles and opportunities!

Yes; it is good business to provide scrap for the scrappers. It is a business to which every businessman must apply himself assiduously. There is need for the gathering of scrap in every community, a bigger need for its concentration at a convenient point, and the biggest need is for its speedy transportation to the places where it will be prepared for war. Those are jobs for businessmen. The measure of their doing is a challenge to the best talent of business.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

So You Can Find It

There was printed in Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter during the first half of this year—as is customary in any and all periods—many an item that many a reader will want to refer to many a time in days to come. In this broad category are references to and texts of orders by WPB, OPA, BEW, FTC, and all the other governmental alphabetic agencies which have to do with the war program, the regulation of business under drug, insecticide, and other laws, or its restriction under the antitrust statutes. There are also news items of recurring interest and special market commentaries or talkies from Washington that will be informatively useful on various occasions and under a variety of circumstances.

Also in the twenty-six numbers of volume 141 of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter were gathered economic tables of production and consumption, economic helps to the finding of new markets for hundreds of materials and to the introduction of substitutes and replacements for materials that had been lost to many, if not all, their markets.

All of which is but a lead, not to the high and continuous usefulness of this publication—that is adequately known throughout the English-reading world. The object of this lead is the comprehensive index which has been prepared, covering what is popularly known as the editorial content of the Reporter issues of January 5 to June 29, 1942. A copy of this index will be sent, while the limited supply holds out, to any requesting subscriber without charge, in order that he may be equipped to find what he certainly is going to want.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

THE Nation is preparing to defend itself from fire that may be caused by incendiary bombs. Equally vital is the need to prevent the slowdown of war production by fires that may result from sabotage or ordinary causes. And, at this time when we are facing material shortages, replacements in the home and elsewhere must be reduced to a minimum.

The seriousness of the situation has been recognized by every organization concerned with fire safety, and, for the first time, the sponsors of Fire Prevention Week are joined, this year, by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, which is charged with civil protection in wartime.

By virtue of the President's proclamation, the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense now calls upon the entire Nation to heed the danger of fire, a danger which threatens our lives, menaces the security of our homes, and waits, ready in an instant, to sabotage our war industries.

OBSERVE FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 4th—10th

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Heavy Chemicals

Allocations Prominent in Heavy Chemical Market as October Makes Debut—Indications Point to Tighter Chlorine Supply Conditions—Chrome Chemicals Order Revised

The demand for heavy chemicals going directly into war production channels remained at a rather good level last week but new business from regular consuming quarters continued very quiet. Allocation orders became effective October 1 on copper chemicals, white and yellow phosphorous, cyanides, melamine, guanidin, and dicyandiamide.

Shipments were being withheld by producers of copper chemicals who were awaiting word from the War Production Board concerning October shipments. Under allocations for October, normal users of chlorine are to have a considerable tonnage taken away from them, it is reported, since most of this material is to be shipped to concerns working on government orders.

Restrictions on the use of chrome chemicals have been removed by revision of order M-18-b. This order, as amended June 27, restricted the amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of pigments, chromic acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather, and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth of the amount used in the base period. The revision will not result in making available any chrome chemicals, as the overall amount of chrome that can be converted to chemicals is regulated by order M-18-a.

The International Tin Committee has set export quotas for the remaining major areas under its control at 105 percent of agreed tonnages until further notice, continuing the percentage now in effect. This action is considered to have virtually thrown open the production flood-gates for countries still under United Nations' control.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 87.5 the week ended September 26, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 83.9 percent in the previous week and 105.9 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Demand remains quiet. Material under allocation. No change pricewise.

Alumina Sulphate.—Factors receiving inquiries in light volume. No change in market tone. Prices hold unchanged.

Aluminum.—New dimout lamps for New York subways will have bottom half treated with an outer aluminum coating. New bulbs, of which 100,000 are required, will replace present bulbs which are similarly shaded but with a black coating of soda silicate.

Alum, Ammonia. — Position same. Price schedules confirmed.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Production of additional types of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment prohibited by amendment to WPB Limitation Order L-38.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Production of industrial storage batteries very heavy with government taking large quantities. Sal ammoniac prices unaltered.

Ammonia Bifluoride.—No new features in market. Tone unchanged. Prices steady.

Antimony. — Demand unchanged from recent levels with material under industry control. Prices stabilized.

Antimony Needles. — No change in level of consumers' requirements. Quotations steady.

Antimony Oxide.—Material attracting only slight interest. Allocations rule. Price schedules maintained.

Arsenic, Red.—Practically none to be had due to tight import situation. Some former consumers now using substitutes.

Arsenic Trisulphide.—Largely taking place of red arsenic, no longer to be had. Prices show no change.

Arsenic, White.—Allocations govern transactions. Tone unchanged. Prices same.

Barium Chloride.—Some consumers taking fairly good amounts. Demand from others light. No change quotably.

Bleaching Powder. — Production heavy. Demand in proportion. Producers holding prices steady.

Calcium Chloride. — Consumption below expectations due to good rainfall in some sections of country. Quotations hold unchanged.

Carbon Dioxide.—Production of ad-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Tin

The International Tin Committee, which has regulated most of the world's output of this metal under a seven-nation agreement, has virtually thrown open the production floodgates for countries still under United Nations' control.

It is reported that the committee, in a gesture to preserve its machinery for post-war control, has set export quotas for the remaining areas under its control at 105 percent of agreed tonnages until further notice, continuing the percentage now in effect. The committee said, however, that the quota would be adjusted "if any territory should to able to exceed this amount."

The concession applies to Bolivia, the Belgian Congo, and Nigeria, whose prewar permissible annual exports were 46,490 tons, 13,390 tons, and 10,890 tons, respectively.

The four signatories to the present agreement are Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

United Kingdom production has been around 1,500 tons annually, but since the start of the war, efforts have been made to revive the tin mining industry in Cornwall, with an ultimate goal of 10,000 tons annually.

Stocks in the hands of the United Nations were held in reserve until mid-1941, but war demands have since been such that everything possible must be done to make the sources remaining in Allied hands fill the gap caused by Japanese conquests.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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ditional types of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment prohibited by amendment to WPB Limitation Order L-38.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Government needs heavy. Price structure very steady.

Chlorine.—War needs consuming large amounts. Material under rigid priority control. Market tighter with normal users having considerable tonnages taken away under October allocations. Quotations very steady.

Chrome Acetate.—Restrictions on use of chrome chemicals removed by revision of M-18-b. Order, as amended June 27, restricted amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in manufacture of pigments, chromic acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather, and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth amount used in base period. Inventory is now limited to thirty-day supply with regular reports required on Form PD-54. Action will not result in making available any more chrome chemicals, nor will it permit use of any additional chrome ore in manufacture of chrome chemicals. Overall amount of chrome that can be converted to chemicals regulated by order M-18-a.

Chrome Cake.—Restrictions on use of chrome chemicals removed by revision of M-18-b. See Chrome Acetate.

Cobalt Acetate.—Demand remains light. Allocations rule. Quotations confirmed.

Cobalt Hydrate.—No change in position. Transactions governed by allocations. Prices same.

Cobalt Oxide.—Supplies allocated. No new features in market. Price structure shows steadiness.

Copper.—Market tone unchanged. Copper chemicals now under allocation. Prices unaltered.

Copper Chemicals.—Now under allocation control. Producers withholding shipments awaiting word from WPB concerning October shipments. Allocation order, which became effective October 1, was revised to permit farmers to obtain these materials for soil treatment, insecticides and fungicides without PD-600 forms. Good export inquiry. Factors fear Latin American countries may turn to Great Britain for material. Reason? Less red tape.

Copperas.—Consumers' takings light. Tone unchanged. Pricewise, no alterations.

Cryolite.—Material now under allocation and use control. Both natural and synthetic covered by order and may not be delivered, received or used without specific WPB authorization.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture. — Now under allocation. Prices show no change.

Diorthotoluolguanidin.—Under allocation, effective October 1. Pricewise, no change.

Diphenylguanidin. — Supplies allocated since October 1. Quotations same.

Ethyl Chloride.—Interest slight. Factors adhering to price schedules.

Feldspar.—Demand good from glass industry. Material quotably unchanged.

Ferric Sulphate. — Market position shows no change. Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Fluorspar.—New developments lacking. No alterations pricewise.

Glauber's Salt. — Factors report volume of inquiries light. Prices confirmed.

Lead Acetate.—Priorities rule. Call light from all quarters. Quotations show no alterations.

Lime.—Market devoid of new developments. Price schedules steady.

Lime Sulphur.—Volume of business transacted at recent levels. Factors' quotations show no change.

Manganese Arsenate.—Requirements apparently very light. No fluctuations quotably.

Manganese Chloride.—Material in very light call. Prices maintained.

Manganese Dioxide.—Quiet prevails. position unaltered. Prices same.

Nickel Oxide.—Material under allocation. Interest slight. Factors holding price schedules steady.

Nickel Salt.—Allocations rule. Demand light. No change quotably.

Paris Green.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices steady.

Phosgene.—War demand at satisfactory level. Price schedules show no change.

Phosphorous, Red.—Market position of amorphous material shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Phosphorous, Yellow.—Supplies allocated since October 1. Prices same.

Potash Chlorate.—Allocations rule. Material also under full priority control. New features lacking. Quotations steady.

Potash Cyanide.—Call for material at quiet level. Tone unchanged. No fluctuations pricewise.

Saltcake.—Market featureless. Demand quiet. No change quotably.

Saltpeter.—Good call from war operations. Meat packers requirements light. Shipping conditions hold exports down. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Antimoniate.—Demand very slack. No change as regards price schedules.

Soda Ash.—Rayon industry reported to be taking good quantities. Demand from paper manufacturers and petroleum industry light. No change pricewise.

Soda Bisulphite.—Interest at low levels. Quotations show no change.

Soda, Caustic.—Good quantities reported to be taken by rayon industry. Paper manufacturers and petroleum industry requirements below expectations. Price schedules show no change.

Soda Cyanide.—Postion unchanged. Call for material very light. Prices same.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Light demand against long supplies. Prices confirmed.

Soda Metasilicate.—Demand continues at low levels. Factors report no movements pricewise.

Soda Molybdate.—Nothing new. Quiet prevails. Quotations show no alternations.

Soda Phosphate.—All's quiet. Pricewise, no change.

Soda Pyrophosphate.—Quiet market devoid of new features. Material quotably unchanged.

Soda Silicate.—Dimout lamps in New York subways, the bottom half of which are shaded with a black coating of soda silicate, are to be replaced with 100,000 new bulbs similarly treated with an outer aluminum coating.

Soda Stannate.—New developments lacking. No fluctuations pricewise.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Light demand. Prices same.

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LIQUID SULPHUR DIOXIDE ...by

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Soda Sulphide.—Market tone remains quiet with dealers continuing to offer material more freely. No price changes.

Soda Tungstate.—Light call. Prices show no change.

Strontium Nitrate.—Quiet prevails. Quotations unaltered.

Sulphur Dioxide.—No change in quiet market position. Price schedules steady.

Tin Salts.—International Tin Committee has set export quotas for remaining major areas under its control at 105 percent of agreed tonnages until further notice, continuing percentage now in effect.

Trichlorethylene. — Tone quiet. No change quotably.

Uranium Oxide. — Demand very light. Prices show no alterations.

Zinc Carbonate.—Interest at low ebb. Prices same.

Zinc Chloride. — Light interest. Supplies at rather good level. Quotations unaltered.

Zinc Cyanide.—Interest continues slack. Quotations maintained.

Zinc Sulphate.—Factors report no pick-up in demand. Quotations confirmed.

Acids

Heavy chemical acids remained at recent quiet levels over the past week insofar as new inquiry was concerned. Deliveries were made at a generally satisfactory level and the call for material from concerns working on government contracts was at a good rate. Restrictions on the use of chrome chemicals have been removed by revision of order M-18-b.

Abietic.—Position unchanged. Quotations same.

Acetic. — Supplies in good volume. No let-up in war demand. Quotations steady.

Acetic Anhydride.—Tone unaltered. Price schedules show no change.

Battery. — Production of industrial storage batteries heavy.

Chlorsulphonic.—No fluctuation in demand. Prices continue steady.

Chromic. — Restrictions on use of chrome chemicals removed by revision of M-18-b. Order, as amended June 27, restricted amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in manufacture of chromic acid and several other items and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth amount used in base period. Inventory is now limited to thirty-day supply with regular reports required on Form PD-54.

Formic.—New features lacking. Inquiry light. Prices same.

Lactic.—All's quiet. Quotations unaltered.

Mixed.—Demand light. Price schedules continue steady.

Muriatic. — No new developments. No changes pricewise.

Nitric.—Market position tight. Price schedules show no change.

Sulphuric. — War needs consuming large quantities. Production in heavy volume but occasional shortages noted among normal consumers. Price schedules firm.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—The market for sulphuric acid is without changes, this product continuing under a ceiling which varies with practically every producer, since it is based on the highest price at which sales were made last March. The differences, however, are small. An approximation of prices follows:—98-percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66-degree, $16.95; 60-degree, $14.13 per ton; oleum, a high grade acid used for munitions as well as in agriculture, $19 per ton. As before, the production is hardly able to keep up with the government and outside demand, and at least some of the buyers who are not protected by contract find it by no means easy to secure their requirements.

Insecticides

The market position of the various insecticides was about unaltered over the week past. A shortage of those items essential in combating pests which prey on the cotton crop is reported. It is authoritatively stated that sulphur appears to be the only material for this need of which there is likely to be an abundant supply available. A public hearing to consider the advisability of revising the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include North Carolina will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, at 10:30 a. m., October 15, in

—*Continued on page 42*

Tanners to Analyze Wartime Problems

—*Continued from page 7*

Julius G. Schnitzer, chief, leather staff, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"A Job for the Leather Industry," speaker Harold Connett, chief, leather and shoe section. Textile, Clothing and Leather Branch, War Production Board. Chairman of the round-table discussion will be E. Carle Shotwell, of the Helburn Thompson Company.

Afternoon Session

"The Outlook for Plant Concentration," speaker, Henry A. Dinogar, Division of Civilian Supply, War Production Board; Chairman of the round table discussion of the subject will be H. H. Sawyer, president of Sawyer Tanning Company.

Thursday, October 15

"Price Controls," speaker, Bernard F. Haley, acting director, textiles, leather goods and apparel section, office of Price Administration; Chairman of the round table discussion of the subject will be William C. Hunneman, jr., president, of the William Amer Company.

"Tanning Materials and Machinery," speaker, A. F. Hayes, chief, Tannery operations unit, War Production Board. Chairman of the round table discussion will be Dr. Fred O'Flaherty, director of Tanners' Council Research Laboratory.

"What's Ahead for Taxes," speaker, Ellsworth Alvord, chairman, tax committee, United States Chamber of Commerce. Chairman of the round table discussion will be Charles P. Vogel, president of the Pfister & Vogel Tanning Company.

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Griffin Chemical Names Strom Sales Manager

Virden A. Strom, formerly in charge of the special products department of the Tide Water-Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, has joined the Griffin Chemical Company, San Francisco, in the capacity of sales manager.

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SALVAGE YOUR FACTORY SCRAP

Alien Property Custodian Seizes German Patents

—*Continued from page 3*

ments." Various issues of Gasschutz and Luftschutz, Die Gasmaske, and Luftschutz. Others are being seized as quickly as they can be identified and their usability determined.

Any person interested in reproducing any scientific or technical text or treaties the copyright to which is owned by an enemy, or who knows of any such work which should be made available in the interest of the war program, should get in touch with the Alien Property Custodian at Washington, D. C.

- - - —V- - - —

Dr. W. D. Turner, assistant professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the council of The American Institute of Chemists, caused by the death of Dr. Henry G. Knight.

Throughout industry—in metal working shops, textile mills, food manufacturing plants; in hotels, hospitals, restaurants—cleaning problems are met at every turn. And just like other problems, they must be dealt with efficiently, promptly, economically.

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CLOTHES are brighter, cleaner, last longer when cleaned by laundries and dry cleaning plants that use Diamond products. In the highly specialized laundry fields, Diamond Sodas, Sours, Liquid Blue, and Standard Silicates are widely used, while progressive dry cleaners for many years have employed Diamond Carbon Tetrachloride and Diamond Dry Cleaner.

Brown Co. Chemical Sales Div. Moves to Portland, Me.

Brown Company's chemical sales division has been moved to 465 Congress street, Portland, Me. Brown Company's chemical plants, together with its pulp and paper mills, are located in Berlin, N. H. The sales division has previously been in Boston. William H. Barry is sales manager of the chemical division, and will make his headquarters at the Portland address.

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Chemical Workers Show Slight Gain

—*Continued from page 7*

232.6 for August 15 and 230.8 for July 15 and 181.5 for August, last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries August 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	1942 Aug.	1942 July	1941 Aug.
Employment	145.3	142.2	133.1
Payroll totals	214.4	204.3	158.1

Relative employment in the chemical group of industries was 8.3 percent above the average of all industries. Relative payroll totals were 8.4 percent above the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 Aug.	1942 July	1941 Aug.
Chemicals	193.5	195.2	180.1
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	64.8	60.5	70.9
Druggists' preparations	163.2	161.5	135.7
Fertilizers	96.9	93.8	89.6
Paint and varnishes	126.2	126.2	144.8
Petroleum, refined	134.7	133.9	127.9
Rayon and allied products	306.6	309.1	329.3
Soap	83.1	83.4	97.4

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 Aug.	1942 July	1941 Aug.
Chemicals	310.2	313.4	247.2
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	70.7	65.5	65.1
Druggists' preparations	213.7	207.7	165.0
Fertilizer	119.4	118.4	90.8
Paint and varnishes	162.0	161.6	171.5
Petroleum	187.8	186.5	159.1
Rayon and allied products	400.8	392.6	368.2
Soap	121.9	121.7	135.1

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic nonmanufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons this year:—

	Employment 1942 Aug.	Employment 1942 July	Payroll totals 1942 Aug.	Payroll totals 1942 July
Metalliferous mining	80.6	81.4	105.4	100.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	51.4	51.9	66.8	66.1
Crude petroleum producing	56.9	57.4	63.2	63.4
Dyeing and cleaning	123.6	126.9	105.6	116.8

Heavy Chemicals

Insecticides

—*Continued from page 41*

order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine revision may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. The Secretary of Agriculture has information that white-fringed beetles, insect pests dangerous to agriculture and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but known to be present in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have been found to exist in North Carolina. The public hearing will consider the advisability of revising the quarantine to include North Carolina and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from that state, or regulated portions thereof, of soil, sand, clay, peat, or muck, independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other things; and such other articles or materials as may be determined to present a hazard in spread of the beetle.

Calcium Arsenate.—Good call for material. Quotations unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Only light interest. Pricewise, no change.

Methyl Bromide.—Rules for supervised use of methyl bromide in connection with Japanese beetle have been modified by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. No change quotably.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Estimated annual consumption of nicotine sulphate solution, rotenone dusts, and sulphur is 20,272,000 pounds. Prices steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies remain in light volume. Quotations rule unchanged.

Monsanto Co. Promotes Wilson and Hetzel

James A. Wilson has been promoted to assistant plant manager of the Trenton, Mich., plant of Monsanto Chemical Company. He was formerly superintendent of the company's Carondelet, Mo., plant. In his new post he will work under Edward A. O'Neal, jr., plant manager. Eugene M. Hetzel has been named superintendent of the Carondelet plant to succeed Mr. Wilson.

PRP to Be Displaced By Direct Allocation

—*Continued from page 3*

clear that the PRP is not to be abandoned suddenly, and said that the evolution is to be a gradual process that will be virtually complete by the second quarter of 1943. He added:—

The Production Requirements Plan now in effect will continue, therefore, through the fourth quarter and, with some important modifications, through the first quarter of 1943. A more complete modification will be possible for the second quarter of 1943. Industry will be informed well in advance of contemplated changes.

In the meantime, many adjustments are being made in the military and civilian end-product programs, contractors are being advised of such changes and the programs are being adjusted to the available materials as rapidly as full information is obtainable. This process will continue during the fourth quarter of 1942 and the first quarter of 1943, so that industry will find schedules and available materials coming into balance.

His latter statement is believed to be significant, for it is understood that the important production officials, including Ferdinand Eberstadt, newly appointed vice-chairman of the WPB in charge of determining schedules and programs and regulating the flow of materials, are looking with favor on a plan for allocations of materials to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and lend-lease, in bulk to be allocated by them to their contractors.

End-Use System

With substitution of a system of direct allocations for the PRP system of regulating materials flow, the probabilities of abandonment of allocation classification system—end-use symbols—are believed to be almost certain because they no longer then would be necessary.

The classification system, requiring the use under priorities regulation 10 of end-use code symbols on purchasing orders, was set up last June to provide production officials with a means of tracing the course of raw materials from the raw materials producer to their ultimate end product.

Mr. Nelson's statement accompanying the letter of Mr. Kanzler outlined some of the difficulties encountered in attempting to bring raw material authorizations into balance with supply and also carried the announcement that the PRP application forms for the first quarter of 1943 have been approved, and will be mailed out as soon as they are received in quantity from the printer. The schedule for the January-March, 1943, quarter calls for receiving applications and returning the certificates to applicants some time in advance of the beginning of the quarter.

Davis Heads Program Coordination Division

—*Continued from page 3*

Wyoming, Ill., in 1888. He studied engineering at the University of Michigan. He was chief engineer of the Hayes Wheel Company, Jackson, Mich., for the year ended 1912, then joined the engineering staff of Suffern & Sons, New York. The next year he went to the Detroit Trust Company to conduct accounting, production and engineering investigation. In 1915 he became factory manager of Hale & Kilburn Company, Philadelphia, and a year later undertook production supervision for Hart-Parr Company, Charles City, Ia. After a short term as executive secretary of the milling division, United States Food Administration, in 1917 he joined the U. S. Army Air Service, serving as a major until after the World War. In 1919 he became manager of the industrial department of the Liberty Bank and the New York Trust Company, New York. Three years later he was made secretary of the Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis. He held positions of secretary and treasurer of the company until being named vice-president and treasurer of General Mills, Inc., in 1928. He has been president of General Mills since August 14, 1934.

Buy War Bonds

Substitutes and Extenders

Information on the Replacement of Scarce Materials and the Eking Out of Short Supplies

Tenth Instalment—Fully Protected by Copyright

Agar
To replace the Japanese material—Agar from algae growing along the Southeastern coast of the United States, especially *Gracilaria confervoides* (L.) Greville.

Aloes
As a deterrent of finger-sucking by children—Sucrose octa-acetate.

Aluminum
As a heat-insulating material—Glass fiberboard.
In die-casting shapes—Zinc.

Benzol
In paint and varnish removers—Dichloroisopropyl ether.

Bitter Drugs
As stomachic tonics—Sucrose octa-acetate.

Castor Oil
In hair dressings and other cosmetics—Glyceryl monoricinoleate.

Ceresin
In various technical applications—Flexo wax C.

Chrome Pigments
In rust-preventing prime coatings—Chromatized zinc oxide or white lead; lead aluminate.

Cocoa Butter
As a base material in cosmetic preparations—Dika fat.

Coconut Oil Acids
As soapstocks or cosmetic bases—Fatty acid blends C, CH, and CW.

Derris
As a source of rotenone—Devil's shoestring (*Tephrosia virginiana*).

Egg Yolk
In ice cream, candies, and similar food products—Soybean lecithin.

Glycerin
As a humectant, softener, or solvent—Yumidol.
In stamppad inks—Glyceryl monoricinoleate.

Nickel
As construction material of corrosion-resisting tubing—Karbate products.

Olive Oil
As a culinary oil—Refined rice oil.

Red Lead
In rust-preventing prime coatings—Zinc tetroxychromate.

Rubber
As a coating and impregnating agent—Resistoflex PVA (a synthetic resinous material).

Sago Flour
As a sizing agent in the finishing of twine—Algin preparation.

Stearic Acid
As a plasticizer in compounding rubber or synthetic elastomers—Theop.

Tartar Emetic
For the control of gladiolus thrips—Sodium-antimony lactophenolate.

Thymol
As an odorizing antiseptic—Di-isopropylmetacresol.

Tin
As a coating for containers—Lactic acid lacquer.

Tin Alloy
As a bearing metal—Lead-antimony-arsenic-copper-tin alloy.

Tinfoil
As a moistureproof packing material—Zincfoil.

Toluol
As a solvent in fast-drying varnishes used as special adhesives—Solvesso I.

Tragacanth
In pharmaceutical applications—Methylcellulose.

Tung Oil
As a hard-drying oil in coatings—Alk-oil A; kukui oil; wresinate Z; 710 oil.

Vegetable Gums
In hair-settings and other cosmetics—Abopon.

Vegetable Waxes
In waterproofing or polishing compositions—Monostearin.

Wool-Grease
In industrial applications—Sublan.

Zinc Oxide
In cosmetic powders—Ursolic acid.

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National Wholesale Druggists' Association

Sixty-Eighth Regular Meeting

New York, N.Y., September 28 and 29, 1942

This year's meeting—the sixty-eighth—of the National Wholesale Druggists Association was compressed—streamlined in more modern terminology—into two busy days. The concentration, dehydration, or whatever was especially productive of good results; although it must be noted that the pressures of the times had more than a little to do with the character of the contributions in reports and discussions to the convention's proceedings.

The convention, at the recommendation of the board of control went on record in favor of association programs and individual efforts directed to the following objectives:—

1. Providing adequate pharmacal service for the public through support of colleges of pharmacy.

2. Preservation of the small, independent units of the drug business, wholesale and retail.

Lee Wilson Hutchins
Retiring N.W.D.A. President

3. Reduction of lines by elimination of slow-moving items.

4. The proper training of new help to offset the drain of war's demand for men on the personnel of the wholesale drug trade.

In view of conditions, especially in transportation, attendance at the convention was notably large, the official registration totaling more than 850. Attendance at the business sessions set new records in size and in manifestation of interest. The "Victory" banquet was attended by about 1,650 persons.

No opinion was reached on whether a regular convention would be possible next year. The decision was that, if a gathering was possible, it be held in New York and be of the type which had proved so successful this year.

Official Summation

Presentation of committee reports was condensed in keeping with the idea of the meeting. The headquarters office omitted its customary supplemental review of the year's activities. These and the convention's routine business were, as customary, summed up in the report of the board of control presented by George Van Gorder, chairman, and approved by the convention. This summation was as follows, some of the matters being more extensively treated later on in this story of the meeting:—

President's Address

President Hutchins in his address has presented a thoughtful exposition of the position which our industry occupies in today's wartime economy. His conclusions are sound and his recommendations for action meet with the complete approval of the board.

The board appreciates the president's reference to Dr. Newcomb's work and to the part which Mr. Allen Newcomb is taking in the work of the N.W.D.A. office. The board also believes special attention should be directed to the president's word of appreciation to those active and associate members who have been of material help in perfecting the proper defense of the association through their consent to have their files, which had been retained by the department of justice, examined by our counsel.

With courage but complete propriety our attention is called to the situation confronting us when, due to the demands of the armed forces, retail drug stores are forced to convert their operations from pharmacies to patent medicine stores. Your board recognizes that there is a moral obligation to help such stores stay in existence against the return of their owners from the armed forces.

President Hutchins has made the following specific recommendations for action by the association. He has recommended:—

1. That we take all necessary steps to support colleges of pharmacy in their efforts to interest more qualified young men and women in the field of pharmacy and to extend their own field of usefulness.

2. That we fight aggressively any tendency to eliminate small distributors from either the wholesale or retail field of drug distribution.

3. That we recognize the need for elimination of many slow-moving items or sizes and lend our support in all lawful ways to actions that will attain that end.

4. That the association, recognizing the acute need for replacement of old employees, institute and develop in our industry plans for training new help.

Special Addresses

Your board wishes to express its appreciation to the following named individuals for their willingness to participate as speakers in our business sessions. They have contributed directly to the success of our convention:—Major Ernest M. Culligan, E. M. Brady, Arthur Baer, Pierre J. Huss, Hon. Harry J. Anslinger, Dr. Herman C. Nolen, Lewis Fisher, Dr. Eaton V. W. Read, Miller McClintock, Cyril H. Lander, Dr. Allen A. Stockdale. And to the following who, through their generous cooperation, have made possible the forum on wholesaling and manufacturing problems, we express our sincere appreciation:—Frank A. Delgado, Robert W. Burns, Fred J. Stock, Francis M. Shields, Turner F. Currens, Dr. John McDonnell, Floyd Thayer.

We wish also to express our pleasure at the presence of delegates from other national drug associations.

Report of Executive Secretary

Instead of commenting on past activities of the association, our executive secretary, in his annual report, presented a plan for action during the coming year which your board accepts as worthy of the interest and the sustained support of the association. We commend this very capable report to the entire membership, both active and associate, for their careful study.

Distribution of Proprietaries

This committee, under the chairmanship of W. Rutherford James, has been active throughout the year in keeping in touch with changes as they have been made. Their report reflects the study which has been given to such matters as the handling of free goods, allowance of datings, and the position that the distributor of proprietary merchandise can take during this period of abnormal conditions. We recommend a careful perusal of this report.

Employer-Employee Relations

Mr. Charles D. Doerr, chairman of this committee, has presented a report which calls for the careful study of each individual member. His recommendations on training new employees to replace those lost to the war effort are carefully developed, practical, and as such, are something which your board feels each member should adopt at once.

Legislation

The report of the committee on legislation, Grant R. Graham, chairman, is an accurate and adequate historical report of the activities of Congress in which this industry finds itself particularly interested. The report of the committee for this past year establishes a new record in that it reports on two consecutive sessions of Congress which continued without a recess. Your board recognizes that during these unusual times the duties and responsibilities of this committee are much more exacting than they have been heretofore.

Insurance

The board wishes to commend Mr. J. A. Robinson, chairman of the insurance committee, on that committee's capable report. Very properly the committee has been primarily interested in new insurance made necessary by the present-day war hazards. It carefully analyzes the various new forms of protection available and has outlined the means of taking advantage of them. A careful study of this report will point out numerous places where losses can develop today on which customary insurance policies offer no protection. In every such case the committee points out the means by which protection can be secured. The report reflects the latest information on modern insurance trends as applied to our industry.

Credits and Collections

Mr. T. H. Lyons, chairman of the committee on credits and collections, in his report carefully reviews the results of a comprehensive survey of credit department operations in wholesale drug houses from Maine to California which are not only interesting, but also are instructive. This committee, under its able leadership, has worked most diligently throughout the year and the board wishes to commend Mr. Lyons for the fine job which he and his committee has done.

Statistical Research

The principal activity of this committee, of which Mr. George W. Kaufmann has been chairman, has been the collaboration with the committee on sales management and Dr. Nolen in the preparation of statistical information to be included in Sales Management Guide, Volume 2. Their work has been effective and your board wishes to pay tribute to the thoroughness with which the work of this committee has been administered.

Sales Management

Chairman I. H. Bander made his report on the activities of this committee

N.W.D.A. 1942-43 Official Family

President, George Van Gorder, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Honorary president, Henry J. Bowerfind, of the Fort Wayne Drug Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

First vice-president, Irving L. Lyons, of I. L. Lyons & Co., New Orleans.

Second vice-president, Henry Doerr, jr., of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Minneapolis.

Third vice-president, Cyril H. Lander, of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Montreal, Que.

Fourth vice-president, O. L. Rafuse, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fifth vice-president, Ed A. Loring, of Gilman Brothers, Inc., Boston.

Executive vice-president and secretary, E. L. Newcomb, 330 West Forty-second street, New York.

Treasurer, Manufacturers Trust Company, New York.

Chairman of the board of control, W. Rutherford James, of Towns & James, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other members of the board of control, 1943 group, James H. Parks, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., San Francisco, Fred M. Truett, of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, Dallas; 1944 group, T. O. Duff, of McKesson & Robbins, Chattanooga, Tenn., George C. Read, of the Green Drug Company, Spartanburg, S. C., James W. Roberts, of the Henry B. Gilpin Company, Norfolk, Va., Austin R. Waite of the Walding Kinnan & Marvin Company, Toledo, Ohio; 1945 group, John C. Davis, of Davis Brothers, Inc., Denver, Claude L. Smith, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, Al B. Benson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Boston, Carl F. G. Meyer, 3d, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis.

The New President

George Van Gorder, elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association at the concluding session of its sixty-eighth regular meeting in New York, September 29, 1942, is regional vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, in New York. He was made a director of the corporation in February, 1942, following the death of his father, A. H. Van Gorder.

Mr. Van Gorder was born into the drug business in Willoughby, Ohio, forty-seven years ago. He got his preparatory education in Cleveland and was a member of the class of 1918 at Williams when he joined the naval reserve in World War I.

Twenty years ago he became associated with his father in the Hall-Van Gorder Company, Cleveland, and he was manager for that company when it became affiliated with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in 1928. Later he became a vice-president of that corporation, and he has been one of its regional vice-president since 1937, first for the New England district, and since June, 1941, in charge of the New York district.

George Van Gorder
New N.W.D.A. President

at the N.W.D.A. Spring meeting. The board commends the committee on the type and scope of the report and recommends that the membership carefully study the results of the questionnaires which were sent to all wholesalers seeking information on what had been done to meet many of the new problems presently facing the wholesale druggist.

Trade Promotion

The report of this committee by Chairman J. L. Freeman was also delivered to the Spring meeting of the N.W.D.A. Your board particularly commends the chairman and the committee for its help in the sale of Drug Store Management by Nolen and Maynard, and for the carefulness with which it has developed practical approaches to the development of additional business in various departments of our business. It is a report which will bear the careful scrutiny of all those who are anxious to compensate for sales losses due to shortages of merchandise.

Manufacturers

Chairman C. K. Perkins has been most effective in developing interesting and instructive meetings under the sponsorship of the manufacturers committee at our Spring meeting and our annual Fall convention as well. Your board wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. Perkins and the members of this committee.

Memorials

The report of the committee on memorials, under the chairmanship of Harry J. Schnell, again is ample evidence of the carefulness and consideration with which this committee approaches its task of paying proper tribute to those of our membership who have passed away during the last year. We express our appreciation to Mr. Schnell.

[The committee's report paid tribute to the memory of the following deceased:—

[Arthur A. Backus, T. Carey Baily, William L. Bean, Henry J. Bigger, Charles F. Buescher, Henry P. Busch, William G. Carpenter, Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Walter H. Cousins, J. Harry Cox, James J. Cummings.

[Dr. Francis D. Dodge, John W. Durr, William P. Fitzgerald, Herbert G. French, George L. Genz, Jesse A. Gray, George Y. Hutchins, J. D. Kase, Dr. Louis Klein, Charles S. Littell.

[Dr. Birdsey L. Maltbie, G. G. Minor, Lafayette P. Noaker, S. K. Peffer, Charles S. Phillips, Dr. V. Mott Pierce, Hoyt R. Shehan, A. H. Van Gorder, H. V. Wallace, Dr. William E. Weiss.]

Associate Membership

This committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph A. Huisking, have been active in the prosecution of their duties over the past year and we wish to thank them for the work which they have successfully accomplished.

[The following associate members were elected:—L. E. Waterman Company, New York; McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York; Garfield & Co., New York (succeeding C. R. Doane, Inc.); American Home Products Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. (succeeding Wyeth Chemical Company); Block Drug Company, Jersey City, N. J. (succeeding Poloris Company); Ivers-Lee Company, Newark, N. J.]

Active Membership

Your board wishes to thank Chairman E. H. Manth and the members of his committee for the work which they have so conscientiously performed over the last year.

[The following active members were elected: — Kaltman - Robinson, Atlantic City, N. J.; San Antonio Drug Company, Corpus Christi, Texas; Tennessee Wholesale Drug Company, Nashville.]

Rates and Routes

Again we are indebted to Chairman Robert B. Magnus of this committee for the excellent service which he has rendered.

Statistical Section

We wish to call your attention to two releases of the statistical section of the N.W.D.A., Mr. H. J. Ostlund, director. "The Survel of 1941 Operations of Service Wholesale Druggists" and "The Operating Account Classification for Service Wholesale Druggists" we feel will both be of value and interest to our entire membership.

Appreciation

Your board recommends a vote of thanks to the entertainment committee which has been so ably led by its chairman, Mr. K. B. Hurd. In spite of most difficult conditions and vexing delays with which it has been confronted, the entertainment committee has done a most commendable job in developing the entertainment features for this convention. We express our appreciation also to Mr. Percy C. Magnus, who has acted as chairman of the "Victory Banquet" committee, and to the committee chairmen who have cooperated with the larger entertainment committee.

We wish to express our appreciation of the fine work performed by the business program committee of which Mr. Stanley I. Clark has been general chairman. The successful business program has been very largely due to the painstaking and thoughtful work of this committee.

The registration committeemen under the capable leadership of Mr. C. J. Kiger, have performed most thoroughly and we wish to thank them.

We express our appreciation to those of our associate members who, through their generous contributions, have contributed to the success of this convention.

Your board also wishes to express its appreciation to Lucius Boomer and J. P. Hoenig of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, whose active cooperation has contributed so materially to the success of this convention.

The board of control wishes to express its appreciation of the attendance of so many ladies at the various meetings of this convention.

Honorary President

Your board of control, in accordance with the provisions of our constitution, recommend to the association the election of Mr. Henry J. Bowerfind, president of the Fort Wayne Drug Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., as honorary president of the N.W.D.A. for the year October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1943.

President's Address

President Lee Wilson Hutchins took as the theme of his official address "The Drug Industry's Place in the War Effort." His able analysis and advice in respect to this important relationship were the subject of high commendation on all sides.

Opening his address with comment on the war necessity of curtailing customary convention programs, Mr. Hutchins told what was in store in the business sessions which had been provided. He went on to voice hearty commendation of the work of his associates in office and committees during the year, particularly commending and appreciating the enormous task-doing which had been achieved by the headquarters office with the active working direction and participation of Dr. L. L. Newcomb, the executive vice-president and secretary.

Turning then to the theme of his commentary, President Hutchins said:—

Pharmacal Education

Even though I shall refer a little later to the general problem of manpower in the drug industry, I do want now to refer specifically to the need for urging more and more qualified young men and women to enter the field of pharmacy. Stimulating their thought along these lines can properly begin in high school, and while many pharmacy courses will naturally be interrupted by war service, nevertheless we are going to need more and more pharmacists, and all of us must do our part to encourage these young people. That can be accomplished, to a degree, by liberally supporting the colleges of pharmacy. There has probably never been a time when they will need our financial support so desperately as they may need it in the next year or two. These instruments of education must be preserved, not only for the benefit of mankind, but with our own selfish interests in mind. I recommend that the association, through its officers and its board of control, take all necessary steps aggressively to support this worthy cause.

Taxation

It is natural that these remarks should be prepared a few days, at least, before their presentation, so I shall say briefly, without the benefit of last-minute information, that we in the drug industry may expect to be taxed and taxed again in the year immediately ahead of us. We all have our own ideas about how taxes should be levied, and how the burden should be distributed, but we also recognize that it costs money to fight a war, and at the same time to operate our internal economy.

The drug industry is prepared to go all out in the war effort. Whatever the tax burden may be, it will be borne cheerfully as a very small contribution on the part of those of us who remain at home.

We miss familiar faces here today, and most of those who are absent have already joined the armed services, or are serving their country in other capacities related to the war effort. All of them, and particularly those in the armed forces, have accepted these responsibilities as part of the duties of citizenship, and we commend them heartily, and wish them well, whenever they may be.

Demands on Goods

Those of us in the drug industry find ourselves today in a more favorable position than many of our friends engaged in other lines of business. It is probably a fact that the wholesaler is in a somewhat more favorable position than the retailer, because a larger percentage of our business is in drugs, medicines, and chemicals than is the case with the average retail drug store. Consequently the wholesaler should be able to maintain his volume, by percentage, more successfully than the retailer. The government naturally has the first call on all supplies, and it is recognized that consumer needs will be served only after the war needs have been satisfied.

We must therefore look forward, without question, to a declining volume, and that will necessitate many changes in our methods of doing business.

Small Business

Up to date, the small businessman—and I mean by that the retailer, the wholesaler and the small producer—has not had an important part in the war effort. The government has been dealing directly with corporations of tremendous size, which are definitely monopolistic in character. It has been the expressed fear on the part of the wholesaler and the retailer that at the end of the war, we might find not only manufacturing monopolistic, but might also find ourselves in an era of virtual monopoly in wholesale and retail distribution. In other words, large department stores, mail order houses and chain stores would control distribution in this country. The small retailer and the small wholesaler would be a thing of the past. We must fight aggressively every attempt to bring this about, because this is directly contrary to what we believe to be the true system of free enterprise.

Change in Retail Stores

In the drug business, at least, the future of most manufacturers, and of all wholesalers, is tied up in the future of sixty thousand retail drug stores. There will be casualties, and many drug stores will go out of business, and many will turn into patent medicine stores, at least for the war period. Everywhere druggists are faced with a call to the armed services, with no opportunity or possibility of selling their stores. Because of the scarcity of registered pharmacists, they must of necessity have these stores operated by their wives, or others, as patent medicine stores in order to protect their investment. I ask the question bluntly:—Shall we continue to serve them? It has always been the claim of the service wholesale druggist that he served drug stores only, in communities where there were drug stores. Nevertheless we are going to be faced immediately with a fact, and not a theory; and the fact is that many of our retail druggist customers of long standing are going to ask us to continue to serve their stores as patent medicine stores while they are serving their country. I am going to go on record as saying that I believe that the wholesaler has, above all, a moral responsibility to these good customers and friends.

The manufacturer has it within his power to maintain our present system of distribution, and permanently to avoid monopoly by not putting the small retailer at too great a disadvantage in buying, as compared to the chain drug store or department store. Certainly if unreasonable differentials are established or continued, the fate of the small retailer will be an unhappy one. None of us fails to recognize that modest differentials must exist, but improper differentials are both unfair and destructive.

Price Conditions

The situation in the drug industry, at the moment, is quite satisfactory. The stabilization programs which have been established by many of our manufacturing friends are unquestionably sound, and where price differentials exist, they are accurately related to the size of purchase. Statistics indicate that price levels, both at wholesale and retail, in our industry are very fair ones. We believe the government is well satisfied in this particular. I want to encourage those who have already stabilized the distribution of their products to continue their present plans, and I want to urge those who have not stabilized to study the whole cost of distribution very carefully indeed.

It is unfortunately true that while we have made many studies about the cost of distribution at wholesale, we, as an association, have made no effort to study the manufacturer's cost of distribution. As a matter of fact, many manufacturers have not studied it on their own behalf, and many manufacturers have no idea whether they are pursuing the most economical system of distribution at the moment, or whether conceivably they might find, for example, that distribution through the service wholesaler has, under present conditions, many, many advantages, which will unquestionably carry over into the postwar economy.

Reducing Lines

While manufacturers and wholesalers are studying distribution costs, they must give serious thought to the elimination of literally hundreds of so-called "slow-moving items." Many of them are nonessential, and there is no justification for their existence, and they are a handicap when it comes to attempting to streamline distribution. The war will eliminate many of these items, because of the inability of many manufacturers to secure the very supplies which are needed to produce them. Over and above that, however, manufacturers should scrutinize their products carefully, and drop, wherever possible, items for which there is no economic justification. Simplification will go a long way toward making it possible for all of us to maintain our businesses through this war period. The wholesaler is already beset by many difficulties, and he is accepting the necessity of changes which, a few months ago, would have appeared impossible or impracticable to him. Scores of items which the wholesaler has distributed for years are now unobtainable, and he sees his volume on those items become nonexistent.

His labor turnover is terrific, particularly in centers where he is in competition for labor with war production. Many wholesalers have only a shell of their former organizations left intact, and it is not uncommon to find only one or two experienced men in a whole department such as order-filling, checking, packing, pricing, etc.

Salesmen's Calls

Along the Eastern seaboard, the wholesaler has already come face to face with gasoline rationing. September 25, William M. Jeffers, the rubber director, issued an order to the Office of Price Administration to institute nationwide gasoline rationing. It is presumed this will be effective about November 22. This will force the wholesaler to reconstruct his fixed ideas of selling merchandise.

The wholesaler may find in the immediate future that he will be calling on a customer only once where has has previously called as many as four times; in other words, possibly once a month, instead of once a week, or once in two months instead of once in two weeks. This will not be so much the case with service wholesalers who are operating in large metropolitan areas as with wholesalers whose business is largely in rural sections. Many wholesalers are serving retailers two or three hundred miles away, and that will be difficult business to solicit through salesmen, in the face of gasoline rationing. More and more business will come into the house directly from the retailer. The wholesaler will have to use his imagination, and will have to produce selling ideas and ammunition which will get that business on a competitive basis. More catalogs and price lists will be printed and distributed, and the wholesaler will rely more and more on the printed word to bring in the business.

This does not mean that the wholesaler is voluntarily going to eliminate all his salesmen, but many of them will be taken into the armed services, and others will be used in the wholesale houses themselves in responsible capacities. In territories where salesmen are forced to reduce the number of calls made on a retailer in a month or a year, each call must be more productive than ever. The tendency will be for the salesmen to travel more slowly, and to spend more time with the retailer on each call, and come out with a complete order. At the same time, the retailer will be happy to spend more and more time with the wholesaler's salesman, because his contacts with people outside his own community will become fewer and fewer.

Concentration

I must refer to the whole problem of concentration, which seems to be inevitable, not only in manufacturing but in wholesaling and retailing, if the war is to go on for several years. Two or more manufacturers may be obliged to consolidate their efforts and products into one plant, and it is conceivable that in larger communities especially, two or more wholesalers may be forced to combine their operations. This may even apply to the retail drug trade, and we may find a reduction in the total number of drug stores on that account.

Combining wholesale drug houses will put quite a strain on employer and employee relationship, and this brings us face to face with the necessity of training and educating our new employees, so that we may be prepared to accept

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this eventuality. Large corporations have for many years spent time and money training employees, but the wholesaler and the small retail druggist have been very slow to accept this necessity. The association has produced considerable material which will be helpful to wholesale druggists and manufacturers in their training courses, and right now Sales Management Guide No. 2 is off the press, and I offer it to you for your careful study and consideration. Thoroughly trained new employees will accept the adjustments of this war period more gracefully and will do a better job than the man or woman who is just put to work without any training whatever. I recommend that the association pursue this particular problem vigorously in the next year.

Credits and Collections

Most of the older generation in this gathering appreciate that no member of the Hutchins family can speak at such length without some reference to the subject of credits and collections. None of us today has any idea what the post-war strains may be, and it behooves all of us to keep our financial houses in good order. Every manufacturer and wholesaler ought to maintain, without question, a high degree of liquidity, so as to be prepared to face the future with confidence. The retail druggist is in a better position to pay today than possibly ever before in his history, and at the same time we shall have a few manufacturers and a few wholesalers who are offering and extending future dating to the retailer, and using that future dating as a selling instrument. I shall be very frank and say that I consider that future dating, under present conditions, is a disservice, not only to the retailer and the wholesaler, but in many instances to the manufacturer himself.

Wholesalers have been criticized in times past by the manufacturers for not giving them a real selling service. One of the wholesaler's excuses has been that he had too many customers on his territory who were not good credit risks, so he could not offer the substantial coverage which the manufacturer required. Thereupon the manufacturer many times continued to sell direct, rather than to put himself in the hands of his wholesale friends. Now is the time to make every retail druggist on the wholesaler's books a good credit risk. Then when the war is over, and the manufacturer comes back to the wholesaler and asks whether he is prepared to give a selling service, the answer can be "Yes," and the job can be done to the satisfaction of both the manufacturer and the wholesaler. Let us dismiss, once and for all, the idea that future datings are necessary, or that they produce a competitive advantage which is really worthwhile.

Finally, we are part of a nation at war. We must be and we are prepared to make our contribution to the war effort. At the same time, we have a definite responsibility to protect the health of our civilian population. Whatever sacrifices we are called upon to make in the operation of our individual businesses will be modest, compared to those of our brothers who are in the armed forces. It is the responsibility of our association to help us to continue to function most efficiently, so that at no time may it be said that the drug industry has done less than its part in bringing about ultimate victory.

Wartime Problems

WPB and OPA chiefs in the fields of drugs, cosmetics, and related articles contributed information on wartime problems in a forum in the September 29 afternoon session . This feature was directed by George Van Gorder, newly installed president of the association.

President Van Gorder:—Our program this afternoon is a truly unrehearsed session. We have asked some of the representatives of the various agencies in Washington that deal with certain phases of our business to come here this afternoon and they have very graciously accepted. We have not asked them to come with prepared addresses; rather have we asked them to come here and lay themselves open to questions.

It takes a good deal of courage for men, particularly when they are strangers to you, to sit up here and lay themselves open to a barrage of questions which you can understand might be very embarrassing. However, I can assure them I know that they are among friends and we will be most considerate of them; when they find a question that they can't easily or properly answer, we will understand.

On the other hand, this particular session this afternoon can only be a success if you men in both the group of manufacturers and those of you who are wholesalers who daily are confronted with the various problems that are brought up to the top because of the new orders that come out, raise those questions here now, hoping that they will be answered or you will be given an opportunity to find out how you go about getting the answer.

The N. W. D. A. office has over a period of a good many months been receiving countless inquiries about various aspects of the orders that emanate from Washington. Some of them the office has been able to answer; a great many others they have not. We are confident that there are a great many things that this particular meeting this afternoon will afford an oportunity to get answers for.

You will remember I said this was unrehearsed. We are going to proceed, therefore, as we only can under those conditions. These seven gentlemen who are here I am going to call on individually to explain to you [illegible] the particular department that they operate in. I am not going to try to attempt to do that. In that explanation, they will be able, I think, to cover some of the questions that have already been presented to them relating to our particular operations. As each of them explains his particular province of operation and covers the answers to the questions they have, then you will be given an opportunity to ask for further clarification or answers to other questions that you have.

Mr. Frank Delgado, who is listed on the program, you will notice, as chief of the Drug, Chemical and Health Supplies Section of OPA, I will call on first and let him explain in greater detail what his particular province is.

Drug Chemical Section

Frank A. Delgado:—I think your chairman has already, in reading my title, told you what my particular function is in Washington. As you probably know, I head the Drug, Fine Chemical, and Health Supplies Section in the Office of Price Administration. I have contacted many of you there, particularly the manufacturers and also some wholesalers. My section is one of a number of sections in the Chemical Branch. Mr. Burns, who is here with me today and on my right, is chief of the Proprietary and Toiletries Preparation Section. Quite frequently there is some overlapping, particularly when problems that arise are those of distribution rather than some specific commodity. There is no difficulty of overlapping or jurisdiction when it is very clear, when a question comes in on, say, fine chemicals. Those fall into my section, or in the case of toiletry preparations, they fall in Mr. Burns's section. But it isn't uncommon for us to receive an inquiry or a visit from someone who had a problem of distributing a number of typical wholesale drug items and in which case the solution isn't difficult. I just merely requires perhaps two visits or a letter to be referred from Mr. Burns to me, or from me to Mr. Burns.

Your chairman referred to a number of questions which had already been submitted to us. I think this is a list of questions I have in my hand. I believe Mr. Burns has a similar list. I can't help but wish that our names had been reversed on the program, so that it would fall to Mr. Burns to answer these questions. As it is, I don't know but that I may attempt to answer a few of them and simply sit down and ask him to carry on.

Before I attempt to answer any of these questions, I am going to read you something from one of the regulations and rules of the Office of Price Administration. We are quoted frequently. We are quoted frequently as having made an expression or a statement to someone on the spot. We are answering questions about a law, about a regulation. Really, any such answers, therefore, take on the aspects of a legal interpretation and neither Mr. Burns nor myself are lawyers and in our ordinary daily routine practice it is very difficult indeed to make any definite statement about how to do this and how to do that without going down and sitting by the side of a lawyer and at least have him share the formation of an answer to the question.

No Oral Opinions

This statement I said I would read from the regulations is as follows:—

Rule 49 of procedures and regulations No. 1 reads as follows: "Interpretations not to be given orally. No interpretation of a maximum price regulation, price schedule or temporary price regulation shall be given except in writing, signed by the administrator or such person as he may appoint or designate to make such interpretation."

Rule 50 further states that "any person desiring interpretation of a maximum price regulation, price schedule or temporary maximum price regulation, may make a request in writing for such interpretation. Such request shall set forth in full a factual situation out of which the interpreted question arises and shall state the names and addresses of all persons involved. No interpretation shall be given with respect to a hypothetical question."

Now, all this set of questions with which we have been furnished are, think, hypothetical questions, but may be based on actual experience of some individual or firm. They take the character of hypothetical questions for the reason no specific firms are mentioned. Therefore, any answers we give are strictly informal. They represent our own personal opinion and there is barely a possibility we might be in error. I hope none of you will use them as a basis of any definite act.

Before trying to answer the definite questions I may say since the General Maximum Price Regulation was issued in April of this year, the pressure of putting certain specific commodities under individual ceilings has been considerably reduced. In most cases it might be said that the General Maxiumm Price Regulation serves to freeze prices at March levels, and we are now studying specific commodities in order to determine which of these may have been frozen at an unwarranted high price in March. On these commodities we plan to issue specific price regulations.

Price Adjustments

What I think will be of interest to the wholesalers gathered here today is the matter of petitions for adjustment of prices in those instances where, for one reason or another, their present price is either out of line with their competitors' prices, or because their increased costs afford them an insufficient margin of profit.

We have handled enough such petitions from wholesale drug houses now to be able to give you in a few words some of the facts which very often are omitted from the petition, but which are considered as indispensable in a fair review and decision.

At this very moment we have in our files petitions which merely give us the name of the producer, the old cost and the old selling price, and the new cost and the proposed new selling price. On the face of it you will perhaps say that it is all the information we need. But it isn't. It is not uncommon for a drug wholesaler to handle many thousand different commodities and if one of the items for which he is requesting an adjustment of price is one that represents an annual volume of let us say one, two or three hundred dollars out of a possible total volume of business that the firm does amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, you will agree that the problem is hardly one of serious import. Therefore, one of the things that must be furnished to us in connection with price adjustment petitions is the amount of business that the firm does in the items for which it seeks relief. The company's overall volume should also be given to afford a proper comparison.

A serious shortcoming in petitions which have come to us and which have caused considerable delay in their final disposition has been the omission of any mention as to the prices charged for the commodity in question by the petitioner's nearest competitor. If you state to us that your prices are out of line with those of your competitors, then naturally we must know what those prices of your competitors are. It is not enough to say that your maximum price on Item X is $100, but your competitors are selling it at $125. What we want to know is the name and address of those competitors.

Complete instructions on the preparation of petitions are found in procedural regulation No. 1, which you may obtain by simply writing to OPA in Washington or to any one of the OPA offices.

The few items that I have mentioned here are merely those which we have found to be most often overlooked. I think that in none of the petitions received by the Drugs, Fine Chemicals and Health Supplies Section of the OPA was there a statement to the effect that if the increase in price was granted it would not disturb the general level of retail prices.

I assume that you are all familiar with the provision of the GMPR, and there is no need to go into that here. Any one of you, of course, who would like to have a copy of the GMPR or any of the amendments, including the recent amendment No. 25, may write to me in Washington and I will see to it that copies are mailed to you.

In most cases wholesalers who are handling a new product must price it according to sections 2 or 3 of the GMPR. In those cases where wholesalers did not advance their prices and find that their replacement cost has risen, they may petition for relief under section 18 (b) or (c) of the GMPR.

I think you would prefer me to stop talking about petitions and procedure and, instead, answer some of the questions you probably want to ask.

What Determines New Product

Some of the questions that are listed on this sheet in front of me have to do with new products under the General Maximum Price Regulation. The first one reads:—"Does a mere change in shape of container or material used constitute a new product?"

I notice the person who drafted the question used the word, "mere," and it is my opinion (I think Mr. Burns concurs in that opinion) that the answer to that question is "No," that a mere—and I stress mere—change in shape of container or material, referring to the material of the container, does not constitute a new product.

Let's take the second question:—"Does a minor change in labeling without change in formula result in a new product?" There, again I believe the answer is "No." I am assuming there by a minor change in labeling they meant just that. Possibly due to meeting the requirements of the food and drug regulations, they had to state some ingredient in the product that hadn't been mentioned on the first label. I believe that we might say there that under OPA interpretation that would not be a new product.

The third question:—"Does a change in formula of a product relating to solvent, flavoring, coloring, etc., and not relating to active constituent, result in a new product?"

In my opinion the answer to that question based on our experience in the way we have handled such inquiries in Washington is that does constitute a new product; in other words, the answer is "Yes." You might ask why. There I think the reason would be that, say, in changing the solvent from half alcohol to glycerin or some other material, the cost of the product had been reduced to some measurable extent, it would be interpreted as a new product.

It is quite possible if you came in in that case and it was determined that as a result of this change in the solvent there would be no comparative difference in the cost, you might go ahead and price it on your own basis. But I do think that represents a case where you would be asked to come in.

OPA and FDA Definitions

To go on with the fourth question:—"Can the OPA not follow the rules of the Food and Drug Administration as to what constitutes a new product?"

I think I might say further that I believe we have explored it a little bit. I think we have found it impractical; that the motives and reasons for the Food and Drug Administration making decisions and rulings in regulating new products are entirely different from the purposes behind OPA regulations.

The next question, No. 5:—"Does a radical change in materials used with no resulting change in price or utility constitute a new product?"

Well, there, again, I think the answer is "Yes," that constitutes a new product. The phrase is "a radical change." I think that means quite a decided, noticeable change in material.

The reason I stop or pause is to analyze my own mind on that question. I think the answer is "Yes."

The chairman was quite correct when he said the program was entirely unrehearsed. I can assure you it is from he standpoint of the OPA representatives. We are trying to do something here today on this platform that requires hours, if not days or a longer period of time than mentioned. I am going on to the next question, No. 7:—"Does a radical change in materials with no change in trademark name or utility but a substantial difference in cost constitute a new product?"

The answer, again, is "Yes." I think I might amplify that answer and say that if there was a substantial difference in cost, particularly on the lowside, that the manufacturer of the product would be requested to reprice his product.

The next question, No. 6:—"Is a newly manufactured product which is intended for the same purpose and use as many other products already on the market, held to be a new product?"

I think from the manufacturing viewpoint the answer there is "Yes." Ordinarily it is a question I would want to study over. It is hard to answer that extemporaneously without examining it and knowing more of the details pertaining to the product. Then, again, no doubt the answers to some of these questions would revolve on whether you viewed the product from the viewpoint of a manufacturer or a distributor. I think that product could be priced under section 2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, with which you are all familiar.

Responsibility of Determining

The next question, No. 9:—"Who is responsible—the manufacturer or the distributor—for determining whether or not an item is to be considered as a new product? In the event there is a difference of opinion, who is right?"

I think the answer there is that the manufacturer is responsible.

Now the last question:—"GMPR provides that a new item is one neither the same nor 'similar to one already on the market. 'Similar' is to be defined as 'if the first has the same use as the second, affords the purchaser fairly equivalent serviceability,' etc. In view of this, why does OPA consider changes indicated above sufficient to result in new products?"

That sounds a little involved. I think the answer to that question revolves around the question of the price and serviceability. Mr. Burns, have you any contributions to make on that question?

President Van Gorder:—Thank you, Mr. Delgado! We will come back to you, I think, with some more questions a little bit later and carry on.

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Mr. Robert W. Burns is in OPA and I am not going to tell you the section, but let him so that he can do it accurately and completely. I am going to suggest, if I may, Mr. Burns, that you select, if you can, some of the things, one or two of the questions which are popped at you most frequently. Perhaps that will help to cover a good many of the things that are on this rather lengthy list. Then after that, perhaps we can have some specific questions from the floor.

Proprietaries and Cosmetics

Robert W. Burns:—I think your suggestion is splendid, that possibly we had better generalize first and then get down to your specific questions. First, though, before we do that is the organization of the Chemicals Branch. Most of your products do fall in either Mr. Delgado's section or mine as far as the manufacturers' and the wholesalers' level is concerned. However, when we reach the retail level, then we have a branch in Washington known as the Retail Trade and Services Division. There is a section under that known as the Food, Drug and Tobacco Section, which is in charge of Mr. Sowles, and since he is much more qualified to speak on the retail level than either Mr. Delgado or I, I think that it would be much better possibly to refer to him when such questions arise. My observation has been that the two most confusing problems confronting the drug industry with relation to price control are, first, what may we do when products are changed, either as to formula, container, size, label, or any change whatsoever.

The second one, and I think this has been very confusing to all of you, is, may the manufacturer under certain circumstances name all three levels, the manufacturer level, the wholesaler level and the retailer level? As to the first, as far as the Proprietary Drugs and Cosmetics Section which happen to fall under my supervision, our general policy is this, regardless of change, however minor, whether it be formula, container or size, it shall be referred to us for determination as to whether it does constitute a new product or not. Let's keep in mind, please, that in order to control prices of any commodity at any level, somebody has to be the referee. If we left every manufacturer, every wholesaler, every retailer in the United States to determine what constitutes a change as related to price, there would be such utter confusion that it would be impossible to control inflation.

Please don't get me wrong on that, though. I do not mean that every change means a new product. At the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association the other day, one of my good friends, one man very prominent in the industry, was riding me a bit and stated that due to that ruling they probably were wrong because of critical materials. They had to change from the tube to a glass jar, the same content and so forth. He said that he had asked me about it and I had said, "No, you can't do that."

He said, "What do you mean I can't do it? I have already done it."

Well, maybe so. If somebody tells me I can't drive any more than 35 miles an hour and I say, "Well, what the hell, I've already driven 50." We don't want to take an arbitrary stand on that, and we don't. We do not say it is constitutional; we merely ask that you let us review it before pressing it.

Who Sets Prices?

As to the second question, that of naming wholesale and retail levels as well as manufacturing levels, there has recently been passed amendment No. 25, which will permit you under certain conditions to apply to us for prices at all levels. If, however you put on the market a product or change a product where you have attempted to price it under section 2, that is the similarity clause, the law so reads that you may name only the manufacturing level as manufacturers. The wholesaler must then not accept any forbidden, even suggested price by the manufacturer, but he must use GMPR to price it accordingly. Further, the retailer must follow the same procedure. However, under this new amendment, if the manufacturer applies to use under 3 (d) which means that he regards it and we regard it as a new product, he may then through submission of certain cost figures and reasons for his putting the product on the market suggest to us prices at all levels and we in turn review that information, deny it or allow it.

Now in reviewing these questions which, of course, I have merely had an opportunity to give a cursory glance, I would say that practically every question which you have asked here is covered by these two general rules, but if we can be any more specific on it, we will be glad to do so.

As Mr. Delgado said, please understand any answer we give you is purely unofficial and must be considered as our personal opinions. That does not mean, however, that we are other than perfectly delighted and appreciative of being placed on this panel, because, in my opinion, it represents further evidence of this great and important industry's interest in price control at all war efforts.

President Van Gorder:—Thank you, Mr. Burns!

Both Mr. Dalgado and Mr. Burns are with OPA. Mr. Sowles also is with OPA and, Mr. Sowles, we want you to feel perfectly free to interject at any time with answers or explanations or classifications. We are going on from here to cover some of the activities of various sections of WPB; but before we leave OPA, I want to give you an opportunity to ask any questions from the floor which have any relation to OPA.

When a Price Is Reduced

Mr. Powers:—I have had the opportunity, Mr. Delgado, of working with you. You and I went through the birth pains in the early days of this price ceiling institution. Do you recall?

Mr. Delgado:—I recall.

Mr. Powers:—We did a little job together, or tried to at least, to go to the industry. I would like to ask one question. What is the situation of a company who makes a product and, strangely enough, reduces the price of that product, although the ceiling has been set on it. What is there to take such a position? Is it a fair question, Mr. Delgado?

Mr. Delgado:—I think it is a fair question, Mr. Powers. I think that should not be a difficult question to answer. The manufacturer reduced the price. Is that what I understood?

Mr. Powers:—That is right.

Mr. Delgado:—I don't think he has any problem at all as far as OPA is concerned.

Mr. Powers:—How about the ceiling? Are you going to reduce the ceiling because he has reduced the price?

Mr. Delgado:—That might well be, Mr. Powers. Let us say that the product was a refined chemical product. Let us say the firm in question was a primary producer. He reduces the price of his product, maybe it was $1 a pound. He has reduced it to 75 cents or 90 cents. Other distributors and other dealers and handlers and resellers can price that product accordingly. Maybe now there is some disparity in the cost of the product and their selling price. It well might be that OPA might think that that discrepancy was large enough. They would be warranted in going in and issuing a special regulation or rule or to reduce the price of that product. I don't say they would. It would certainly be a matter of the size of the reduction in the price and maybe the importance of the product in the national economy as a whole and in the drug industry in particular.

Mr. Powers:—It has to deal, incidentally, with the national effort, the particular product of which I am speaking. I think you are familiar with it, as you and I look eye to eye. But what are we going to do, you down there and we here, who are trying to maintain a price and follow the schedule, and on the ceilings the same, when the chiselers, the people who are coming in trying to make a profit, in my opinion, under these conditions, a wholly unwholesome profit? How much support will we get from you if we give you the information?

Mr. Delgado:—Mr. Powers, you remarked that we worked together very early in the history of OPA, issuing price ceilings on chemicals and drugs. I think you know the answer, that you can expect every degree of cooperation. I believe I have already sensed the product you probably have in mind, and our thinking is already in that direction of doing something about reducing the ceiling price on that product or amending the particular regulation which now sets a ceiling on that regulation for some price conforming nearer with the present price which you are asking for.

President Van Gorder:—Thank you, Mr. Delgado!

Any other question on OPA? Well, we will have a chance to come back to it.

Status of List Prices

Robert Morrisson:—Maybe this question has been answered; if so, tell me and I will sit down. How are wholesalers and retailers to know how to price new items unless OPA tells or gives to the manufacturer not only a determination of his price, but an exact statement of the method by which wholesalers and retailers are to price the product, if OPA is not able to give an exact price to be uniform all over? For instance, I have run across a number of instances where a manufacturer's salesmen come in and say, "We have a product. We have a price on it. We have a list price. You just follow our list and you are all right."

The OPA regional offices, state offices, quite rightly, disagree with that. I don't know who would answer that.

President Van Gorder:—That applies particularly to proprietary items, I believe.

Mr. Morrisson:—Correct.

President Van Gorder:—Mr. Burns, do you want to take a shot at that?

Mr. Burns:—Surely. That will depend on whether your manufacturer has priced it according to the similarity clause, section 2, or not. If he has so priced it, then the wholesaler must use first section 2 (a) which is pricing it according to the nearest similar item in his own line; if he can't do that, he must then price it according to section 2 (b) which is the nearest similar item according to his closest competitor. If he can't do either of those, he must then use section 3 (a), which reads as follows:—"In the case of the sale, wholesale or retail, the seller first shall select the same general classification and price range of the commodity being priced under the section, the comparable commodity for which a maximum price is established under section 2 of this regulation, and of which the seller delivered the largest number of units during March, 1942.

"He shall divide this maximum price for that commodity by his replacement cost of that commodity.

"3. He shall multiply the percentage so obtained by the cost to him of the commodity being priced under this paragraph."

That is his maximum price, if the manufacturer uses a similarity clause. A manufacturer, however, can come to you after he has applied 3 (b) and we have issued a 3 (b) order naming all the prices that make it much more convenient for you and gets the wholesaler and retailer away from the onus of having to go through each of them individually making his own price. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Morrisson:—Yes; if the manufacturer comes and gives that information, but the manufacturer's salesman doesn't usually know that information.

Mr. Burns:—He does if he has gotten the 3 (b) order from Washington. His manufacturer, I am sure, would give him the price. If he doesn't, the manufacturer can't name the prices at the other levels under the present ruling of the GMPR.

Mr. Morrisson:—Maybe there hasn't been any 3(b)'s issued in the drug field. I haven't had one come in that had.

Wholesalers' New Items

George T. Brewer:—Mr. Burns, I am in the wholesale drug business. Under the GMPR order, are we required to submit any new item that we have not listed in our March list under one of the three plans?

Mr. Burns:—Yes.

Mr. Brewer:—If we do not have anything listed in our March prices, we are supposed to submit it to you.

Mr. Burns:—For that wholesale and the retail level, if you can price it.

Mr. Brewer:—The problem I have in mind is this—I would say that 75 percent of the items that we carry, the list prices are established by the manufacturer, the discount made to us. It is a list we follow. Now, then, suppose I am carrying your line of merchandise. You have possibly one hundred items on your list, but I have only stocked twenty of them, and there are eighty I haven't stocked because there is very little demand for them. The twenty I have listed in my catalog. Later on, part of the eighty items you create a demand for, and I have to put it in stock. I didn't get a list in my catalog. Am I supposed to submit to you each of the items I put in that I did not have listed in March?

Mr. Burns:—I think I am correct on this, but I am going to be checked by Mr. Sowles on this because he has a great deal to do with wholesale and all retail levels. If you did not have these products in March, then you can price them according to the similarity clause.

Mr. Brewer:—Pardon me, it is a list established by the manufacturer and was submitted by the manufacturer to the OPA at the time that this ruling went into effect, but we did not have it ourselves, the price was established by the manufacturer, and by you; but we didn't have it in our catalog.

Mr. Burns:—That product is being sold by some wholesaler, isn't it, by some of your competitors?

Mr. Brewer:—That is right.

Mr. Burns:—So you could, in my opinion, price it according to the price of your nearest competitor. Is that correct?

Mr. Sowles:—That is right, yes.

Mr. Brewer:—There are possibly two-thirds of the items available in the wholesale drug business that we carry regularly in stock. The other third at sometime or other we have a demand for. Some of the items of the manufacturers we carry, and price and discounts have been established already. Do we have to submit each of those items as we have a call for them?

Mr. Burns:—No. You can price that according to the nearest similar item which would be the same item of your nearest competitor. You could do that under section 2. You wouldn't have to go to 3(a).

Mr. Brewer:—We didn't have our price. The question came up in my mind, would we have to submit it to you for a price?

Mr. Burns:—No, it could be priced according to your nearest competitor.

Variety in Price Bases

C. C. Caruso:—Mr. Burns, I have a question following Mr. Morrisson's. Suppose you do decide to put in an item which is an item in a manufacturer's complete line that you haven't had before, are we as wholesalers expected to find individually the nearest item that we think is similar to that and then apply that price, and, if so, what is going to happen with several hundred wholesalers who may choose another item that they think is similar to this new item and maybe 50,000 or 60,000 retailers each picking on some other item? How are you going to get any sort of wholesale level or retail level for that particular type of item?

Mr. Burns:—This is an item, Mr. Caruso, that is new to the manufacturer, too, I gather, that you are talking about?

Mr. Caruso:—Not necessarily. It may be an item that has been growing. We haven't had it in stock because the demand has been small. It is not exactly a new item of the manufacturer, but it is a new item which the wholesaler may decide to carry in stock and list and try to sell.

Mr. Burns:—Well, of course, it is confusing, I recognize. That is the reason I brought up the question because it is provocative of a lot of discussion and I don't think I am making it as clear as I should to you. But if this man had come to us now—then, again, let us remember he could have gotten 3(b) and he could have named the price or the price would have been named by OPA—we might have suggested his price. If it hasn't, there is no other way under the present ruling than to have the fact that the wholesaler is doing his own pricing and the retailer doing his own pricing. Is there something you want to add to that?

Mr. Sowles:—Yes. I think this gentleman has in mind the fact there may be two or three retailers, for instance, who will arrive at a different price. You may have in mind the fact that there may be two or three retailers who will arrive by 3(a), which is the provision for pricing when you haven't got the same item or a similar item, arriving at two or three different prices. Well, the GMPR takes that into consideration, because the whole thing is frozen as of March and the principle of the whole thing, of course, is to prevent inflation. There are differences in retailers. The chain drug store may sell toothpaste at 39 cents and the drug store here in the hotel may sell it for 50 cents, the same tube, and the provision in the GMPR, the principle will obtain that the druggist in this hotel will still continue to sell a new toothpaste of a similar type at 50 cents and the chain store around the corner will sell it for 31 cents. So they will arrive, if they apply 3(a) or 2, similar item, at different prices, because they have different expenses of doing business and they possibly render different types of services. One may deliver, the other one may not. One may have an expensive or convenient location, the other may not.

Mr. Caruso:—Well, I don't know that that answers the wholesaler angle because you may have a manufacturer's list price on this special item of $8 a dozen, let us say, and we look around and say that item A is similar to this item and it is $7.20. So, therefore, we would feel that $7.20 might be a justifiable price. Wholesaler B may not feel that way and he will say that $8 a dozen is the comparable price for the item that he chooses as similar, so that you, therefore, create, it seems to me, a competitive situation which seems unnecessary when the manufacturer has had that item on the market at an established list price for a long while. Yet by following literally the GMPR regulations, we can arrive at a price which would put us either at an advantage or disadvantage with our competitor. So I am appealing in a sense to recognize a manufacturer's published list for such questionable items.

Mr. Sowles:—Well, you would get $8 if you followed the GMPR, because in that instance you would take an item in the same price line. In other words, if you had to apply your normal mark-up under 3 (a), which is what that means, you would just apply your normal mark-up to your cost, then you might get $7.20 or $7.50 and the reason you would do that would be because your cost of doing business was less than the other man's, but if it was a similar item and you priced it, by comparing it with a similar item, you would get $8, because the other item would be in that price line.

Ceilings Are Individual

President Van Gorder:—Mr. Sowles, may I say something in that connection? It seems to me that there never has been any opportunity for all wholesale druggists to charge exactly the same. Let me phrase it another way. There never has been any means by which all wholesalers have been forced to sell at one level, an $8 level, except through legal stabilized policies or practices. The GMPR never expects to force anyone to

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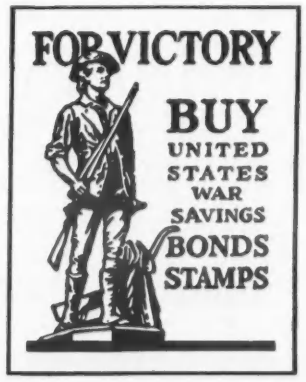

sell at exactly the same price. They merely place a ceiling.

Now, Charlie, it seems to me it doesn't make a bit of difference under our present daily operations over what they always have been heretofore when manufacturers of proprietary items—I am talking about them now—come out with a new product which they have priced at the $2, $4, or $8 level or something in between. Those products being similar to others that we have at $2, $4, or $8, we are free to go ahead and pursue our usual practice of listing them at $2, $4, or $8, wherever they may fall. Now we do that knowing full well that others may make it a practice of selling an $8 item at $7.20; and, if so, they are going to continue to do that under the GMPR, and properly so. I don't know whether I have stuck my neck out or not. Is that right?

Thank you, Mr. Sowles! Time is going on apace and we don't want to run behind schedule. Let us switch from OPA to WPB. I am first going to call upon Mr. Fred Stock who will outline his particular section, its duties, its scope, and will explain also, I think, some of the activities of the other gentlemen who are associated with him and who are here on the platform, will answer some of the questions, and then we will ask some of him and he will sort them out among the others of his division and section who are here, and we will get some answers for those.

On the WPB Side

Fred J. Stock:—As your chairman announced, I have no prepared talk to give you. I think, though, that it is a fine thing for those of us who are in Washington to get to New York or various places where they are having these meetings from time to time to get on the firing line and really get the score. I know no grander way of doing it than coming to your convention and being given that opportunity. I appreciate it very much and I think when we get a chance to rub albows and take down our hair a little bit and talk one another's language that some of these problems that look pretty tough, pretty hard, drastic, some of them may be unreasonable, and when you get an opportunity to get the thinking in back of the regulations, you have a little different viewpoint and we appreciate your problem better and we go on from there.

I would like first to go over briefly and sketch for you our organization. As many of you know, we were known as the Health Supplies Branch for quite some time. That branch was formulated well over a year ago, and, frankly, it merely grew. It was not particularly planned. We found that we had interest in a great many items and the only common denominator through the whole group was health and we, therefore, called our branch the Health Supplies Branch. As WPB went along, it was natural that certain reorganizations and realignments were to be made. You must remember that WPB is quite a large organization. There are quite a lot of people in it; I don't know how many. I haven't had time to check it, but I do know there are some awful big office buildings down there, some pretty nice ones, and there are quite a few of them that are temporary and they have a lot of people in them and we are all down there working on this problem. So it is a big organization.

"Scope of Health Supplies"

If you will look at health supplies as I have given it to you, their common denominator being health, let me sketch for you some of the items that fell into that category. You will see, I think, that there are two types of items; one, we have the health supply, which includes surgical instruments, surgical dressings, hypodermic needles, rubber supplies, items of examination. In the other section, we had drugs. Now, I don't think we need to go any further into the term, "drugs." It included the various related products. If you will look at those from the manufacturing standpoint, you will see immediately that the general health supplies, the instruments, the sterilizers, the x-rays, are metal-consuming items, where your drug picture is primarily associated with consuming of chemicals.

In our branch we had two definite problems, one, a metal problem and the other, a chemical problem. Now, looking over from the organization standpoint, I think you men will see quickly there was probably very, very sound organization to move that part of health supplies which had to do with drugs and related products and which were chemical-consuming in their nature into the Chemical Branch. So that you now have, still have a Health Supplies Branch which is handling hospital lines, your sterilizers, x-rays, surgical dressings, etc., but the drugs that were formerly in the Health Supplies Branch have been moved over to the Chemical Branch.

In the various branches in WPB, we also had a Toiletries Branch, a Cosmetics and Toiletries Branch. You men know that toiletries group is well associated with drugs. I mean many drug manufacturers manufacture both classes of products. So it seemed from an organization standpoint it would be a good thing to consolidate the drugs and cosmetics. So the Cosmetics Branch was abolished and consolidated with the drugs and the drugs went over with the cosmetics as a section under the Chemical Branch.

Now I think personally, and I have had an opportunity to watch WPB grow, that this is a very, very sound move. From an organization standpoint it is just too sound to quarrel with in any way, shape or form. I might say that, frankly, I like it. I like it for this reason:—The chief reason is that we are being consolidated with our source of supply. We are getting closer to our raw materials source, and I think for that reason we will do a better job.

Drug-Cosmetic Setup

I might sketch for you very, very briefly this Drug and Cosmetic Section which is now part of the Chemical Branch. The Chemical Branch is one branch of a number of industry branches under the Division of Industry Operations. The Chemical Branch itself is headed by Dr. Ernest Reed. A great many of you people know Dr. Reed. It has been my pleasure to know him ever since I have been in Washington. I met him the first day I arrived there and I have constantly checked and talked with him and I think that we understand one another thoroughly. I am sure that there will never be a serious difference of opinion between us.

There are a number of sections under the Chemical Branch, and the Drug and Cosmetic Section is now one of those sections—a unit, a section under the overall Chemical Branch. To give you an idea of the size of the Chemical Branch, there are 605 people in the Chemical Branch. These 605 people control the entire chemical distribution, priorities and all the war problems related to the chemical industry.

I might say that I am very happy to join that branch for another reason. I believe that the Chemical Branch as such has done an outstanding job in the war effort. I am very happy to become associated with the group that has the record and the reputation that the Chemical Branch has I think any of us looking at it would like to join a winning ball club and I think that we have a winning ball club in the Chemical Branch.

To go on with our own organization in the Drug and Cosmetic Section, Mr. Willard, who was chief of the Toiletries Branch, has been made my deputy and is now deputy chief of the Drug and Cosmetic Section of the Chemical Branch. We consolidated these two into one organization.

As you know, I have had Mr. Thayer as my consultant in the drug picture for some time. Mr. Thayer is here and will participate in the answering of questions a little bit later.

We also have three consultants in the Cosmetic Branch, Dr. Pachini, Mr. Williams, and Dan Doll. Dan Doll is known to a great many of you. We obtained him some time ago from the Food and Drug Administration and I think he is very helpful and understands the problem very well. Now, these four men act merely as consultants, as advisors. Frankly, we go to them with our technical problems. These men are well seasoned. They know the industry's viewpoint and know the problem and I may say they have been most helpful in helping this little retail druggist to get some of these hard answers.

From an operation standpoint, we have broken down the section into a number of units. We have a medicinal chemical unit which includes biologicals and allied products and that is headed by Mr. Baston. Mr. Currens, who is here, and whom you all know, is in charge of the unit on Botanical Drugs, Essential Oils and Imports. Mr. Mark Merrill is handling all vitamins, synthetic and Vitamin A and D and the agar problem.

The cosmetic problem has been accepted as a unit under Mr. Robert Blair. We also have two service units. I like to call them service units because they are not direct operating units and have no specific charge of any commodity or group of commodities. We have a Projects Section or a Facilities Section, under Mr. McManus, who is an engineer attached to our organization, who handles the problem of expansion, equipment and the various problems to get the facilities to produce what we need.

We also have a Statistical Section under Dr. McDonnell, who is here, and he compiles the various reports and statistics that are necessary, so that we can get some kind of a sound basis on which to estimate our production requirements and the possible demand.

No Change in Policy

That briefly, and very briefly (I haven't tried to break down and give you the various commodities and details that are handled by each unit), is our organizational setup. This change is rather recent and I might anticipate a common question. That is, What change will there be in this drug picture as a result of our being moved over to the Chemical Branch? I have had several discussions on that very question with Dr. Reed and, frankly, I anticipate no change in policy. There will be no major change in policy. We have been operating for some little time and, frankly, I have always worked closely with Dr. Reed. Many of our problems are common with his and long before I was under his jurisdiction, I checked some of our raw material problems with him. I think we see eye to eye on our objectives and general plans. I anticipate no great change.

As I have outlined to you, and as you know, those of you who have followed our picture very closely, all of the personnel in the Health Supplies Branch that was handling drugs has now moved over with me into the Chemical Branch, so that there are no new faces, there is no major change of any kind. We are doing the same work we did before. We just got a new little change in organization and a new man up at the top. So I think that we don't have to worry too much about major policy shift; the problem is the same. We have the same job to do and we have got to get in there and see if we can't lick this problem.

While I am speaking of this problem, I think that we ought to define our purpose in being in Washington and I think it reflects Dr. Reed's attitude and our entire staff's, that is that we are down there with only one thought in mind: What can we do and how best can we do it to win this war? What is the best approach to this problem? I can't get off that subject without first making a few comments about the men in industry, you men here, and the splendid cooperation that we have received from you. I came down to Washington about seventeen months ago. The problem was new and strange. A great many of the faces here that look very familiar today were quite strange. But I think it is a real tribute to this industry the way they have joined up, gotten behind this program, and it seems to me that our slightest wish is almost a command. I have had wonderful cooperation, and I am sure that with this continued cooperation we will get this job done.

Now, this job is not a job that ten people or six hundred people or one thousand people can do in Washington. That is not the approach to this problem at all. All we are down there for is to try to see, if we can, which is the best way to do it, the soundest way to do it. We can't do the job. This job has got to be done by the members of this industry. It is your responsibility, it is your job. We may be able to help, we may be able to direct, we may be able to guide, we may be able to look at the overall picture. We may be able to coordinate, but we can't do the job. You men on the firing line have got to do that job.

If I can have from you the same cooperation that I have had in the past, and if we can continue to do the job as we have, I am not worried about this thing at all. We will get it done and get it done quickly. Thank you very much!

The Quinine Problem

President Van Gorder:—Thank you very much, Mr. Stock! I think I can assure you, I know I can assure you that you are going to continue to get the support and active cooperation of the group that you see represented here.

Gentlemen, we are coming along all right on schedule. You will notice by your program that this particular session is going to be over at five o'clock, and I can assure you that it will be. After five, there is going to be plenty of time to get prepared for this evening's entertainment, too

There is one question which probably has been asked in the last few weeks more than any other. It relates to quinine and it can be broken down into one or two or three different phases. The general overall question is, What shall we do with quinine we have on hand? It has been suggested in some three parts here, something like this, and I think the answer to it can well be taken care of all at one time, undoubtedly, by the same individual:—First have a majority of wholesalers reported their inventories of quinine and tannic acid? What disposition of these inventories is contemplated by WPB? Where a wholesale druggist buys quinine in bulk and repackages, will the government buy the stock? That, I assume, relates here specifically to those individuals that have considerable stocks of quinine.

Chemical manufacturers prefer not to take back any but unopened packages of their own make and it is believed enormous stocks of quinine and its salts and other cinchona derivatives in various forms, including pills, capsules and tablets, are in the hands of retail and wholesale druggists in open bulk packages as well as in unopened packages. We understand that the unopened packages can be and are being sent back to manufacturers. Can the government arrange to buy these open packages direct from both retailers and wholesalers in non malarial sections?

I don't know why "nonmalarial" sections was added. Mr. Stock, whom would you like to have answer that particular quinine question?

Mr. Stock:—I would like to have Mr. Currens answer. He is the administrator of the quinine order and is fully familiar with the problem.

Quinine Returns Procedure

Turner F. Currens:—Thank you very much, gentlemen! It is quite a treat, you know, to get up here and have a little free goods given to you by a wholesaler. [Laughter.] So I will try to get back a little on that.

To get down to the case on quinine, those of us who have been in business any length of time at all know how distasteful the return goods situation is, whether you are a manufacturer or a wholesaler or a retailer or whatnot. But we are facing a situation on the quinine where there is a decided shortage of the material.

Quinine is needed and needed quite badly and the wholesale stocks, or I should say the manufacturers' stocks are much less than they were, of course, due to the consumption of our armed forces. To try to get concentration of quinine, as Mr. Stock has quite aptly said, let's try and get what we can on an upstream basis. With that thought in mind, we sent out suggestions that returns be made to the basic manufacturers, and I think at this time it is quite fitting to give a thoroughgoing thanks to Merck, N. Y. Q., and Mallinckrodt, for their willingness to cooperate in this gathering of quinine from the scattered sources throughout the country. The same thanks are due to you wholesalers who have willingly taken in stocks which no doubt at times have been rather embarrassing. I think we have had some reports where somebody dug up 40 ounces that were shipped the day before Lincoln was assassinated. There have been a few more that have been rolling in ever since then. But, all in all, we are in this business to gather this quinine, to get it concentrated to a point where it will do the most good.

When it comes to the retailer, naturally his source has been returned to the wholesaler and there, again, is another problem. When you get down to the question of what are you going to do with these open stocks. That is just as much a problem of yours as it is ours, and more so. We might say you can go into a retail store and buy a dozen quinine capsules. Naturally, it comes out of an open package. That same package taken from the retailer's hands, when it gets to the wholesaler, is more of a problem. He doesn't know just exactly what is in that package. If it happens to be a powder, it might have been around the back room a little too long. The rats might have been around there, and now and then you will find a speck in the quinine, and our Army and Navy, of course, like to see nice, good, clean, white quinine, and they have a right to.

Problem Is Individual

So I think we have all got to just simply join hands and try to work this problem out individually. I don't think there is any one in the War Production Board who can tell any of you what to do with an open package of quinine. I know, I can't, and I don't think there is anybody in the room who can. So it is an individual problem.

All the original packages of powder and the pills and the tablets present no problem at all. Many wholesalers buy quinine from the basic manufacturer, label it themselves, and offer it to their immediate customers. I think that most all of the wholesalers, and particularly the retailers in what we term malarial sections of the country, should retain what we might say is a modest working stock, not trying to hoard anything, because there is need for anti-malarial remedies in such districts. In other parts of the country, where they don't have malaria, where it is not prevalent, I think there should be some modicum of exchange. Just how you can go about that, I don't know. But quinine as it exists is a thing that is needed and needed quite badly.

I think that if you will all just put your shoulder to the wheel—this is good, old pappy advice—and just attend to your own business as far as quinine goes, as well as your other business, too, you will probably do a very, very good part in helping win this war. You are not in uniform, but I think those of us who are here in the back trenches, if you want to call it that, can do more (I am getting away from the quinine a bit) if we just simply attend to our own business and run our own business the best we can, using quinine as the basis for our generosity. Take it, wherever it comes from; if it doesn't look good, set it aside for a while and pretty soon Stock and I will come around and pick it up for you. Thank you!

Cooperative Reallocation

Mr. Stock:—Thanks, Turner!

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• • •

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pleasure it is to have a fellow like that in your section, I am telling you.

I just wanted to comment a little further on this quinine thing. There has been a specific question asked here about this bulk and repackaging. I realize that no basic company that subdivides is going to take back somebody's product, some wholesaler's product that he subdivided. I think Turner has given you the picture generally on quinine.

The point I wanted to make was this, that we need cooperation here. The basic producers of quinine have done a grand job. When a manufacturer or a packager or processer tells me that he has taken back more quinine in the last two months than he sold, I know he isn't making much money, and we appreciate that. It is a contribution that is a very worthwhile contribution. Let's see if we can't get our thinking just a little clearer on this problem.

In the first place, there are stocks of items in the country, such as cold tablets, that were made up prior to the time of the quinine order. Let's say that you have got—let's call names, names without any thought—some L.B.Q.'s. Don't worry about them. Sell them in the regular way; get them out. The reason for that is just simply this, that those L.B.Q.'s we can't do anything about the small amount of quinine that is in them. They were made prior to the order. They jumped the regulation. Therefore, you can sell the L.B.Q.'s that you have got.

If you have got some coryza tablets with a little quinine in them, those were all made up prior to the issuance of the order. If we have any thoughts that they weren't we will check that through from compliance. So that on products that have a small amount of quinine in them, L. B. Q.'s, coryza, and various cold tablets, don't worry about them. Go ahead and sell them and get rid of them.

Then you have quinine pills and tablets and various other alkaloids of cinchona, in original packages, unopened packages; I definitely feel that the wholesaler should accept those. Some of your retailers will naturally return them direct; they bought them direct. That is as it should be.

Now most manufacturers have a national distribution. They can well afford to take back some quinine products from Northern stores and ship them to their Southern branches, because before any substitute which can be used by the layman generally will be available, we will be needing that quinine. So I would say to manufacturers, gather it from the Northern stores, transfer it to the Southern stores.

Similarly if a Northern wholesaler has some quarter-ounces, half-ounces, eighth-ounces, that he bought or put up under his own label, I would suggest he won't have any sale for it in the North; so why not have him sell it to one of his brothers in the South and let him put it through his wholesale house there. I mean it doesn't make any difference to the consumer if it is labeled with a Minnesota drug company on it, instead of a Texas drug company.

Secretary Newcomb:—Right there, Fred, does the wholesaler in the North have to have a certificate and the wholesaler in the South that it will be sold only for malarial purposes?

Mr. Stock:—That is right. I mean you can't be moving the stuff around without the certificate.

Secretary Newcomb:—Right!

The P.C.P. Plan

Mr. Stock:—Let's look at the problem of what we are trying to do. We have got a limited amount of quinine in the civilian hands. It is badly distributed as a result of our issuing the order. We mussed up the distribution because we stopped the sale in the North. We want to restrict that according to our national needs. That is all we are trying to accomplish.

The open package thing is really a problem, and we have a suggestion and we are making a test on it now. Dean Ivor Griffith, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has got a plan which we are trying out at the present time in the State of Pennsylvania only, where we are having the druggist send back to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy open packages. These will be assayed by the school and then bulked and turned over to the proper defense agency. Now that job is tremendous. It is a very, very large undertaking. I don't think any of us have any appreciation of the size of the job. We are testing it out and trying it in the State of Pennsylvania. If it works, we will spread it to other fields. We will have to ask the druggist to voluntarily give up his open packages of these products, which I feel he can do. It is impossible to do this thing on a commercial basis, because the cost of testing is out of line with the material.

I just wanted to add that little bit. There has been a great deal of confusion on this quinine picture and I thought maybe a few more remarks might clear it up a little further. If there is any question, we can come back to that a little later when we get along with our program.

President Van Gorder:—Mr. Stock, Dr. Newcomb's question raises another one which I would like to ask. I understand from the question that I asked that any transfer of stocks of quinine between wholesalers must be accompanied by the proper quinine certificate. A return of quinine by a wholesaler to a manufacturer is, in effect, a sale. Should that transfer also be accompanied by a certificate?

I recognize that sometimes it is not wise to ask questions. Sometimes you had better not ask them and go ahead. Maybe this is one of the times.

Mr. Stock:—Well, it might well be. I mean, after all, I am just a little bit practical and let's look at what we are trying to do here objectively. We are trying to save quinine. I don't think anyone is going to quarrel too much as long as we accomplish our objective. I would say, though, for your own protection you should ask for a certificate and the manufacturer that is taking it back from you can give you that. I mean, after all, he is bound by the order anyway. It doesn't mean anything. He merely makes a statement that he uses it in accordance with the order; that is all there is to it. It is nothing to get excited about. It is just simply a truthful statement. He is bound by it whether he makes it or not. So I see no objection to making it.

Distribution Control

President Van Gorder:—Thank you! I just wanted to clear up that possibility of confusion.

Next, is any program being developed to take the place of the allocation classification system to help the government to control the flow of health supplies for civilian as well as for army and navy use?

Mr. Stock informs me that these other two questions can be answered by the same gentleman, that is, question No. 1 and the next will be a and b of 2. Will WPB distributors branch through the use of form PD-1-X grant adequate preference ratings to wholesale druggists for the purchases of drugs, medicines and health supplies?

PD-1-X is a complicated form, no doubt satisfactory for large buyers, but entirely unsuited to the drug trade. It would be well to have a somewhat simplified form for a wholesale druggist, I take it.

Also, can a simplified priority procedure be worked out for wholesalers and retailers in the drug industry?

Mr. Stock, whom would you like to have handle that?

Mr. Stock:—Well, I am afraid that we are not going to get one man to cover all of that; but, first, I have an apology to make. I failed to mention Mr. Gasen who is Mr. Shields' representative here today from the Health Supplies Branch. I am sorry.

On this question, I think we had better answer the first part of it on this allocation classification and I think Mr. Thayer can give you a quick picture of that.

Priorities and Allocations

Floyd Thayer:—Thank you! Several months ago, the War Production Board issued priorities regulation No. 10, which provided for an allocation classification system, what was apparently a very simple and innocent-looking system of placing some letters and some numbers on the orders, beginning at the level of the wholesaler. The more that was investigated, the more complicated it became, and crews of talkers, speakers, were sent around the country to explain this. Just in the midst of that, it was decided that perhaps this should be modified.

While it is not official yet, there is a so-called "production code" to replace this allocation classification system. I would suggest to you that you couldn't as wholesalers place upon your orders the proper number and letters; in most cases that will be DP-1220 for health supplies. We are of the opinion that there will be some further changes, that the production code may or may not come to life. So I don't believe that if I were you folks, I would be too much concerned about this whole problem at the present time.

Mr. Stock:—Thank you, Mr. Thayer!

I wish we could get that kind of an answer on all of them; we wouldn't have to be very much concerned about them.

This next question about the distributors of health supplies—I understand Mr. Read is here and I wonder if I could impose upon you to take a crack at this, Mr. Read.

Mr. Read:—It would only be a crack.

Mr. Stock:—Let's give her a whirl. You can give us the general background and thinking there. I would be glad to talk about the specific drug problem and perhaps Mr. Gasen would be glad to say a word about the health supplies as they are now set up.

Eaton V. W. Read:—What priority will be given to distributors of health supplies? That is not a matter that comes within the purview of my Wholesale and Retail Policy Section in the Office of Civilian Supply. It is a priority matter dealing with specific firms. My particular section is a planning and programming organization within the Office of Civilian Supply. As I understand it, health supplies were under L-63, the suppliers' inventory limitation order, but that they have been removed therefrom. So I am afraid that in spite of coming to the microphone, I will simply have to turn that question back as to priorities assistance.

The WPB Distributors' Branch, under Lynn White, a good friend of mine down there, deals primarily with metals-using goods, such as farm supplies, agricultural implements and the like, rather than with health supplies. I am sorry on that.

Function of Priorities

Mr. Stock:—Thank you very much!

I don't think we want to leave this question. I think we ought to be able to do a little better on getting an answer on the broad picture here. This question of what priorities will be given to distributors of health supplies, I am going to cross out the health supplies and make it drugs now, because that is my specialized field. There is a very, very much mistaken idea about priorities going around the country. It seems as though people feel that if they can just get a priority they are all set. I have been watching those priorities for a long time. I have never seen one of them yet that made an aspirin tablet or never saw one of them yet that made a pound of raw material. Frankly, I don't like to see a lot of paper coming in and a lot of papers filtering through for ratings and one thing or another. There are times when priorities are very, very necessary, but they are an unusual kind, in unusual times and unusual conditions.

Let's look at this thing from just a common viewpoint. Priorities establishes an order of delivery, in other words, some things come ahead of others. Now, you can have as many priorities as you want; if you like numbers and if you like lots of papers, why swell, you can get it. But I can't see that it accomplishes anything. I think probably that I will take you back a little while in our thinking here. As I saw this problem some time ago, there were several methods of approach and the one that made the most sense to us who had looked at it from Washington was that production was the answer to a short supply and we should get production where we can.

Now, assuming that you can't get production, then you haven't much choice. You have to curtail some of the uses. Now, if you must curtail, there are several ways of doing it. One is to put out an order, as we have on a number of commodities, and say that you can't use quinine in cold tablets. Now, all the priorities in the world don't make any more quinine, but if you say you can't use quinine in cold tablets, then the supply of quinine goes further for the permitted uses. That is one very definite action that can be taken.

The other problem is to take this limited supply and get it where you want it. The way to do that is probably through priorities, but if you will assume that the item is in short supply and then if you try to meet that short supply by giving everybody a priority, it is obvious that your priorities won't mean anything when they finally get around. You have still got the short supply picture. So the thing to do is to give a limited priority to limited groups like the army and navy and lend-lease, who have the first and rightful claim on this material, and then leave the rest go through normal trade channels as far as it will go. If you get maldistribution and hardships and one thing or another, then you have to take action. But if you can follow that, follow me in this at least: Here in this room are hundreds of wholesale druggists, you all have a right to a certain amount of supply. Now, if one of you comes in for a priority and we give you a priority, that is swell for you, for a little while. But, obviously, if we give one of you a priority, we must of necessity give everyone of you a priority, because you all have an equal and like claim on this limited supply. When you all get your priorities, you are all back where you started from; they have no value.

You can say, "Well, you give me an A-10." Sure, that A-10 is good if only one fellow had it. But when I give you all an A-10, then you are all in the same boat again; and then somebody comes in and wants an A-1-J, and he jumps up and everybody else wants an A-1-J, and then you have all A-1-A's and then AAA's. I don't know how high they are going, but they don't produce anything.

Production Is the Need

So our thinking has been this: Let's see if we can't get enough production to meet the demand. If we can't do that and the thing is quite critical, then the thing to do is to control that material and cut off end uses of it. What we have tried to do is, frankly, keep away from a lot of priorities and try to look at products in their true light and we get figures from various other agencies on this, various committees that have been set up, but we try to see first, and our first job in Washington is to take care of our military demand. We take care of those first and we give them a priority that does the job. Then the balance can go to our civilian population.

Now on the items that are really essential, I mean the real important items, we have been able to justify our case and get priorities and get the priorities to get the raw material to boost the production to meet our demands. Now, there are a lot of other things that we can't quite as well justify and we haven't given them much assistance.

I don't know whether you people follow me, but if you will remember that a priority isn't just exactly like a license that lets you do a thing, a priority establishes order, it doesn't increase production, what we need is more production to meet the supply, that demand; and if we can't get that, the only approach I see to it is to put out an order that will lessen the demand. So I can't see how priorities issued to very wholesaler for every item will help. First, think of the book work that is involved. We will have further shortages of manpower if we try to give priorities to every item. And there is no use trying to issue blank checks to just let people buy all they want, because that doesn't work.

I can't see but that our present thinking and plan is sound and I think we ought to continue it. We are in a war effort and receive some terrific military demands. We are going to have headaches and we are going to have shortages and people aren't going to be able to get everything they want. We have got to expect that.

From my dealings with this industry, I am convinced that anyone of you will give up one item or ten or one hundred or all of them, if you thought it would make a real contribution to the war effort. I think when it does make that contribution, you should give it up and give it up gladly.

I wonder, Mr. Gasen, would you like to talk just briefly on this?

Other Health Supplies

Robert Gasen:—Just for the purpose of background, I want to give you a little bit of the organization of what is remaining in the Health Supplies Branch. You know, of course, that Mr. Stock has outlined to you what is in his jurisdiction. I am here today representing Mr. Francis Shields, who is the Chief of the remaining portions of the Health Supplies Branch. Under its jurisdiction remain all the items from glass eyes to wooden legs, and from x-ray apparatus to dental instruments and dental equipment. The items which most concern you, include surgical dressings, hospital rubber items, and a few of the supplies which some of you may or may not handle which border on hospital supplies and hospital equipment, bed pans, and so forth.

If you have any questions concerning any of those items, I will try to answer them in a specific way. I can heartily endorse almost everything Mr. Stock has said, in fact everything he has said, merely stating this as the special problem of what remains of the Health Supplies Branch: As he mentioned to you, our problem of production is quite different, in that we are concerned largely with metal-consuming items. We come right smack-dab into all of the iron, steel, aluminum, zinc, tungsten. I needn't enumerate all the other metal shortage problems we have. So our problem in getting metals for sterilizers or for x-ray or whatever piece of equipment, whether it is the lowly bed pan or whatever item it happens to be, involves a more difficult one from the standpoint of getting raw materials in some instances. The problem as far as priorities is concerned is almost the same as Mr. Stock's. I think we have no different philosophy at all to approach there. We do have on some items a different problem, one that approaches an individual priority pattern. But I don't think that concerns you gentlemen. For instance, in the field of large sterilizers that go into hospitals, a pattern is developing there where almost every individual user will have to justify that product as in use for his particular use. That is, again, dealing with large items, gentlemen, as contrasted to a small metal-consuming item—I have picked on the bed pan.

The organization of the branch—I just mention this to you to compare it to Mr. Stock's organization—is quite analagous to his. We have the same projects section. We have three groups—the x-ray section, the dental and orthopedic section and the surgical instrument section.

As far as any specific questions you might have regarding anything, whether it be elastic cloth or hot water bottles or whatever it is, I will be very glad to try and shoot at it. I think all I need to do, as I have expressed before, is endorse Mr. Stock's answer to this question.

President Van Gorder:—I think those two answers are very reasonably worded. I would say that the net of them is that drug products insofar as supplies to the wholesale druggists are concerned will not have much help in their procurement through the use of priorities. Is that correct, Mr. Stock?

Mr. Stock:—That is correct.

President Van Gorder:—We have one question here that Mr. Stock tells me can be answered by Dr. McDonnell. It is this:—Since the government considers the manufacture of cosmetics essential to the morale of the nation, to what extent will priorities be issued for the distribution of such products?

Dr. McDonnell!

Cosmetics Problems

Dr. John McDonnell:—I rather imagine that I have had wished upon me the task of answering this question because of a previous occupation, being research adviser not only in drugs and medical supplies but also to the Toiletries and Cosmetic Branch and\ therefore, the beauty expert panel today, I suppose. Anyway, in answering this particular question, gentlemen, I want to assure you, first of all, there is no question but that cosmetics have their place in the civilian picture to a major extent. They are definitely tied up with morale, although that, of course, isn't particularly the important factor.

The question as asked asks about priorities. There will not necessarily be any priority on finished products, of course, as they brought out recently in the recent discussions of the last few minutes. The question of raw materials is very analagous to that of drugs and medicines. In any case, where scarcities appear in the drug field on raw materials for the manufacture of a critical product, priorities are given to the particular chemical manufacturer. In the cosmetic field, however, the very critical materials, such as they may be, required for the manufacture of cosmetics, are essentially under allocation. A certain percentage of their normal requirement is given to the cosmetic industry as long as that percentage is available. At such time as that particular critical, raw material is not available, then the cosmetic industry will have to find replacements. That, of course, holds true wherever a material becomes sufficiently critical. The cosmetic industry will not get priorities for the raw materials from which to fabricate any products. That is understandable in its essence.

As far as the distribution is concerned through the natural distribution system, no priorities are necessary at any point because what materials are available, substitution and critical materials will be flowing normally.

I think that about answers that question.

President Van Gorder:—We have covered a number of these questions without giving you an opportunity to ask questions from the floor, feeling that those questions that you might have would be answered perhaps in this way. I think that this is the proper time, however, to give you an opportunity to ask these gentlemen on the rostrum some questions that you may have.

Status of Cold Tablets

George T. Brewer:—A few minutes ago, Mr. Stock mentioned, or I understood him to say, it would not be necessary to secure a certification for our L. B. Q. cold tablets. Is that right?

Mr. Stock:—That is right.

Mr. Brewer:—Where will you stop on that? Shall we continue to get certification on the sale of all items we have to give to the manufacturers?

Mr. Stock:—That is right. In other words, let's go back to L. B. Q.'s. L. B. Q.'s can no longer be made. Any stocks that are on hand were manufactured prior to the time of the order and are not covered by the order. However, when you sell an ounce of quinine to a druggist, you have to get a certification that he is going to use it for anti-malarial purposes, as defined in the order. Does that make it clear?

Mr. Brewer:—Would it be in order to assume that any manufacturer of any preparation containing quinine would not require certification or would that not be important?

Mr. Stock:—I think we have to look at the item.

Mr. Brewer:—Groves chill tonic.

Mr. Stock:—No, that is permitted as an antimalarial. Groves chill tonic is still being made as an antimalarial and must be sold only as an antimalarial and, therefore, you need a certification of it. Does that clear it up?

Mr. Brewer:—I think so.

Mr. Stock:—There is an awful lot of confusion on this thing.

What Is Antimalarial

Mr. Brewer:—There are a number of preparations on which we have secured certifications and, of course, on cold tablets we have been required to get them.

Mr. Stock:—What kind of a certification can you get on cold tablets?

Mr. Brewer:—Well, they were originally marked as an antimalarial, and I think it was determined that we were required to get certifications on Nash's and some other preparations in our section.

Mr. Stock:—This thing is very, very definite. I mean, in the first place, the Food and Drug Administration has set a standard dosage for antimalarial treatment. Now, a product under that definition is either an antimalarial or is not. If it is an antimalarial, it must meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration and be properly labeled. Now, if it isn't properly labeled and doesn't meet those requirements, it is not an antimalarial and can no longer be manufactured. So I mean it is a perfectly clear case. Have I cleared it, or muddied it up a little more?

Mr. Brewer:—No, I think you have cleared it up. I wanted to know further whether it was necessary on the tablets.

Mr. Stock:—Your coryza tablets and L.B.Q.'s and tablets like that, that have small amounts of quinine, are no longer going to be manufactured. You are going to be out of business on those.

President Van Gorder:—Are there other questions, gentlemen?

Toiletries for Armed Forces

Mr. Earl A. Means:—Has WPB made any move toward removing the restrictions in L-171 on merchandise sold to the army and navy?

Mr. Stock:—We haven't removed the restrictions; it is being studied. Frankly, I am going to admit this, I might just as well, you will find out anyway. I don't know too much about L-171. I inherited that about three weeks ago. It is quite a problem. Frankly, I know so little about it, I hesitate to give any opinions.

I do know that the army and navy have made representation that they are using certain items covered by L-171 and that consideration should be given to those purchases by the army and navy, probably in quotas, or some way.

Frankly, as I look at the cosmetic order, what little I know about it and what little I have discussed of it, I am convinced of one thing, that it is quite an important order. It represents probably some thinking that I am not quite clear on myself and I think the problem is of such importance to the entire industry that before I make any comments I want a chance to kick this around a little bit in my own mind and with people from the industry and the advisory committee and probably a little bit on topside as to what is the basic policy in WPB. I would like to beg off on that with that comment. It is such a big problem that I don't want to answer it; my mind isn't made up.

Mr. Means:—I agree with you one thousand per cent.

President Van Gorder:—It sounds rather complete, Earl, complete agreement.

On motion by Secretary Newcomb, a special vote of appreciation and gratefulness was given those who participated in the forum.

A Call to Arms

A stirring call to the wholesale drug trade to accept to the full the unusual which is today was made by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president and secretary of the association. He urged a new philosophy cognizant and appreciative of the totality of the war effort and a new concept of values in respect of what is essential.

Today's problems of the trade, Dr. Newcomb said, center on manpower, supplies, prices, and transportation. He noted that the wholesale drug trade in the association comprised aggregate personnels of some 250,000 and that the manufacturing for which it distributes had tens of thousands more. Both have a big and an obligatory job of studying their work-

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for America and
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rolls with the purpose of determining the essentialness of every individual's functioning.

This is no time to think of selfish interests, Dr. Newcomb declared. The only true criterion of any job is "Does it help to win the war?" Many jobs in the trade are not in that category, he said; and analysis would show that much that is considered necessary could well be dispensed with.

Only a very small percentage of the 150,000 items of the wholesale drug business are essential, said Dr. Newcomb, and lines must be cut down to avoid excessively costly distribution and the ecenomic waste of making and distributing things which can well be got along without. Such curtailment would hurt, he declared, but the net result would be beneficial to the industry in addition to being of real help in defeating the enemy.

Price Policies

Prices should be kept as low as possible, Dr. Newcomb advised. Stability should be sought, but at rock-

Dr. E. L. Newcomb
NWDA Executive Vice-President

bottom and with minimum reasonable profits for manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer. This is no time to be making big money, he declared.

Prices can be stabilized at profitable levels under GMPR, Dr. Newcomb opined, but he urged against the introduction of unnecessary new items and advised that there be no endeavors to stabilize useless items. Research in products and in markets should, however, be continued with a purpose of better and less expensively serving the public.

The wholesale drug trade has got a fully fair deal in transportation, in the opinion of Dr. Newcomb, and it has fared well in general in the exigencies of war. It must do whatever is required to live up to the basic problems of today, the solution of which is plainly and fully up to the individual businessman. Some still are giving excess services: these should be eliminated, he said. There is still too much costly competitive solicitation of business in excess of necessary volume. Americans have been spoiled by extravagances, Dr. Newcomb declared; this must be changed, and all must be put into the one task of winning the war.

In a letter to Dr. Newcomb, on behalf of Lt. Col. Clement B. Johnston, it was set forth that the army is in need of high-grade warehousemen to handle ordnance work and men for related financial work. The desire is for men who earn more than $5,000 a year—albeit their pay in army offices might be less. This matter is being handled by Lt. Col. Johnston, who may be addressed at Depot Operations, O.D. 3 E, 453 Pentagon building, Arlington, Va.

Allocation of Manpower

Another important angle of war's demands was presented in a discourse on "Distribution of Essential Manpower," by Maj. Ernest M. Culligan, director of information in the Selective Service System. Major Culligan's explanations, suggestions, and answers to questions follow:—

There have been a lot of speeches about selective service—sometimes I think too many. It is a serious problem that affects us all. Two short years ago, selective service was something that affected a lot of other people. It was a program inaugurated initially to train something like one million men a year for twelve months of military training, then return to their civilian occupations to be kept in reserve. But in two short years, selective service has made the transition from peace to war, from a program where we were taking something less than 80,000 men a month to a place where we are taking hundreds of thousands of men each month for actual combat duty.

Initially, business wasn't particularly concerned about the operation of selective service. Only a few young men stood any chance of being called out of each organization. Today very few able-bodied men in your business are unaffected by the program.

Initially, selective service was synonymous with manpower. As a matter of fact, selective service and its development first made the American people conscious of manpower as a national asset. And for a year or so selective service was about the only factor in the picture that was moving manpower in any particular direction or had any direct connection with the problem of manpower. Today, manpower is affected not only by selective service but by the recruiting efforts of the army, navy, coast guard, and marine corps, the recruiting program of industry to get the hundreds of thousands of men that are needed for war production, by an agricultural problem which is little short of critical, and by the back-breaking burden of trying to wage a total war.

Men Where They Are Necessary

As employers, you men have a dual responsibility. Your first and immediate concern is to see to it that the men necessary in your industry are deferred. Some people have had the misguided idea that there is something unpatriotic about requesting deferment for a necessary man. Nothing could be farther from the truth. You are failing in your patriotic duty to your country and your industry when you fail to request deferment for a man who is necessary in your operation, because his removal slows down your operation and impedes the total war effort.

Regarding the industry generally, it has been recognized as an essential activity—essential to the maintenance of our national health and more directly essential to the maintenance of the health of our armed forces because of the products which you make available to our armed forces.

To repeat, your first and immediate responsibility to yourself and to the government is to make a sincere effort to get the men that you need deferred until you can find adequate replacements. Under the selective service system, there is adequate appellate machinery which is provided for the specific purpose of insuring that should the local board make an error, the board of appeals and the appellate machinery in Washington can straighten out any injustice that might occur at the local board level.

You should by this time all be familiar with form 42-A, the employer's request to the local board that a necessary man be deferred. That form provides the local board with the information they need to determine that a man is actually essential. If the necessary employee is still classified in 1-A after the filing of that form and request for deferment, the employer has the right to take the case to the board of appeals. Should the board of appeals fail to grant the deferment, the occupational advisory in the state or the state director of selective service for the locality may refer the case to Washington.

In all of this, it is important to remember that the people working on the local boards are average citizens from that community. Remember, too, that they have a mean, thankless job to do. They are uncompensated, except with the knowledge that they are doing a patriotic duty for their country. The average local board is made up of three John Does from the individual community. They can't possibly know all there is to know about all the businesses there are in this country, and it is conceivable that they may be unimpressed with the information you give them regarding a particular business about which they know very little.

When the case is removed from their jurisdiction and taken to the board of appeals, the occupational advisers for the States are available and through agencies in Washington these occupational advisers have a great deal more information about particular businesses than anybody on the local board can have. Again, when the case is referred to Washington, we have the advice and counsel of every agency of government and the information that is available to us insures that the best interests of the nation and the community are served when a decision is finally reached in a presidential appeal.

Remember, please, No. 1, there is nothing unpatriotic about requesting deferment; No. 2, it is your duty; No. 3, it requires the best efforts of an important executive in your organization. The employer who has assigned the job of requesting deferment to some junior clerk is just as remiss in his duty as the man who refuses to request deferment for anybody.

Analyze Your Personnel

You should take an inventory of your personnel now, decide which men you absolutely have to have in order to continue your operations and fight for their deferment.

Reconcile yourself to the losing of those men you can spare and that you can find replacements for. You have a long-range responsibility which is to secure a replacement for every able-bodied man in your organization, if possible.

In order to have any concept of the need for manpower that we may have to face, it is important to remember that of our 133,000,000 of people, there are only about 60,000,000 who are capable of productive effort that will contribute directly to the war effort. These are about 40,000,000 of men and 20,000,000 women. At the present time, there are something like 9,000,000 women engaged in productive activity.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of men needed behind the lines in order to maintain a soldier at the front. Back in the days of the Crusades, it was a fairly simple problem. The warrior put on his armor, was hoisted on his horse, and away he went and nobody worried very much about him until he came back. He found his food, his lodging and his romance on the hoof. But even in Napoleon's time, it required the efforts of three people behind the line to maintain every soldier at the front, and Napoleon was licked because he didn't have enough people behind the lines to supply his army in Russia.

In World War I, it required five men behind the lines for every man at the front. In this new madness of war with machines, it certainly can be no less than five to one; it must be more. But even on a basis of five to one, consider our 60,000,000 total producers who must produce the food, the munitions, the minerals, the metals, the lumber; who must provide the men and women who will maintain our communications, transportation and essential activities, and you will find that in terms of a 10,000,000-man army we have reached the limit of our manpower, because to maintain 10,000,000 men on fronts around the world, it will take the efforts of the remaining 50,000,000 of producers.

So as an ultimate problem, we must recognize that as employers you will have to ultimately find replacements among women, among men not fit for service and among men beyond the military ages. Let me caution you that is a long-range picture, but as contrasted with your first responsibility and immediate responsibility of keeping the men you need, you must reconcile yourself in the long run to replacing every able, fit man in the ultimate long-run. That sounds pretty harsh. I don't think it is too harsh considering the circumstances.

Total War—Total Effort

Even yet the war seems very remote to most of us, but day by day as more of our sons and brothers and friends go off to war, it gets a little closer. I think we have got to begin very soon to be very realistic. We have got to realize that every day this war goes on, American boys are going to be killed. Every day the war continues, American boys will die. Realizing that, I think we must all gear ourselves for a total all-out effort. Nonessential activity must stop. Our every energy must be directed toward a total war effort.

As yet none of us knows how many men we are likely to need to win the war. Not speaking for selective service, I can say this, we will get just as many men as are needed during the war. It might help, too, to shock us into a realization of how dirty and how mean the job ahead is if you will just remember that should the invader ever come, before you go out to meet him at the cross-roads you may turn a gun on your own wife and children before you leave the house.

There is an imposing array of questions here. Several of them deal with the question as to how the government regards the drug industry. I don't think there is any doubt in anybody's mind but that it is recognized as an essential activity. The War Manpower Commission has already so ruled and all of us know that it plays an important part in our national health.

Several of these questions deal with necessary men. You have the job of selling to the selective service organization the fact No. 1, that you are engaged in an essential activity. That job has been partly done for you by the War Manpower Commission and by General Hershey. The local boards have been told that the drug industry is an essential activity.

The second consideration is, Does this man perform an essential activity in the business? Does he perform a necessary function? An elevator operator or a timekeeper in an airplane plant performs no more important a job than an elevator operator or a timekeeper in Macy's department store. A machine tool operator in an airplane plant is performing a necessary function. A key man in your organization without whom you wouldn't be able to operate efficiently is a necessary man.

So remember, first, you must establish that the industry is essential, the activity is essential; No. 2, that the man in question performs a necessary function, and, No. 3, that it is difficult or impossible to replace him.

Replacement Expected

All occupational deferments are granted for six months' periods or less, and the selective service system will not be sympathetic to anything less than a sincere all-out effort on the part of an employer to train a replacement when a man has been given a deferment. You should recognize the deferment by the selective service system as a loan of that man so that your organization can continue to make a maximum effort toward our total war effort.

I repeat, the selective service system will not be sympathetic to anything less than a sincere all-out effort on your part to train a replacement and the replacement should be a man unfit for military service, a man who is beyond the military age or a woman.

Does anybody in the audience have a more specific question? Most of these questions I have here are generally covered in what I have already said.

Captain Schieffelin:—Major, I ask this question as chairman of local board 35 in this city and president of one of our member companies. Can you tell us for information approximately what percentage of the men in not direct munitions manufacture have already gone? I ask that question because within the last two days I have found that in our company today 22 percent of our manpower is already in one of the three services. I thought it would be of interest to the membership if you have any figures on that subject, and with what has been printed in the papers on an army of 4,000,000 or more now, it would indicate that those who have already gone would be more than doubled before we get the 10,000,000. Can you tell us something on that subject?

Major Culligan:—Yes, I can. Just ten days ago, I was out at the Junior Chamber of Commerce executive committee meeting in Chicago. As you know, the J. C's are an organization whose ages range from twenty-one to thirty-six. I think they are representative of the young men of this country and a good cross-section. Close to 50 percent of their membership is now in the service. I think it is important to say here that no one of you realizes how big our army is today. No one of you realizes how many hundreds of thousands of men we take into the army each month. That information has been kept from the public as a matter of military policy.

The last statement, the last detailed statement made was by Secretary Stimson early this year when he announced the total size of the army by the end of this year at 3,600,000, 400,000 of the navy, and 200,000 for the marine corps. I assure you our armed forces are much larger than that right now. And we are taking far more men than anybody realizes. That is why to some people it seems that, well, it shouldn't be so tough, they shouldn't have to be taking so many men out of their particular local board when the popular conception is that our total goal for this year was going to be something less than 150,000 men per month on the average. It goes way beyond that.

Time to Ask Deferment

Mr. Van Gorder:—May I ask what is the proper time to ask for a deferment? I assume that deferment for all men in the 1-A classification should be asked immediately; but should deferment be asked for men in other classifications at once or when they are moved into another classification, into the 1-A classification?

Major Culligan:—As soon as possible. Let me explain that. Under the initial program, form 42-A was to be filed with the questionnaire that the man filled out; but back in those days, nobody worried very much about it. No employer thought he was going to lose very many of his men and he let the thing rock along without paying very much attention to it. We didn't realize we were going to be in a war then. We didn't realize they were going to be taking millions of men each year.

That form 42-A may be filed at any time and the sooner the better. It must be filed, if it is going to do any good at all, when the men receives notice of reclassification. By that I mean if he is presently A-3 or A-2, as soon as he receives notice, that is the time for the employer to move and move fast. But that 42-A may be filled at any time. If you failed to file it in any particular case, don't delay any longer. Remember always in this that you have got an individual selling job to do. It is up to you to get down and see those people on the local board. Let them understand your problems. Let them understand the importance of keeping a particular man, because they can't defer

him as a necessary man unless they understand that he is actually necessary. If he has got a selling job to do with your local board, you have got to make those people understand as best you can that the men in question are needed for the efficient operation of your particular industry.

Status of Pharmacy Students

President Hutchins:—Major, what will be the status of pharmacy students in their junior and senior years?

Major Culligan:—There is no hard and fast rule regarding students. Students may be deferred as necessary men and may be considered as in training and preparation for necessary work. But it is on an individual basis, and the local board must consider the merits in the individual case. There is no categorical or blanket deferment for students. If the local board feels that the man's time is better spent preparing for that particular activity, they will in all likelihood defer him as a necessary man and put him in class 2.

Special Qualifications

Secretary Newcomb:—We have among our members, particularly among the wholesalers, many men who are qualified for service and who gradually are going into service. Many of those men are especially qualified for service probably in the quartermaster corps, warehousing, and the like. Can you explain what the procedure should be for such men who are so engaged in warhousing work in the event they desire to volunteer for service of that character?

Major Culligan:—Well, there are several answers to that. When a man is inducted into the army, during the initial three weeks he is classified by a classification officer. His capabilities, vocational background, business experience, are all recorded. During the balance of his preliminary training, that information is passed on through the army service command in the area and men with special abilities are assigned to special work. If there is a need for people with warehousing experience in the area, that information showing up in the classification card will result in that man's assignment to that particular type of work.

More important than that procedure for men in this group I think is the Army Specialist Corps which was created five or six months ago under the direction of Directors-General Dwight Davis. Ultimately the Army Specialist Corps will commission many thousands of men, businessmen who will be available to replace army officers who are now doing non-military and noncombat work. To any of you who are thinking of going into the service, I think it would be advisable to file the army personnel placement questionnaire with Director-General Dwight Davis, of the Army Specialist Corps in Washington, D. C. They need men, particularly with the kind of background and experience that men in a group of this kind would have. Of course, the army is still commissioning, giving regular reserve commissions to men with special ability and the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington can give you detailed information on that.

Wholesalers' Inventories

Distribution is an essential factor in production, said Dr. Eaton V. W. Read, chief of the Wholesale and Retail Policy Section in the WPB Division of Civilian Supply. He spoke to the convention on "The War Program and Wholesale Distribution." He said:—

This country's 200,000 wholesalers and 1,800,000 retailers with their millions of employees form a vital part of our productive capacity which is now being geared to the war program. I say advisedly "productive capacity," because while manufacturing—a little elementary economics here, maybe—changes the form of goods, wholesaling and retailing create time and place utility. They get the goods where they are needed, when they are needed, and as such they are very definitely part of the productive operation of this country.

Back in the 18th century, the economists little realized the productivity of wholesaling and retailing. Back before that, the Greeks had a word for it. Kapmos in the Greek meant retailer—it also meant thief, knave or rogue.

On the other hand (I am in a wholesale gathering this morning), the Greeks did recognize some of the production inherent in the wholesaling problem. They referred to "emperos," emporia, from which we get our emporium idea in their denotation of the word "wholesaling." Wholesaling, of course, is something more than merely the distribution of finished civilian goods. You people are interested in that aspect of it.

When I say 200,000 wholesalers, I refer, of course, and include those wholesalers who are engaged in marketing and in gathering together the farm products of the nation before those farm products are changed in form and distributed by other wholesaling institutions.

Wholesaling Will Survive

Wholesaling will certainly survive this war period. It is my idea that it will probably become increasingly important. As long as we have thousands of retail establishments and as long as we have consumers spread over our millions of square miles of land, consumers who need to buy goods, there will be retailers to serve them and there will be wholesalers to serve those retailers to get the goods to them from the manufacturers. Especially does that seem to be true in your field of drug distribution, in groceries and in hardware. Of course, in the case of hardware, the wholesalers are having a rather difficult time because of the great reduction in the supply of goods available to them. However, many hardware wholesalers have turned into industrial and mill supply houses and are directly supplying the war plants of the country with many of their needs.

However, wholesaling will have to make its contribution to the war program. I realize, I can see that you realize that you will, from Dr. Newcomb's talk, from Mr. Hutchins' talk and others. You will have to give up manpower, salesmen, warehouse people. You may lose some of your clerical staff, undoubtedly have already.

You will not have as many materials with which to pack and to ship. You will not have, not be able to buy the labor-saving equipment that you might wish to use to modernize your warehouse handling. As you, of course, know, you can't get automobiles except with considerable difficulty.

Business will not be as usual. No segment of the American economy can or should hope to escape the impact of the war. We will have rationing, we already have some of it, priorities, allocation, reduced supplies of goods. Other speakers are speaking specifically of those problems into which I will not go.

I do want to read to you what General Somervell said in St. Louis, however, as some of you probably noticed in the papers this morning.

"So far, the war has gone none too well. So far we've lost nearly every major struggle. If we continue to lose a little while longer it will be too late to save ourselves, America and civilization. We and our Allies have taken a terrific shellacking all around the globe. We are all in the same boat. It is a good, stout boat. It has weathered many a storm; but it is not going to weather this one unless we are all good sailors. It is going to go down unless we quit fighting about who is to row the boat and who is going to steer."

Inventory Limitation

I think I will turn to the inventory problem with which I have been working for the past two or three months. As you may know, the War Production Board has approved the recommendations of my committee to institute a program of inventory regulation in two steps, the second of which may not become necessary. The first is the reporting period, the second may be the actual inventory limitation period. If sufficient progress is made toward an equitable distribution of goods and such progress is shown by the reporting procedure, by the reports that we get, it may be necessary for us to recommend the actual limitation upon inventories.

What are we trying to accomplish through recommending inventory regulation? In general, we believe in inventory equalization, if you want to use those words. By that we do not mean every wholesale house and retailer shall have the same amount of goods but that he shall have goods in proportion to his sales volume. Inventory regulation can help win the war, we believe, and is needed to protect the civilian economy during the prosecution of the war program.

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A bit more specifically, we feel that inventory equalization is needed to get goods to consumers in various areas and parts of the country through stores of various sizes and types, in cities and in country places. We feel that inventory regulation may help to lessen inflationary pressures. How? Well, for one thing by reducing the over-estimation of demand by manufacturers. Obviously, if retailers and wholesalers are in a position to stock up in excess of their needs, they will order the goods from the manufacturer and the manufacturer will attempt to and will produce those goods. Goods will not be dammed up in certain places and certain areas. In that way, it will help to reduce the inflationary pressure and it also may help to delay the need for rationing, because if the goods are available and are being distributed through the ordinary processes of commercial marketing to the consumer, there will be less cry and demand for rationing, consumers will tend to get what they think is their fair share of goods, and, as a corollary of that, to lessen the development of the black markets which are bound to arise when some dealers have more goods than they need and others have less; to aid in maintaining the maximum amount of retail competition, enabling the retailer to have the goods if he can competitively get the trade, enable him to have his "fair share" of the goods to serve that trade with; and, finally, to keep distributors in a more healthy shape for postwar adjustment. Many of the people to whom we spoke in our conferences with over 200 representative wholesalers and retailers in Washington, New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, emphasized that point to us, that point of reducing this competitive protection, as they called it, that is, the buying by A because B in his town had twelve month's supply of sheets or whatever it might be.

So much for some of the objectives of inventory limitation.

Inventory Increases Found

Now the actual situation that we found through our technical staff's study of the figures available to us from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Federal Reserve Board, and also surveys submitted to us for our consideration by the American Retail Federation and Dun & Bradstreet's Research Division. We found that retail inventories were up about 50 percent from 1939 to '42, while sales were up about 30 percent. We found that the second quarter of 1942, stock sales ratio showed a 15 percent excess inventory as against 1939-40-41 average. Remember, that is the average, and in many cases the excess was a great deal greater than that and in other cases stores did not have anywhere near as many goods as they should have had in proportion to their sales.

Department stores, just as an example, inventories are up approximately 50 percent the first half of '42 over '41; the sales up only 14 percent. The large stores were up more than the smaller stores and the Eastern stores were up more than the Western stores. Independent stores showed the same thing, especially in ready-to-wear, furniture, men's and boys' clothing and in dry goods. The larger stores and the stores in the larger cities were up more. Remember we are taking that in relationship to sales, of course, not in absolute terms, but always in relationship to sales. As a matter of fact, we did not find that to be true in the retail drug field. I will come back to that in a moment.

Objections to Limitation

Some of the objections as against the objectives of inventory limitation which were raised as we talked to these merchants and also in hundreds of letters which flowed in to us from thirty-seven, I think, states of the Union: "What is the use of having inventory limitation? Reduced production of civilian goods will correct the inventory situation."

If you really analyze that, you will see that reduced production of civilian goods is an argument for inventory limitation, not against it. True, reduced production may in time lower the level of the inventory reservoir for the country as a whole, but in and through itself it will not equalize the distribution of goods or have goods distributed in proportion to sales.

"General maximum price regulation has removed the incentive for inventory accumulation." Well, it has removed one of the incentives to a certain degree, but in so far as merchants hope to get and succeed in getting adjustments, "Gen. Max" has not removed the entire price incentive and, of course, the coming scarcity incentive still remains.

"Facts don't show unequal distribution." Well, the facts do show that Those were merely statements, and most of the men to whom we talked and brought that up said they were speaking just from their own experience and they did not have access to a great many figures. Big stocks are being cut. True, there seems to be a movement toward reducing large stocks. However, it is hard to tell when another buying splurge might start, unless there were some deterrent to that buying.

"Price increases demand increased inventories." That is true, certainly. But inventory increases have been out of line and out of proportion in retailing, especially in certain types of retailing, to increased sales.

"We must not discourage production of goods if labor and materials are available for their production." Quite true. The object of inventory limitation is not to discourage the production of civilian goods where the materials are available for those goods and it should not discourage that production because the manufacturers can find customers who are not overbought. There are certainly a lot of them, as our statistics show.

"Manufacturers and wholesalers allocation is doing the job." Manufacturers and wholesalers allocation may be helping to do the job but, apparently, it hasn't done the job—again the facts.

"Inventory limitation will cause disorderly liquidation." We certainly hope not. That is one of the reasons that we recommended the giving of so much time for inventory adjustment before any actual limitation was imposed, if such limitation was found to be necessary.

"Transportation will bog down." Anything that tends to equalize the flow of goods as against having these buying spurts, this competitive protection, this psychological mass movement among retailers, will tend to aid transportation rather than to harm it, because the goods will flow in an orderly stream.

Why Wholesale Control

I have some questions here which were submitted on inventory control, as it is titled, and I hope to allow a little time for questions after I get through giving out here. I suppose you people are interested in knowing, (a) why wholesalers were recommended for inclusion in this plan, and (b) more specifically why drug wholesalers were not excluded. I think that is one of the questions. It is certainly a fair question. It should have an answer.

In general, we found that wholesalers' and manufacturers' stocks were in good shape. Our economic report, which I hope will be out within a week or so, will show that, but since we found inequitable distribution among retailers, we simply had to recommend the inclusion of wholesalers and manufacturers. I think you can see the reasons. Obviously, arrangements could be made for retail institutions to have manufacturers carry stock for them, if they are large retail institutions; wholesalers might carry stocks on an informal basis for retailers, and manufacturers for them. In other words, if you are going to attempt to equalize distribution of inventories or make it more equitable, less inequitable at the retail level, you forced to go back through the channel, through the wholesaler and the manufacturer.

In the case of drugs, we found the retail situation quite clean, if you want to call it that. But retail drug stores through their own operations and merchandising policies now compete, do they not, very definitely with variety stores, hardware stores, department stores, and perhaps some others I am not thinking of at the moment?

Therefore, if we are to be fair with the other types of retailers who do need the limitation or the regular program, we have to put into the same boat those who compete with them. Similarly or along the same line, if the retailers are in good shape and if the drug wholesalers are in good shape, this sort of a regular program does not have to bear any or cause them any particular burden.

Relation to Public Health

What will be the attitude of the government as regards increasing inventories in the hands of distributors of drugs and medicines to safeguard future public health? That is one of the items which we specifically recommended for further study in our summary policy report,

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MESSAGE TO THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION *from* Nicholas M. Molnar

When Germany marched into Poland on the 1st of September, 1939, it was evident that no longer could the democratic nations tolerate the practice of forceful possession by Germany. I felt that this date of September 1st would mark the beginning of a war which would become global in aspect, hence in association with some of the men with whom I have conducted a consulting laboratory for the past twelve years prior to September 1, 1939, I organized Fine Organics, Inc., for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and fine organic chemicals which formerly had been imported from abroad and which were supplied by Germany and other European countries to the pharmaceutical manufacturers of this country and South America.

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NICHOLAS M. MOLNAR, President

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which was published in some of the trade papers early this month. Goods which are stockpiled for public interest reasons, we will have to study that subject further.

Transportation Distances

In the consideration of inventory limits, will the distance between the manufacturer and the distributor be taken into consideration? Yes, that is really taken into consideration by the fact that, as most of you know, we have recommended that each retailer or each wholesale establishment's own stock to sales ratio during the base period be the governing factor in its stock to sales ratio during the coming months. If he was distant from the manufacturer before, presumably he is still distant from the manufacturer. He may have had a slower turnover rate, a higher stock to sales ratio, and he will be allowed to continue to have that ratio which is higher than that of stores nearer the manufacturer.

In the inventory control plan, will due allowance be made for increased volume of business in certain areas? This, again, is using the individual firm's own experience as a guide to its inventory policy. You see that those areas which have had increased business will be allowed to increase their inventories in proportion to the increased business, even under an actual limitation plan which may or may not be instituted as reporting progress shows necessary.

Estimates Allowed

In view of the complex nature of the wholesale drug business and the tremendous number of items in stocks, should not a simple overall dollar inventory figure be the basis of control? Yes, it is. It would be the basis for reporting and the basis for control. Should not this be an estimated inventory, not a physical inventory which would be impractical on a quarterly basis? True. The forms which are now in preparation will allow and provide for the estimation of quarterly inventories. We don't expect actual physical count on a quarterly basis, of course.

Will due consideration be given to the need for excess stocks of seasonal commodities in the inventory control plan? Yes, through the use of the quarterly method of estimating your coming sales and the inventories to support those sales, seasonals will come into the picture and each wholesale and retail establishment subject to the plan will be allowed to select its inventory reporting year beginning either December 1st, January 1st, or February 1st, and that allowance will enable the department stores, for instance, to use February 1st, and then March and April will always be in the same quarter. That is when Easter always falls. Similarly with your Christmas season and your spring season.

Exemption on Sales Basis

What is the proposed annual dollar sales limit for blanket exemption and what was the basis for selection of this figure? We recommended the exemption —if you wish to call it that, deferment is a more popular word nowadays—the exemption of manufacturers and merchants whose sales were less than $100,000 during the twelve months' base period, or whose inventories were less than $25,000 at cost. In other words, in order to be forced to report, the merchant or manufacturer would have to have both the over $100,000 sales and over $25,000 inventory at cost.

What was the basis for selection of this figure? Well, our statistics. One of the breaking points was $100,000, and we found that in general the stores and wholesale establishments below $100,000 had not accumulated inventory in as great a proportion to sales increases as had the organizations with over $100,000 sales. Also, we felt that organizations with less than $100,000 sales would not have figures available and would not have the bookkeeping talent available. I think you all realize that some point had to be selected. The various arguments seemed to be mostly in favor of using the $100,000 and the $25,000 inventory, which will bring in, we estimate, approximately 3.5 percent of the retailers and, of course, a much larger proportion of the wholesalers.

Will this exemption be applied irrespective of type of business? Yes, it would be a tremendous task, I think you can realize, to set up and study each and every line of trade. Fifty-five of them, I think, are reported in the census and there are many more, of course. It would be difficult to pick a breaking point in each line of trade.

Time Factor Not Large

How will manpower be provided to take care of the extra work required for inventory control report requirement when there is already a drastic shortage of labor? A very fair question, but the reports are being designed so that in the opinion of our accountants—we have called in accountants as consultants, men from business as well as men formerly with business and now with the government—it will take a relatively short time to fill in these reports.

The base period report for a person whose books are in reasonable shape should take perhaps two or three hours. The quarterly report should take much less than that. So I don't think you will have to hire very many additional men to do that job.

There are going to be a lot of instructions on these forms. That is our attempt to make clear what we want on the forms, what we need for our analysis of the inventory situation, also to make it as simple as possible for the concern to make out reports.

I missed one here. In view of the transportation difficulties, would it not be desirable to foster the development of larger inventories in the hands of wholesalers? In other words, is there not a conflict between the inventory control plan and the transportation problem, which is obviously becoming more acute?

I think I did talk about that question when I answered the question that had been put to us about transportation. It may be that in certain areas of this country it will be highly desirable and necessary to have rather large inventories of health supplies, and, as I said, that is something we plan to study. It definitely requires further treatment than we have been able to give it in the rather short time we had for our study and recommendations.

You have been very patient; thank you very much.

Canadian War Controls

How business is affected by the war program in Canada was told by Cyril H. Lander, vice-president of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Montreal, who spoke as follows:—

I deem it a great honor to Canada and to me personally to be called upon here to address this N. W. D. A. gathering. I was particularly touched when you brought our flag in and put it on the dais here. It made me feel a little I have been a stranger. The way I feel about it today is there are no jealousies in business, there shouldn't be, and wherever the flags of the United Nations fly there is our flag. Our flag is at home with your flag up here, and you didn't have to bring in our flag, because we are all one today.

The basic report in Canada is known from September 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. During that period, all prices were frozen—retail, wholesale, manufacturers' prices —and there has been no break in the basic ceiling price, except where adjustments had to be made. But there is one thing Mr. Donald Gordon has maintained, and has maintained very rigidly, and that is that there is no break in retailers' prices. They have been maintained throughout Canada 100 percent.

Adjustment to Ceilings

Now we have a new scheme in there, a new word that comes into our business, and that is what we call the "squeeze." The squeeze is operated when a manufacturer or retailer is offered merchandise that can't be sold by him at his ceiling price. Then there is an adjustment made between manufacturer, wholesaler and the retailer, in order that that commodity may be sold at the same price to the consumer.

Just to give you one example, the shoe industry, shoes advanced in price about 15 percent. There is no advance to the consumer. The price on shoes is just the same, but they hold back

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that 15 percent by the retailer taking 4 percent less profit, the wholesaler taking 4 percent less profit, and the manufacturer through subsidy with the government taking 7 percent. That is how the squeeze operates.

I think we have been particularly fortunate in Canada and I believe the same applies here in the drug business, due to the fact that all of our nationally advertised lines, or practically all of them, were stabilized in price before the price ceiling came in. That is, minimum prices were pretty well established throughout our country. So, therefore, we had little trouble or have had no trouble at all as far as nationally advertised lines are concerned.

We have also been relieved of a great deal of trouble in this war as compared with the last war and that is on fine chemicals. In the last war, as you all know, we were dependent, as were you, on supplies of fine chemicals coming from the outside. The foresight of our chemical industry, both in Canada and the United States, leaves us free today because we are producing at home all the fine chemicals or practically all the fine chemicals that we use in our business. So that the advances in price in fine chemicals have been rather small, the matter only pertaining, as far as Canada is concerned, to the amount of exchange and a slight cost increase covered on account of increased wages.

Essential Oils Problem

We have a problem, though, in crude drugs and essential oils, and that is something that we are working on now and trying to work out a plan whereby wholesalers and retailers can be relieved of a condition that they are in, that is of oils and crude drugs costing them far more than the price they are sealed at. That is under advisement by our boards and I believe that a policy, a program will be worked out.

Just to give you an idea what we are working on, we are suggesting to the government that if they will set a price on oils that are sold over the counter, that is, that the trade come in or the consumers come in and buy over the counter, if they will set up a formal price on those oils, we as an industry will take our chances with all the other oils that we have to sell. So we are trying to stabilize or trying to work out a plan on about twenty-four oils, common oils, and the rest will go into the big; whether we make money on them or lose on them, that is going to be our problem.

Rules on Subsidies

Our government will pay a subsidy. This is a question that has been asked of me and I will clear it right now. They will pay the subsidy, but any manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer who asks for a subsidy leaves himself open—and it is only right—for inspection or investigation by the government. In other words, our government feels—and we are behind them in this—that it is not fair to spend public money to provide a profit for business if that business' profit, all-over profit, is satisfactory. If the business is losing money, if they are going to go out of business unless they get a subsidy, then our government say they are entitled to a subsidy. But, if the all-over picture of that business is satisfactory, then there will be no subsidy paid. I hope you get that clear.

In the wholesale drug business you may lose $500 or $1,000 on some oils, we will say, but if your overall picture is all right, then you will not receive a subsidy on that particular thing.

How Wartime Board Works

The formation of the Wartime Price and Trade Board I think is unique in the fact that it was not a government idea to dominate business but rather to have business suggest to government what should be done so that business will operate under the regulations of the price ceiling. Directors were appointed from every branch of business and these directors have advisory boards consisting of the leaders in their particular line of business who are called upon to meet, make recommendations as to the curtailment of lines, elimination of frills, and the discontinuance of trade practices that are costly and non-essential. That is the objective of the directors under the divisions. For instance, in our business we have a director and we have an advisory board consisting of the leaders in the wholesale drug business.

Many orders have been approved by Mr. Donald Gordon, our chairman of the Wartime Price and Trade Board, for different industries. It might interest you to know that before any order is finally signed by Mr. Gordon, it is first submitted to all directors in all classes of business so that should an order unduly affect a particular industry, the director of that industry can make his recommendations before the order is signed. So you might think that would slow up the issuance of orders. It does for a time, but is gets away from orders having an adverse effect on business that is allied with the industry affected by the order.

I could give you several examples of that, but I won't take the time, but you can see how thorough that works out. Every order that is proposed is sent to all classes of business. You would think that the food business would not be interested in an order applying to the drug business, or the hardware business may not be interested, but you may find in that order something that will affect the hardware business, something that will affect the food industry, something that may affect the tent and awning business, and that is why the orders are passed around.

Already hundreds of economy orders ranging from asbestos products to vinegar jars have been issued and innumerable others are in the study stages and going through the administrative mill. The reasons behind these orders, of course, are many. One reason is to permit manufacturers to continue bringing out their products under the price ceiling by cutting down production costs through the elimination of frills. Another reason is to conserve vital raw materials and to release them for the more important war industries.

Then, too, there is the all important problem of labor and many of these orders have been and will continue to be formulated with the thought in mind of releasing valuable man-power for more essential war industries.

Initiative in Industries

In passing, I would like to emphasize that most of these simplification orders are instigated by various industries themselves. To me one of the most outstanding features of this vast industrial simplification plan is that most of the orders issued by Ottawa over the signature of Mr. Donald Gordon, emanate voluntarily from the particular industry or trade concerned and are official merely by the signature of Mr. Donald Gordon. As one manufacturer recently expressed himself to me, "We will streamline our business to any extent to help Canada's war effort, provided Ottawa makes it official and all manufacturers in our field do the same."

The board calls for the compliance of all affected and no one firm is able to take advantage of the others' economy effort. Here are a few examples, just chosen at random, of frill-cutting that has been applied to Canadian industry. I am going to steer away a little from the drug business to give you some idea of what is going on.

An order from the Electrical Administrator prohibited the use of rubber for an outside coating on domestic electric cords. On one line of cords alone, some 27,000 pounds of the best grade plantation rubber, sufficient to provide rubber tracks, insulated wire and shock padding for eighteen army tanks, were saved.

The same order discontinued twenty-one lines of flexible electric cords for use on toasters, irons, floor lamps, etc., leaving only nine lines available.

Another order from this same administrator regarding electric switches and outlet boxes eliminated some ninety-five different types, putting the manufacturer and distributors in a position to reduce inventory.

Then, too, the same administrator got an order signed that reduced the gauge of steel used from 16-gauge to 14-gauge and saved approximately 30 tons of steel, or sufficient to make ten Rahm tanks.

There is still another order not yet finalized that will prohibit almost entirely the use of metal in the manufacturing of electrical floor lamps and table lamps. It is estimated that this will save some 3,000 tons of valuable metal. By cutting down the length of electric cord on these same lamps to a maximum of five feet saves 250 miles of electric cord.

Of course, these figures apply only to Canada. They would be much greater applied to the United States.

Other board orders include the saving of 5,250 pounds of rubber through the restrictions in the use of rubber printing dies; the release of 40,000 pounds of shellac to ammunition plants through the economies in the manufacture of ladies' felt hats; sufficient cloth to make 150,000 soldiers battle dresses were saved through the curtailment and streamlining of men's clothing. Then cotton thread, the manpower and machines saved in the reduction of cotton thread was very great; 159 shades of cotton thread were salable in Canada and these have now been reduced to a maximum of fifty.

Orders Affecting Drug Trade

Getting back to the drug industry, many orders have been issued which affect the Canadian druggist. Simplifications have been put through regarding many of the products he sells and resells, such as envelopes, bobby pins, the packing of chocolates, brushes of different types such as dental, manicure, shower and shaving brushes.

Another order which has not yet been released concerns itself with reducing the elastic content in surgical and medical garments. Hundreds of lines have been discontinued voluntarily by manufacturers, and I am very proud of this

because in the pharmaceutical business and in the private medicine business and the drug sundry business the manufacturers of these lines have done an excellent job in streamlining their lines, reducing the number of sizes so that great savings have been made in inventory and in manpower.

An order is now in the study stage to reduce the number of packages of household drugs. For example, there are nine sizes of castor oil bottled, and it is the thought of many in the drug business that these sizes could be reduced to, say, three or four and not affect the convenience of the consuming public. You can imagine, and you realize, how many thousands of pounds of castor oil, bottles and labels go into these packages that are sitting on retailers' shelves, wholesalers' shelves, today that do not turn over. The sizes of castor oil sold are 2-ounce, 4 ounce, probably 6-ounce. You have 16's, you have 20's, and you have 12's, and you have one ounce, all that sitting there, not dormant, you can't really call them dormant stock, but they are not moving.

Cosmetic Limitations

However, there is an order that is affecting the drug business which I would like to elaborate. This order is A-302. It concerns cosmetics and states, among other things, that no manufacturer shall manufacture, pack, distribute, or sell more than (a) six shades of nail polish, four odors or brands of perfume, colognes, toilet waters, talcum powders, and dusting powders; (c) four shades of rouges, lip sticks and face powders; (d) three odors or brands of hand lotions, face lotions, hair dressing, solid and liquid, hair oil and brilliantine and hair tonics.

As far as the retailer is concerned, order A-302 has four distinct advantages. It will assure the retailer of a steady supply of this merchandise that is profitable to him. Second it will save and conserve valuable counter and shelf space. Third, it will save clerks' time. Fourth, it will require less inventory.

There are two other orders which have direct bearing on the drug business in Canada. They are, first, the retail delivery order, and, second, the wholesale delivery order. I will deal first with the wholesale delivery order.

When the wholesale delivery order was suggested, the majority of wholesalers in Canada felt that it would not be possible for them to give a satisfactory service to the retailers unless they were able to give one delivery a day. I had hundreds of letters on the subject, but we made a test in the City of Toronto, which is the second largest city in Canada. Montreal is still tops!

Delivery Curtailment

We made a test there. We divided the City of Toronto into zones. We started out by giving three deliveries a week, and it worked. After that test was made for about six weeks, an order was then put through making all wholesale druggists reduce their deliveries to three deliveries per week, and it has worked out very well. No wholesaler will take an order on the day the delivery is made. The order must be placed the day before.

That saving alone has meant to us, to my business, over 30 percent in tire miles and gasoline usage. That is something. As I gathered yesterday from the meeting, I understand that you can get tires for your trucks here, you can get tires for your salesmen; we cant. When our tires are gone, our service is finished. Therefore we are doing everything we possibly can to conserve what we have and we are getting fine response from our retail friends.

Gentlemen, It just takes a little education. It takes a little talking and it takes a little understanding between our retailers and our wholesale friends in order to work out these problems.

Somebody asked me if there is a penalty on these orders. Definitely yes. The wholesaler that breaks the order is warned. The second time, his number plates are taken off his trucks, therefore, they are no longer of any use to him. It may be for a week, it may be a slight infraction so they just take them away for the week. But the second time it may be longer, and the next time it might be for the duration of the war.

Now these things bring home to us how close the war is and we have found that we can get along with our friends and save a great deal in labor in our wholesale houses through the reduction of deliveries. In the retail delivery order, which has caused an awful lot of comment, orders of $1 or over are covered, except prescriptions and emergency items. Now that leaves the retailer open. He has got to have a conscience and he has to be fair. I think most of them are being fair with that order. But thrown up to us every now and then is, "What is an emergency item?" Well, an emergency item is just what that retailer determines it to be. It wouldn't be a bottle of ginger ale. It wouldn't be a package of cigarettes. But if there is a burn in the home or an accident, I would say that that retailer had a perfect right to deliver a ten-cent bottle of mercurochrome if the person called and asked for it and he would be right within the order.

New Lines Must Be Approved

No lines can be sold or brought out in Canada until they have been approved first. If it is pharmaceuticals or proprietary medicines, they must be appoved by Mr. Grant, the Drug Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Administrator. Sundries, all other lines affecting the drug business, must be submitted to the retail director and the wholesale director and prices must be approved by them so the price is fair to wholesaler and to retailer. So that is the control we have on our business through these different directors.

The operation of salesmen in Canada—and we are not calling them salesmen any longer because some of our salesmen are no longer salesmen, they are working inside. We are reorganizing our territories because the maximum of gas we have to use is 5,000 miles a year, and that doesn't give a salesman a very great opportunity to cover very large territory. So we are using busses and trains, reallocating territories. The salesmen are covering just the same as they have been in the past, not quite as often, but they are calling in on a certain number of towns and telephoning and checking a number of towns, so on the next trip the towns they telephoned, they will call on. We find that that is working out quite satisfactorily.

Service Jobs for Salesmen

Today there is no problem in selling merchandise. We have got to look at that. Our men we are calling ervice men. They have got a job to do and a very definite job to do. They have got to keep the retailers that we serviced posted as to what is ahead of us, get the retailer to understand the orders that have been issued. In doing that, we are giving a service to our government through our sales organization that is very important, because we don't want to see a druggist fined for some infringement of one of the board orders. So every Saturday our meetings now are not sales meetings any longer. We try to keep our salesmen informed as to new board orders, as to what is ahead of our industry in supply and impress upon them the distribution of merchandise rather than the selling of merchandise.

I have been asked questions about rationing. We haven't been rationed yet in Canada on any line affecting the drug business. We as wholesalers took it on ourselves to ration our retailers. I think it has worked out very satisfactorily. Such lines as menthol are rationed. The maximum quantity of menthol that you can buy, unless you have a special business, is one ounce at a time. I believe we have got menthol enough to carry us along for another year or eighteen months. If we hadn't put those restrictions in ourselves, we would have had no menthol and lots of stocks would have been on retailers' counters that would have been dormant.

The financial position of the retail druggist in Canada was never better. The retailers, I believe, owe the wholesalers less than thirty days average. I think that is something we are all very proud of. We want to keep them that way. That is why we want to have our salesmen call on these retailers and inform them and keep them advised, because we want to keep them liquid. It is important in our country where taxes have been collected monthly, that the retailer realize that every month he has got to take so many dollars out of his till to pay his government, and if he is not careful, he will find that his working capital will be diminished in a very short time if he keeps on an uncontrolled spending spree. So that our salesmen are advising these men. We are advising them ourselves in order to keep them liquid. That applies also to wholesalers as well.

Assistance for Retailers

This department or Division of Simplified Practice has done a great deal under the leadership of Mr. Hugh MacKenzie. We are very proud of that accomplishment, although the organization has now been changed and thrown into the Industrial Division. That Industrial Division is headed by Mr. Bob Chisholm who was formerly the Wholesale Administrator of all wholesale houses in Canada, and he has this new Industrial Division. So I think we are in pretty good hands there, but we have a new division and that is the Division of Management and Service. I would just like to touch on that for a moment because it is important. That division is looking after retailers. I happened to be appointed director of that division. We are studying the drug business. We have already made a study of the hardware business. Here is a little booklet that has been issued by our division, telling the retail hardware dealer twenty-eight ways to maintain yourself in business during wartime. One is being produced for the drug business, and I believe before we get along, we will

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The Dormant Stock Division comes under the Management Service Division, whereby we get retailers of all classes to send in their lists of dormant stocks and those stocks are tabulated in our office and then circulars are sent out to some 12,000 manufacturers and retailers throughout Canada. It has been the means of eliminating some million dollars' worth of dormant stock from paint to sheep skins and even a railroad engine was sold through the Dormant Stock Division.

Antitrust Act Dormant

We have one thing in Canada that I think is rather unique in a way. We have a combines and investigation act, which is similar to your antitrust act. That is still in operation, it is still on the statute books in Canada, but it is dormant for the duration of the war.

Everything that we are doing today in the Wartime Price and Trade Board would be illegal under that act. That act does not call for groups of one industry to get together and make plans as to how they are going to distribute their merchandise, but that act is dormant today and will remain dormant for the duration of the war.

We are working on a plan now and we want the manufacturers' cooperation, and that is to eliminate the waste of packages. Many manufacturers today are packing some items in dozens, in counter display packages, and it is terrific the loss that goes on every day in the wholesale houses because retailers buy in quarter-dozen and twelfth-dozen lots. We hope to work out and to have some kind of a plan whereby we can eliminate that wastage, possibly by getting an order to say that the retailer should buy a 25-cent item in at least a dozen lot. That is just in the making.

Canada is the highest taxed country in the world today and that is why we are so interested in our retailers. We have got to keep those men in business. Our government is behind us in that. Because if the independent retailer passes out of the picture, some of us are going to be along with him right on the street. So we are working today to keep retailers in business.

Somebody asked me about profits. There is still an incentive to make profit in Canada. True, they take all we have, but there is still an incentive to make profit. That incentive will continue for the duration of the war. We are keeping ourselves established because this war is not going to last forever. When this war is over, we are going to be able to go back into business in a big way. Our government even goes so far now as to say they are going to give us a little return on the overtaxing that they are at present taking away from us, at the end of the war. How much that money is worth, nobody knows. But I have confidence in our governme it and I have confidence in the future of this country and our country, and I believe we will get our money back, and that is the time we are going to need it.

Canadian War Spirit

Gentlemen, that pretty well covers the story. I am sorry we are not going to have any time for questions, but probably this afternoon we will have. I would just like to finish my little talk and tell you how much I appreciate being down here with you after a lapse of three years and to tell you how sincerely Canada is trying to do its war job. We have criticism about the men that we lost at Dieppe. Canadians don't feel that way. As a sales organization, as businessmen, you know you have to spend money and make a test. True, money is not blood, but there was a test made and valuable information was gotten from that test, and although we lost some boys very dear to a lot of mothers and fathers in Canada, they are not crying about it.

On Saturday morning, when I went down the street to the bank to get your good American money to come over here, I met a man on the street, Mr. Rutherford, on old friend of mine. I saw him coming and I thought to myself, "What in the world am I going to say to him?"

So I held out my hand and said, "Ruthy, how are you?"

He said, "Fine."

He had just lost his son who was the commander of the Assiniboia that was sunk a few days ago. Probably it was in your papers here. He looked at me and said, "Cyril, it is all right, boy. You don't have to say a word. Harry was a fine boy and he loved his God, he loved his mother, and he loved me."

Motor Transportation

The ever-increasing problems of adequate motor service for the transportation of goods was analyzed and explained by E. M. Brady, assistant chief of ODT Division of Motor Transportation. After outlining the genesis and setup of ODT, he said:—

One of the duties of the Office of Defense Transportation is to attain maximum utilization of all existing transportation facilities, in order that essential transportation services may be continued over the longest period possible. It was with this thought in mind that we approached the problem, and it is with this thought in mind that we have continued to deal with it.

Now is not the time to conjecture as to what might have been done, what should have been done, or what could have been done, but, rather, it is a time to face known facts, determine what is necessary to be done, and then go ahead and do it. No one can do the job alone. Rather, it requires the joint, combined and cooperative efforts of all if necessary results are to be produced.

Let me then present to you some of the facts which have confronted us and which, by the same token, confront all of you.

There are approximately 4,891,000 trucks owned throughout the country; 1,047,000 of this number are farm trucks. There are 3,244,000 privately operated commercial trucks; 351,000 are local drayage or cartage trucks; and 249,000 are intercity carrier vehicles. In the aggregate, these vehicles, at the present time, are carrying 163,000,000,000 ton-miles per year, which is over 40 percent as many ton-miles as all railroads carried in 1940, and 25 percent as many as the railroads are now carrying. Of this, 9,000,000,000 ton-miles are carried by farm trucks; 61,000,000,000 by local city trucks, and 93,000,000,000 in local and inter-city operations.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation jointly allocate all new trucks to civilian purchasers. There are now estimated to be 70,000 new motor trucks and tractors available and subject to civilian allocation. Of this number, approximately 25 percent are of small capacity, one ton and under; approximately 70 percent are of medium capacity, 1½ ton to 2-ton; and only 5 percent are of larger capacity, 2-ton and larger.

The normal yearly motor truck sales, new and used, total approximately 1,150,000 trucks. The manufacture of trucks and trailers for civilian use has been stopped. You can readily determine that the motor vehicle situation is indeed most acute. The motor vehicle parts situation is equally acute.

You are all aware that the rubber situation is drastically acute. It is true that there has been some confusion in the past with regard to this latter question. However, the study and report made by the Baruch Committee has, I believe, clarified the question in everyone's mind to the point that it has now become a realistic and determined fact.

Conservation Imperative

Considering the facts as I have presented them to you, I think you will readily agree that the situation as it presented itself required, as it continues to require, that drastic action be taken in the conservation of existing motor vehicle equipment and other vital materials, including rubber, if we were to attain the objectives of the executive order creating the office, namely, the maximum utilization of existing transportation facilities. Let me warn you that your rubber stock pile is on the road today. Likewise, your truck stock pile is on the road today. You must conserve and preserve such stock piles, because you and we must "Keep 'em Rolling." To conserve such equipment and materials is to preserve the same and preservation will guarantee continuance of necessary and essential transportation services as long as possible. In order to promote better care and maintenance of motor vehicle equipment, the Office of Defense Transportation has organized a United States Truck Conservation Corps, and has asked every operator of a motor truck to join and actively participate in the program established. Every operator who signs the truck conservation pledge to practice preventive maintenance methods is doing that which is absolutely necessary, not only for his own protection, but for the protection of all transportation.

We in the Office of Defense Transportation recognize, as we have always recognized the igenuity of the motor truck industry, private and for-hire. That industry which has so aggressively developed motor truck transportation in the past, surely can preserve it for the future if it will but accept the job and carry it through. This job is as much yours, if not more yours, than it is ours. We never have had any idea that we could, by the mere stroke of a pen, solve all of the transportation problems throughout the country. Rather, we do feel that we can cut the pattern and that you in turn must, as you will, produce the finished product. We can tell you, as we have told you, what is necessary to be done, but it is up to you to do it. It isn't a question of what we can do, but rather it is a question of what we must do. As someone has put it: "The difficult things take a little while to solve; the impossible things take a little longer."

How to Reduce

You may well ask, "How can I further reduce my mileage and still transport a constant or even increased volume of traffic?" Our answer to this question is that we have had carrier after carrier reporting case after case where 40 percent or more increased volume has been transported during a calendar month this year on 35 percent to 40 percent less miles than such carrier operated during the corresponding month of a year ago. These accomplishments have been due to reduction in frequency of service, elimination of parallel or duplicating routes, zoning of operations and compliance with our outstanding Orders. Much progress can be made through the formation of pooled or cooperative deliveries. Such action produces the maximum conservation if properly taken.

The formation of pooled or cooperative deliveries necessarily involves joint and collective action by members of industry. In this connection, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Department of Justice on March 12, 1942, issued a joint statement dealing with such matters. Such statement provides that joint and collective action may be taken without violating the terms of the antitrust laws so long as such joint action so taken is for the sole purpose of conserving motor vehicle equipment and other vital materials, including rubber, and so long as such joint action falls within the four corners of such statement. We have also established a procedure for obtaining clearance to any such joint action. If parties desire to take joint action for the conservation of equipment and materials, and cannot determine as to whether or not such action comes within the joint statement, they may, if they so desire, submit such plan to us in writing, signed by all the parties thereto, whereupon our office will examine the same and if it meets with our approval, we in turn will submit it to the Department of Justice for clearance. If the Department of Justice clears such plan, the parties thereto will be immediately advised.

I wish to review with you the matter of the intent, purpose and effect of the outstanding orders issued by the director, which orders pertain to motor truck transportation services.

Special Services Out

General order O.D.T. No. 6 was issued on April 20, 1942, and the terms and provisions of that order became effective on June 1, 1942. The order covered all local transportation services performed by all types of motor carriers within a local territory defined as the corporate limits of any given municipality and an area extending twenty-five air miles beyond such limits. The order required, as of June 1, 1942, the termination of all special delivery service. It likewise prohibited all call-back service, such as calls made for the purpose of effecting collection or for the purpose of making a second or third attempt to deliver a particular shipment. It required the termination of all motor truck transportation services in excess of one delivery on any one day to any one person, except certain deliveries which were exempt from such requirements. In addition to the foregoing, such order required all carriers subject thereto to reduce the total monthly vehicle mileage of rubber-tired vehicles in minimum amount equal to 25 percent of the total mileage of vehicles in operation during the same calendar month of the year 1942, exclusive of the mileage eliminated as a result of the termination of the so-called "luxury" services which I previously have mentioned.

We recognized that with the issuance of this order, we were requiring many businesses to terminate services which they had previously rendered and which they could not terminate at a prior date due, for the most part, to competitive practices or customs.

The results produced by industry under this order were good. However, there was a group, although in the minority, which did not comply and, as a consequence, did not produce necessary and required results. It is to be regretted that such is the fact, and I assure you that we have not been unmindful of this situation.

Under date of July 23, 1942, the director caused general order ODT No. 17 to be issued, which order became effective August 1, 1942, and covers all operations of all contract and private carriers, no matter whether they be engaged in local service, over-the-road service, or a combination of both. This order superseded the provisions of general order ODT No. 6 insofar as the operations of private and contract carriers are concerned. It did not supersede the provisions of order ODT No. 6 insofar as the provisions of such order are applicable to local common carriers.

Under the provisions of general order ODT No. 17, the provisions of general order ODT No. 6 applicable to local service were incorporated therein. The prohibition against special deliveries, call-backs and more than one delivery a day, as well as mileage reduction requirements, were extended to all operations of all private and contract carriers unless specifically exempted under the terms of the order. In addition, the operation by such carriers of motor trucks in over-the-road service, that is, beyond the 25-mile area, were subjected to certain additional requirements, namely:—

Full Loading Required

A truck engaged in over-the-road service is required to operate fully loaded over a considerable portion or segment of its route, and no such truck can be operated empty unless the operator thereof has attempted to lease such motor truck for the purpose of hauling available traffic. The purpose of these requirements is, of course, self-evident, namely, that no truck should operate an empty mile if there is available traffic to be transported. Likewise, the Order requires that a truck operated in over-the-road service shall not exceed by more than 20 percent its rated load carrying ability, as indicated in appendix No. 1 to such order.

The provisions of all orders issued by Office of Defense Transportation pertaining to motor truck transportation contain a provision for the issuance of general and special permits. In particular cases requiring special treatment, certain general and special permits have been issued, but I assure you they have been issued only in cases of absolute necessity.

The results achieved by private and contract carriers under the provisions of order ODT No. 1 have, for the most part, been most satisfactory. However, again there was that minority group which did not fully comply or produce the results which they should and which they will produce. We recognized the situation and again we have not been unmindful of it, because the director, on September 8, 1942, caused to be issued general order ODT No. 21, the requirements of which become effective November 15, 1942.

Certificates of Necessity

Under the provisions of this order, there will be issued to the operator of each commercial motor vehicle, a certificate of war necessity, which will govern the maximum mileage to be operated and the minimum loads to be carried. These certificates will be required not only for trucks and buses, but also for taxicabs, jitneys, automobiles which are available for public rental, and certain other similar classes of motor vehicles. The application form and accompanying instructions, which will be sent to each operator, will tell how to go about getting the certificates.

Under the provisions of general order ODT No. 21, a certificate must be carried on each vehicle, otherwise it cannot lawfully be operated. Without a certificate, no gas, tires or repair parts can be obtained. For failure to comply with its provisions, a certificate can be taken away. However, as Director Eastman has pointed out, it is not proposed to use these certificates in any arbitrary or ruthless way. Their purpose is to bring home to operators of all commercial motor vehicles the necessity for treasuring the same, and to give each operator a definite guide for his individual action. They will also provide a ready means for controlling willful and persistent offenders. The certificates will not supersede outstanding ODT orders and public statements of policy. Those orders and policies will remain in effect unless and until they are formally amended, superseded or revoked. At the outset, the limits of mileage, motor fuel or load requirements specified by the certificates may, in some instances, be more liberal than full compliance with outstanding Orders or statements of policy would justify. The duty to comply will remain and the limits will be brought into line wherever it become evident that such a situation exists. The purpose will be to trim the certificates as quickly as may be, down to the basis of maximum conservation reflected in outstanding orders and statements of policy. The trimming will be done under uniform instructions from the central office by men in the field in close contact with the operations.

More Restrictions Possible

It is quite possible that the situation with respect to tires, parts and other supplies may so develop that more radical steps in conservation must be taken than are now reflected in outstanding orders and statements of policy. If so, necessary changes will be made in the manner above indicated. In no event will the adjustment of the certificate to accord with such necessity be left to the unguided discretion of the field force.

It is realized that the certificate will be an annoyance and that the first reaction of many will be to regard them as a nuisance. In normal times, they could have no justification, but these are not normal times. We are at war and no war can be fought and won without suffering and trouble. Few things are more essential to an all-out war effort than to keep our commercial motor vehicles, public and private, in active service. The danger that we may lose

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their services to a considerable extent as time goes on is so great that it demands all possible precautions for the care and conservation of this necessary means of transportation.

In connection with this program, nine regional offices have already been established. These regional offices are located at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco, Denver, Atlanta, Dallas. Further, 142 district offices will be established in certain of the principal cities located throughout the country. A field force of approximately 3,000 will be established. By way of illustration, in the State of New York, there will be eight district offices. Each district will be defined by the territorial limits of counties, and the extent of each district territory will be based upon the number of motor vehicles owned in such counties. In New York State, we will have a field force of approximately 406.

There must be no slackening whatsoever in the efforts which are now being made to save the trucks, buses and other commercial motor vehicles and their tires. The certificates are intended, not to discourage but to encourage, stimulate, protect and augment those efforts. They are only one further means of helping the operators individually to do their full part in the campaign to keep these vehicles rolling in the cause of victory.

In carrying out this program, we shall need the wholehearted cooperation, not only of the motor vehicle operators, but also of shippers, consignees, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, administrative agencies, and the general public. The program has no other purpose than to protect the best interest of all concerned and of our country.

President Hutchins:—Mr. Brady has consented to answer questions, and I am going to start it off. I think there is a list of prepared questions and also we expect to have a good many from the floor. I am going to start off by asking him this question:—Mr. Brady, have you any idea of what percentage of compliance you have on your order to cut truck mileage 25 percent.

Mr. Brady:—We have made a spot check, Mr. President, throughout the country and we have found substantial compliance. As I said in my talk to you, the noncompliers are in the minority and we are mighty pleased at that fact.

President Hutchins:—Is there any penalty connected with noncompliance which can be enforced?

Mr. Brady:—I think I stressed that in my talk to you in connection with order ODT 21. The certificates of war necessity, as I stated, can take care of the willful and persistent violators.

Pooling of Services

Mr. Kaltman:—Mr. Bradys has mentioned in his talk that ODT is quite willing to help any consolidations of delivery in the conservation of gasoline and rubber. Is that so, Mr. Brady, if such were possible to formulate, we could invite somebody out of your office to help us do that?

Mr. Brady:—The joint statement that I referred to of March 12, 1942, pertains to local delivery services. The procedure followed is that the participating carriers get together, formulate their agreement for pooled or cooperative delivery services or for joint action, commit the agreement to writing, all parties participating in it sign it, send it on to us, if you so desire. If you feel that your joint action falls within the provision of the joint statement, then it is not necessary to submit it, but that is up to you. We have set the procedure up both ways so you can go ahead if you feel you come within the provisions of the statement "in local service," or you can submit it to us prior to the effectiveness of it for specific clearance not only by our office but by the Department of Justice as well.

Mr. Kaltman:—Mr. Brady, perhaps I didn't put my question clearly to you. Let's assume for a moment that the wholesale druggists in this metropolitan market wanted to work out a consolidated truck delivery. Would the ODT have a representative come in and help us do that?

Mr. Brady:—Well, I didn't want to avoid your question or evade it. I want to answer it very directly. In that connection, and dealing as the problem does with the antitrust laws, we cannot advise parties as to the mechanics to be employed in effecting conservation. However, in any matter such as that, we will be only too pleased to cooperate in any way possible, either by having our local field man there or cooperating with you directly from Washington.

I am sorry if I didn't answer your question directly.

Certificates for All

Mr. Mayer: Mr. Brady, on or before November 15 will certificates be issued to all private and public trucks?

Mr. Brady:—They will.

Mr. Mayer:—All regardless?

Mr. Brady:—Yes. I might clear up one question that was submitted in this prepared list. The application form, as I stated in my talk to you, together with instructions pertaining to it, will be mailed to you. When you receive them, then you return them with the applications filled out and completed, thereupon your certificate will be issued.

President Hutchins:—Mr. Brady, may I ask you a question? Is there a definite tendency along the line that we may be further restricted beyond the 25 percent which we have been asked to accept already?

Mr. Brady:—I think that is a fair question. Further conservation is going to be determined by the future developments and the future requirements. Needless to say, we are every day considering various angles of transportation and I think it is only fair to say to you that with the situation as critical as it is, you do face further curtailment. I, therefore, urge upon you the advisability and necessity of effecting maximum conservation now. It cannot be effected too quickly.

Nonregistered Owners

Mr. Kane:—I understand that a provision in order 21 is to the effect that certificates will be mailed to the registered owners of vehicles as of December 31, 1941. They will then file those applications and receive their certificates of war necessity. What happens to the owner of a vehicle who is other than the registered owner as of December 31, 1941, in the event that the registered owner in December does not forward this application blank to the new owner who acquired possession of the vehicle in 1942?

Mr. Brady:—You have two or three propositions there in the question. I will try to answer them in chronological order. The first one is this, that the list as of December has been checked down to as current a date as possible. If any commercial vehicle operator does not receive an application, he should get in touch immediately with the office.

In the case where there was the transfer of title, but the registration was not recorded, then the application is sent to the former owner and he is required to return it with information as to who or which corporation or person he sold the vehicle.

Mr. James:—Assuming another reduction in mileage will be made necessary by the situation, would you care to hazard a guess as to whether the further reduction would be from the levels of mileage as of the day of effectiveness of the order, or something added onto the 25 percent that has been cut as of June 1st this year?

Mr. Brady:—Of course, there are various ways and I wouldn't hazard a guess right now because if I told you, I would be telling something I didn't really know. Of course, there are various ways that that can be done, either through further reduction of mileage or further limitation on the services rendered. So I wouldn't want to answer that question now directly because I just don't know.

Secretary Newcomb:—A good many of our wholesale members have through correspondence expressed the thought to us that the distribution of drugs and medicines, prescription specialties, constituted an activity which it seemed to them was of greater necessity than the distribution of many other items of commerce. Just what are the facts, Mr. Brady, in respect to that situation? Is it likely that any priority may be extended to the distribution of items which may be more or less equally essential to actual war supplies?

You will recall, if you are old enough, that during World War I a priority on drugs and medicines prevailed for transportation which was of a very high rating.

Mr. Brady:—I tried to cover that in my talk to you, where I stated that essential war materials and essential civilian traffic must move. It is to that end that we are directing our activities in conservation and so, too, are you directing your activities so that necessary transportation services in transportation of essential traffic can continue over the longest period possible. In order 17, there is a provision that permits the deliveries of medicines and supplies in the case of emergencies. In the case of transporting medicines and that sort of thing to the drug stores or from wholesale outlet to retail outlet, they are subject to the same restrictions as are imposed under the order.

Captain Schiefflein:—Can you tell us approximately when these applications will be mailed out?

Mr. Brady:—It is estimated they will be mailed out within the immediate future, I would say within the next week.

Narcotic Problems

War conditions have a complicating effect on the narcotic situation of the world, it was explained by Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics. In part this arises from interference with overseas transportation on which all the leading combatant nations are dependent in respect of their narcotic needs. In other part it is the result of the extraordinary demand for narcotic drugs in the medical practice of war.

Mr. Anslinge gave some interesting intimations on supplies of narcotics available to the military and civilian needs. He also noted the diminishing supply available in the channels of misuse of these drugs and emphasized the need for extra precautions against the burglaring of stocks of legitimate handlers. Some of the work of his office in the checkmating and eliminating of apparently organized thievery of narcotics also was outlined. The wisdom and helpfulness of prompt reporting of narcotic losses through theft was pointed out by the commissioner.

A statistical record of trends in the wholesale drug trade attributable to wartime influences was given by Dr. Herman C. Nolen, professor of marketing at Ohio State University.

A sketch of the progress of the government's antitrust law action against the wholesalers' association, its officers, and various members, based on alleged misuse of State fair trade laws, was given in executive session by Harold Harper, the association's general counsel.

An encouraging story was told by Miller McClintock, director of the Advertising Council, of the quality and quantity of the contributions of business concerns and advertising agencies to the publishing of wartime messages and the promotion of wartime drives for bonds, scrap, and conservation. It was his opinion that, out of its experience in mass action for the war effort all business would acquire for the postwar problems a measure of social consciousness never before felt. And that, he believed, would be good all around.

—V—

Ad Expenses Deductable In Tax Returns

OPD Washington Bureau

Formal recognition that "advertising is a necessary and legitimate business expense" was voiced September 29 by Commissioner Guy T. Helvering of the Internal Revenue Bureau in a statement of policy to be followed by the bureau in the treatment of this expense in the filing of income tax returns.

Putting into effect the assurances given to business and institutional advertisers by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau before the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation on May 28, Commissioner Helvering ruled that expenditures for normal advertising, introduction of new or substitute products necessitated by war restrictions or in furtherance of government salvage, bond selling or other programs would be considered as eligible for deduction in income returns.

—V—

Merck Training School Courses Essential to War

The Merck Training School, sponsored by Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has started classes in subjects essential to the war effort. All employees have been invited to attend the classes, although enrollment is entirely voluntary. Classes in specific subjects will be conducted by department heads and officials qualified to give instruction.

Each class will meet once a week for a two-hour period, with thirty weeks making up a complete course. Among the subjects included in the program are chemistry, chemical equipment, shop mechanics, blueprint reading, power plant engineering, electricity, and such general business subjects as English, mathematics, and stenography. While all new employees are required to attend safety classes, first-aid instruction will be included on a voluntray basis.

—V—

Retort Chemical Adds To Manufacturing Facilities

Retort Chemical Company, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and laboratory chemicals, Long Island City, has taken additional space in a building across the street from its current location. This is the second addition made to its space in 1942.

—V—

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F.W.D.A. Backs Wage, Farm Ceilings

—Continued from page 7

was in the nature of forums: one on the outlook for business, the other on wartime marketing.

These sessions were under the direction of John V. Powers, of Fougera & Co., chairman of the associate members' section.

General Outlook

The prophetic significance of small things in these times was elucidated by Dr. Henry Bund, director of the price-control division of the Research Institute of America. He found this inducive to necessary understanding of the trends of war economy and to afford new approaches to problems in such things as the integration of all efforts with the object of total effort. He emphasized the necessity that winning the war be the prime purpose of all, and he declared that in such things as price control and stabilization the achievement was far more important than the level determined and set up.

Mobilization, as it must increase with reference to men, materials, and money will cut more and more into civilian production and the supply of goods for civilian use. Sacrifices must be expected and must be made. Labor must be controlled and allocated. There will be a lowering of living standards and rationing even of necessities in which equitable considerations must control.

Dr. Bund forecast a good measure of concentration of productive operations and their intensification not only for war's needs, but in narrowed fields of civilian supply. This, he said, will put distribution to a vital test with equitable and adequate functioning as the criterions. He was inclined to believe that the result would be a revolution in the distributing system.

In it all he foresaw no choice other than victory or defeat, and because the latter was not acceptable, there would come an all-out endeavor for victory.

All in America must reach and maintain a degree of righteous wrath which will not be satisfied until the not relish complacent ideas that the enemy, especially the Japanese, has been wiped out of existence. This was the foreword of Hardy W. Ray, chief consultant in the WPB requirements branch, who told of the program and progress of war production. He did United Nations would win in time; he was impatient with the prevalent discussions of what was to be done after the war had been won. He urged emphatically that the war must first be won; he believed that it would be won; but Americans are not yet aroused to the actual necessity of sacrificing to that end.

Production for war cannot be too large or too speedy, Mr. Ray said. Production, not appropriations, is what counts—and this is not yet large enough. It is growing, he said, because now there are more facilities as a result of the devotion to furnishing plants and equipment of half of the $40,000,000,000 so far expended. He quoted Donald Nelson that 40 percent of production facilities are now at war and that this would be 60 percent by Spring. Of current war production 85 percent is devoted to front-line material. Speed is being acquired; all must determinedly and adequately turn to the job of backing the men who fight.

Price Control

A picture of the price inflation of World War I and the consequent deflation of the early twenties was painted by Robert W. Burns, chief of the OPA proprietary and cosmetics section, in explaining the genesis of this war's price-control program. The battle of control is but half won, he said, while wages and farm prices are unceiled.

OPA is sympathetic toward business in its price ceiling problems, Mr. Burns said. It strives for full understanding and desires to be fair and helpful. He read explanatorily from GMPR the various methods of arriving at ceiling prices, and noted the recent amendment which permits manufacturers operating under section 3 (b) to set up levels at wholesale and retail.

Price control, Mr. Burns declared, is not aimed at unnecessary sacrifices for the sake of mere sacrificing. It is aimed at an economic necessity. It is not, he averred, a circuitous approach to social reforms.

Selective Service

How the selective service system infringes in its operations on business personnel was outlined by Col. Arthur V. McDermott, director for the New York area. The classifications of the system were defined by the speaker with emphasis that a "necessary man" is one who cannot be replaced without detriment to productive operations. Titles mean nothing; what a man really does is what counts; and executives and keymen are not as such exempt.

John V. Powers
F.W.D.A. Associate Chairman: 1942

Employers must be alert in filing form 42-A in respect to desired deferrments, Col. McDermott said; delays or failures will handicap the processes of appeal. They must be notified of local boards' actions and they have full right of appeal which brings into the question the service of trained occupational advisers and can be carried up to the President.

Civilian industry must not expect to have the cream of the crop of manpower, Col. McDermott pointed out. It must adapt as far as possible men of more than draft age and women. The armed forces will be given as many men as are deemed necessary to win the war.

Labor Relations

All agencies, such as the War Labor Board, can touch and interfere with every business and every man in it, said Russell L. Greenman, of the industrial department of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Wage and salary increases can be controlled. Everybody capable can be required to prove his necessity in warwork to get deferment from armed service.

Collective bargaining is now almost wholly a matter of governmental functioning as Mr. Greenman sees it. It is essential, in the light of such things as the "Little Steel" order to provide the labor agencies with the proper data. Cooperation in this respect is desirable and necessary for the welfare of every industrial group, because inequalities and inadequacies are bad to get around. Labor relations demand prompt corrective action even on apparently small things, as those can grow. Upgrading is a wise practice, and not costly if applied in the replacing of inducted men because a successor can be promoted without having his pay raised to the same level. Smart personnel men, Mr. Greenman said, can do a good, satisfactory job whatever the rules.

Definite plans are needed on war supplies and manpower, according to C. F. Hughes, business editor of the *New York Times*. If things were in proper balance in respect of war efforts, there would be far less need for merchandising control, he believed.

One thing which puzzled Mr. Hughes was why the armed forces required such large per capita supplies of all sorts of things from shoes to codeine. He felt that war could be made better on the methods of business.

M. L. Seidman told the meeting a lot about taxes that are and those that are coming.

Wartime Marketing

On the theme that markets are minds not people, Frank W. Lovejoy, of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, delivered a stirring address in the wartime marketing clinic on the maintenance of ideals and morale for the efforts of the war and the problems of the subsequent era. His remarks were "off the record."

War's effect on the independent retail druggist is to require him to work harder, said William Neerguard, Brooklyn; he must watch trends, anticipate developments, fight, not fold up. He must get along with curtailed means and stocks, understanding these things and be able to explain them in his community.

Ray C. Schlotterer
Re-elected F.W.D.A. Secretary

From the wholesaler, the independent druggists now expects that neither curtailments nor interruptions of supplies be beyond the bounds of necessity; that neither he nor his competitor will be favored. He desires to be kept informed, to have the quality of his supplies maintained, to be afforded a fair profit, to have a liquid inventory, encouragement of his professional aspects, help in getting properly educated assistants, and cooperation against the high cost of excessively duplicated "specialties."

The attitude of chain stores does not differ from that of the independents, said Fred J. Griffiths, secretary of the National Association of Chain Stores; their views, and aims, and problems are the same. He urged that the help problem be not used as an excuse for poorer service. He advised the necessity of still closer correlation of the aims and efforts of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. Government should stick to the adequate doing of its war job and let business do its own.

The drug business, especially in prescriptions, is good, Mr. Griffiths said. Inventories of chains are down about 35 percent in the number of items stocked.

Industrywide thinking and action were urged by I. H. Bander, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in cooperation with the war efforts of the government and in the maintenance of an adequate retail drug service for the public.

Druggists should transfer the greater part of their attention from buying to selling, he advised, developing replacement sales where certain goods are unobtainable. All that can be dispensed with should be eliminated, he said; and the best possible use should be made of available supplies and help.

Earl A. Means, vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, speaking "not for the record" evidenced some degree of dissatisfaction with governmental rulings which, in his opinion, unnecessarily kept business from being as usual.

Less critical of L-171 was Northam Warren, who has converted the majority of his plant facilities and personnel to war work, but still felt that cosmetics were essential, at least in respect of morale. He lauded WPB

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for making a democracy function in a totalitarian manner, but he had a feeling that some of its limitation orders were tinged with a purpose of social reform.

Overbuying by Government

In the remarks of several of the participants in the forum there was an intimation that the government was buying for the armed forces too prodigally; that this was unnecessarily draining the channels of civilian supply. A contrast of increasing Canadian and English civilian sales of first-aid supplies with the trend in this country was made by Arthur B. Hill, vice-president of Johnson & Johnson. The latter trend has in recent months run high as a result of first-aid training. But, government purchases are enormously greater, carloads being a common lot now.

Changes in packages under metal restrictions were noted by Mr. Hill. The passing of rubber from surgical goods was cited, along with curtailment in webbings and the like.

Difficulties there are today, but there also are opportunities to eliminate waste and inefficiencies, said R. D. Klein, sales director for E. R. Squibb & Sons. Operations can be streamlined to release men for war, he declared; but the drug industry will be adequately appreciated in the "freezing" program of the War Manpower Commission. All its divisions must cooperate for the maintenance of the health of the nation.

Realistic plans and policies are in order, in Mr. Klein's opinion. Costs of distribution must be reduced. Competitive endeavor must give way to realization of the necessity that supplies of essential goods be equitably distributed. Dealers must be restrained in their buying tendencies. Salesmen must be educators — they have more to "sell" now than ever before; the need is better, rather than bigger.

Mr. Klein considered it desirable that the drug industry develop expert knowledge of efficient distribution bases and methods; that it overhaul its ideas on deals and the like. Times are changing; opportunity awaits those who keep up with them.

An interesting commentary on conditions in the sundries field was given by Ernest I. Kilcup, president and treasurer of the Dapol Rubber Company, and Horace S. Thomas, assistant sales manager for the Eastman Kodak Company, review war's effects in the fields of special department goods.

Associates Added

The committee on associate membership reported through its chairman, Max Norris, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, the enrollment of the following twenty-seven new associate members:—

American Sponge & Chamois Company, New York; Analco Products Company, Brooklyn; Benjamin Ansehl Company, St. Louis; Belmont Laboratories Company, Philadelphia; Buffington's, Inc., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Carnrick Company, Newark, N. J.; E-Z Products, New York; Fiss Corporation, New York; Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo; Garfield & Co., New York; Glessner Company, Findlay, Ohio; Higgins Ink Company, Brooklyn; Hudnut Sales Company, New York; Jones Metal Products Company, West Lafayette, Ohio.

Le Blume Company, New York; George W. Luft Company, Long Island City; Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; Maltine Company, New York; Marvel Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mellins Food Company, Boston; Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Pinaud, Inc., New York; Seeck & Kade, New York; Elias Shaker & Co., Chicago; Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Taylor Instruments Companies, Rochester, N. Y.; Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa

—V—

WPB Forms Rule for Idle Material Sales

—Continued from page 3

require, in order to be so used, to be further processed or assembled with other materials or made part of a building or other structure is not a special sale;

(v) A sale of foodstuffs, medicines, and other materials for internal human consumption is not a special sale.

(3) "Material" means any commodity, equipment, accessory, part, assembly or product of any kind.

(4) "War material" means any material consisting in whole or in substantial part of one or more materials listed in Schedule A attached.

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(6) "Single lot" of material means all material of the same size and specification at the same location.

(7) "Director" means the Director General for Operations or the Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board or the Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management.

(c) Permitted Special Sales

(1) Subject to paragraph (e) of this regulation, any person may make a special sale of any material other than a war material without restriction.

(2) Subject to paragraph (e) of this regulation, any person may make a special sale of any war material if the sale falls within one of the following categories, and no person may make any special sale of any war material if such sale does not fall within one of the following categories:—

i) A sale to any of the following governmental departments or agencies or to any person buying for the account of such departments or agencies:—Maritime Commission, Navy Department, War Department, Board of Economic Warfare, Commodity Credit Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company and any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the reconstruction finance corporation act as amended; or

(ii) A sale pursuant to a specific authorization of the Director naming the seller and identifying the particular sale to be made; or

(iii) A sale of a single lot of war material (other than a war material listed in Schedule b attached) at an aggregate price of less than $100. This exception does not permit the dividing of a single lot having a value of over $100 into smaller lots and selling such smaller lots for less than $100 under this subparagraph.

(iv) A sale to any person falling within a class indicated on Schedule A attached as being a class to whom the particular war material may be sold; Provided, That when any alloy, compound, mixture, or product is not listed as such on Schedule A and contains a significant amount of more than one war material, the sale shall be made only to a person to whom all such contained war materials may be sold. A sale of a plated item shall be governed by the basic material, disregarding the plating.

(3) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (c) (2) above, an person may, subject to paragraph (e) of this regulation, make a special sale of any war material to another person engaged in the same business as the seller if an order or other action of the Director applicable generally to persons engaged in such business expressly permits such a sale.

(d) Intra-Company Transfers

Any person may transfer, otherwise than by sale, any material to another department, branch division or section of his business or to a wholly owned subsidiary or affiliate or to another person under common ownership or control, provided such transfer would be a special sale if made for a consideration and such special sale would have been permitted under this regulation.

(e) *Effect on other orders and regulations.* (1) Any sale which is not a special sale shall remain subject to the provisions of all applicable orders and regulations.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall control all special sales although inconsistent with any order or regulation of the Director heretofore issued and although inconsistent with any order or regulation of the Director hereafter issued unless such order or regulation expressly provides to the contrary. Notwithstanding any provision of any such order or regulation which permits such sale, no special sale shall be made if forbidden by the provisions of this regulation; and any special sale permitted by the provisions of this regulation may be made, and deliveries thereunder accepted by the buyer, despite any provision of any such order or regulation forbidding the same except that:—

(i) Nothing in this regulation shall affect any provision contained in any order or regulation of the Director which imposes any quota or other limitation on the amount any buyer may purchase, receive or produce, or which imposes any limitations on the amount of inventory of any person or any restrictions upon the use of any material; and

(ii) This regulation shall not affect any provision of any applicable order or regulation of the Director requiring a buyer to make any reports or to furnish any information in connection with a purchase; and

(iii) No seller shall make any special sale if he knows or has reason to believe that the purchase or acceptance or delivery by the buyer would violate any inventory or quota restrictions imposed on the buyer by any order or regulation or that the buyer is acquiring the material for a use which would be in violation of any order or regulation.

Schedule A

This schedule relates only to special sales made under paragraph (c) (2) (iv) of this regulation. Any purchaser of material through a special sale must comply with all inventory, quota, and use restrictions imposed by all other orders and regulations.

When an alloyed material, or a physically or chemically compounded material, is shown in this table, the conditions that govern the sale of the alloyed or compounded material are those shown for the alloy or compound and not those shown for the constituent elements or parts. For example, the conditions under which stainless steel may be sold are those shown for the war material "Stainless Steel" and not those shown for "chromium" or "nickel" or "steel." When any alloy, compound, mixture, or product is not listed as such on Schedule A and contains a significant amount of more than one war material, the sale shall be made only to a person to whom all such contained war materials may be sold. Plated items are governed by the basic material, disregarding the plating.

The word "No" appearing in any column in this schedule means that a holder may not sell the particular war material to any person in the class to which that column applies unless the sale is otherwise permitted by this regulation.

The letters "PR" mean Preference Rating, and wherever they appear in any column, mean that the holder may sell the particular war material to any person in the class to which that column applies, but *only* provided that such person places with the holder an order for the material bearing a duly applied or extended preference rating equal to or higher than the rating shown immediately after the letters "PR." For example, "PR A-1-k," which appears opposite the war material "Nickel" in the column headed "Users permitted to buy for an authorized use" means that the holder may sell to any user who places an order for a product containing nickel if that order bears a duly applied or extended preference rating of A-1-k or higher.

The letters "WOP." mean "Without Preference Rating" and wherever they appear in any column mean that the holder may sell the particular material to any person in the class to which that column applies without any preference rating from the buyer.

The letter "X" means "not applicable."

War material	Classes of buyers to whom special sales of war materials may be made in accordance with this schedule, subject to paragraph (e) (2) of this regulation.					Remarks
	Persons who produce material in the form in which it was purchased by holder	Users permitted to buy for an authorized use	Reprocessors who are authorized to buy	Wholesale dealers who sell the material in the form held by holder	Scrap dealers who are authorized to buy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Acetic anhydride	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Acids:						
Acetic	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Arsenious	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Naphthenic	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Nitric (including mixed)	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	X	
Tannic USP	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Acrylonitrile	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Alcohols:						
Butyl*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*Includes Isobutyl.
Capryl	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Ethyl* (160 proof and higher).	W.O.P.	P R A-1-k	X	W.O.P.	X	*Includes related compounds, see M-30.
Isopropyl	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Methyl (methanol)	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Aluminum:						
Aluminum	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.*	W.O.P.*	No	*Only to approved reprocessors and wholesale dealers. Lists available at WPB offices.
Powder as pigment*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	*when used for paste or paint.
Scrap*	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.**	X	W.O.P.	*Subject to limitations in M-1-d on sale of certain segregated scrap. **Only to approved reprocessors. Lists available at WPB offices.
Ammonia:						
By-product ammonia*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*Includes salts and solutions.
Sulphate of ammonia*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*Containing 20.5 percent nitrogen or less.
Synthetic ammonia*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*Includes compounds.
Anilin and salts	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Antimony	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	No	
Antimony chemicals	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Antimony scrap	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Aromatic petroleum solvents*	W.O.P.	P R A-2	X	W.O.P.	X	*As defined in M-150.
Asbestos:						
Long fibre suitable for spinning or imported from South Africa.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
All other	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Asbestos textiles	W.O.P.	P R A-10	X	W.O.P.*	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Benzene	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Beryllium chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Beryllium (including scrap).	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Butadiene	No	No	No	No	No	
Balata	No	No	No	No	X	
Balsa	W.O.P.	PR A-5	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Blood—soluble	No	No	No	No	No	
Blood—adhesives	No	No	No	No	No	
Bristles, pigs' and hogs' (two inches and over).*	W.O.P.	PR A-10	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*New or reclaimed. **Only when sold as scrap.
Burlap and new bags	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*As defined in M-47, other burlap same as jute products. **Only when sold as scrap.
Cadmium	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	No	
Cadmium chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Calcium-silicon	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	X	
Chemical cotton pulp	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Chlorate chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Chlorine	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants.	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.*	W.O.P.	PR A-10	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	*Carbon tetrachloride, chlorethylene, perchlorethylene, and ethylene dichloride
Chromium	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	No	
Chromium chemicals	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Chromium scrap	W.O.P.	PR A-1-k	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Cobalt (including scrap).	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Cobalt chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Copper chemicals	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Cork:						
Unmanufactured	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	No	
Manufactured and byproduct cork.	W.O.P.	No	No	No	No	

War material	Classes of buyers to whom special sales of war materials may be made in accordance with this schedule, subject to paragraph (e) (2) of this regulation. Persons who produce material in the form in which it was purchased by holder	Users permitted to buy for an authorized use	Reprocessors who are authorized to buy	Wholesale dealers who sell the material in the form held by holder	Scrap dealers who are authorized to buy	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Corundum*	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	No	*Emery, ruby, and sapphire not included.
Cotton, American extra staple.*	W.O.P.	PR A-9	X	W.O.P.	No	*As defined in M-197.
Cotton, Egyptian*	W.O.P.	PR A-9	X	W.O.P.	No	*As defined in M-117.
Cotton linters*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*Of chemical grade, including all produced after Aug. 1, 1942.
Cottonseed, SXP*	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	*Subject to restrictions in M-92.
Cyanamid	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Dichlorethyl ether	No	No	No	No	X	
Diphenylamine	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Dyestuffs (controlled by M-103).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Duck, cotton*	W.O.P.	PR A-1-k	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*Widths 15" to 87". **Only when sold as scrap.
Ethyl acetate	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Ethyl cellulose	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Ferroalloys*						*May be sold as provided for principal non-ferrous element.
Frits	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Furfural	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Glycerin	W.O.P.	No*	X	W.O.P.	X	*Except holders having less than 10,000 lbs., who may sell W.O.P.
Glycols	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Graphite, Madagascar flake.*	X	No	No	No	X	*Of Madagascar origin that will stand on a 35-mesh screen.
Hemp seeds*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	*May be sold to person growing hemp.
Iridium (including scrap).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	W.O.P	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*Cannot be used for jewelry. **Only when sold as scrap.
Kapok*	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*Except that grown in South or Central America.
Kyanite, Indian, crude and calcined*	W.O.P.	No	X	No	No	*Also includes andalusite and sillimanite.
Lithium compounds	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	X	
Lead:	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	
Antimonial lead	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	
Scrap	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Magnesium (including scrap).	W.O.P.*	No	W.O.P.*	W.O.P.	No	*Only to approved reprocessors. Lists available at WPB offices.
Mercury	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Mercury chemicals	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Methyl ethyl ketone	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Mica:						
Strategic	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	No	
Splittings	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	No	
Molybdenum:						
Molybdenum (including scrap).	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Naphthalene	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Naphthenates	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Nickel scrap	W.O.P.	PRA-1-k	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Nickel (including Monel and inconel).	W.O.P.	PR A-1-k	X	W.O.P.	X	
Nickel solutions and nickel salts.	W.O.P.	PR A-1-k	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Nitrocellulose, soluble	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Nutgalls	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Oils:						
Cashem nut shell	W.O.P.	PR A-2	X	W.O.P.	X	
High lauric acid* (coconut, babassu, palm kernel, etc.)	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	*Lauric acid content of 35% and over.
Palm	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Rapeseed	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Sperm	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Tung and oiticica	W.O.P.	PR A-2	X	W.O.P.	X	
Paint, aluminum	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	No	
Paints, varnishes, lacquers and other protective coatings (except aluminum paint).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Phenols	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	X	
Phosphorous	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	X	
Phosphate rock	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Phthalic anhydride	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Plasticisers:						
Phosphate	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Phthalate	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Plastics:						
Unpolymerized—						
Heat reactive synthetic resins and compounds in primary forms.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Polymerized—						
Laminated or cast phenolic condensation products in sheet, tube or rod form.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Thermoplastics— Polymers of the esters of acrylic and methacrylic acid.	W.O.P.	PR A-1-a	X	W.O.P.	No	
Platinum (including scrap).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Platinum chemicals	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Polyvinyl chloride	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Potash salts	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	
Pyrethrum	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	X	
Pyridine	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	X	
Quartz crystals*	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	*Report sales as required by M-146.
Resins:						
Natural	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Synthetic (and formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Rhodium (including scrap).	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.**	*Cannot be used for jewelry. **Only when sold as scrip.
Rotenone	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Rubber, synthetic (see Rubber).						
Rutile (see Titanium pigments.)						
Shellac*	No	No	X	No	X	*Does not include lac which has been bleached, cut, or incorporated in protective or other coatings.
Silver	W.O.P.	PR A-3	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Silica gel	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Sodium nitrate	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	
Sitka spruce logs	No	No	No	No	X	
Tantalum (including scrap).	No	No	X	No	No	
Tantalum chemicals	No	No	X	No	X	
Terne plate	W.O.P.	PR A-10	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	
Terne plate scrap	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Tin:						
Tin	No	No	No	No	No	
Babbitt	W.O.P.	PR A-9	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Tin chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Foil	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	No	
Scrap	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Tin plate	W.O.P.	PR A-10	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	
Tin plate scrap	W.O.P.	No	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.*	*Subject to limitations of M-24-a.
Titanium pigments	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Toluene (toluol)*	No	No	No	No	X	*As defined in M-34, Amendm't 1
Tungsten (including scrap).	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Tungsten chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Vanadium chemicals	W.O.P.	No	X	W.O.P.	X	
Vanadium (including scrap).	W.O.P.	No	No	W.O.P.	W.O.P.*	*Only when sold as scrap.
Zinc:						
Zinc	W.O.P.	PR A-9	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	No	
Dust	W.O.P.	PR A-9	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	
Scrap	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	
Sulphite pigments	W.O.P.	W.O.P.	X	W.O.P.	X	

Schedule B

This schedule lists those war materials which are excluded from paragraph (c) (2) (iii). Sales may be made only in accordance with paragraphs (c) (2) (i), (ii), (iv) and (c) (3). Electrical Resistance Material (material in form of ribbon or wire in which nickel or chromium or both are used to create electrical resistance for development of heat), raw silk.

—V—

Steel Drum Rulings Made by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association asked Office of Price Administration for rulings on several points in which they are involved respecting retention of title to drums under the WPB order L-197. The following rulings have been received from the OPA:—

In the case of drums shipped out under a deposit charge, is it optional with the seller whether the return freight shall be paid by him or by the buyer?

It is our opinion that the seller must, in every case, pay the freight on those drums returned to him.

Relative to the question as to whether an average figure would be used in calculating the price adjustment on 50-58 gallon drums which are not always completely filled.

It is our understanding that a figure of 55 gallons for such containers may be regarded as average, and you may advise your inquirers that it is permissible for them to calculate price adjustment where the sale is on a unit basis and formerly the price of the container was included in the unit price."

—V—

Weber Marks 50 Years With Lueders & Co.

Ferdinand Weber, vice-president and treasurer of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, this city, on October 3 became the third member of the Lueders Golden Jubilee Family. On that date, Mr. Weber completed fifty years of service with the company, in recognition of which a dinner was tendered him October 2 in the Hotel Astor. Other members of the Lueders Golden Jubilee Family are Edward V. Killeen, formerly president and now an associate of the company, and the late Jacob Gundlich, auditor for many years, had been a member.

About ninety members of the organization, including Robert Emmett Desmond, manager of the San Francisco branch, William F. Kammerer, manager of the Chicago branch, George Sroka, also of the Chicago office, Wilfred Beauchamp, manager of the Montreal branch, J. C. Weiler, of St. Louis, and William F. Kiefer, of Philadelphia, in addition to the present officers and directors of the company, met to do Mr. Weber honor. As a memento of the occasion, the directors presented him with a pair of diamond studded cuff links, while the employees gave him a set of traveling bags.

Mr. Weber came to this country in September of 1892, and soon thereafter entered the employ of George Lueders, founder of the company. He was later admitted to the newly formed partnership of George Lueders & Co., which included Mr. Lueders and the late Henry J. Heister. In 1906, when the present corporation was organized, Mr. Weber was elected a director and its vice-president as well as treasurer.

Fluorspar Mining Advisory Group Named

Fluorspar Mining Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. M. H. Billings, of the Mica-Graphite Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Ralph B. Derr, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. N. Smith, Mahoning Mining Company, Platteville, Wis.; K. A. Johnston, U. S. Coal & Coke Company, Mexico, Ky.; J. M. Blayney, Rosiclare Lead & Fluorspar Mining Company, St. Louis; R. H. Dickson, General Chemical Company, New York; E. D. Timberlake, Peerless Oil & Gas Company, Indiana, Pa.; F. G. Fabian, Hillside Fluorspar Mines, Chicago; Robert N. Frazer, Kentucky Fluorspar Company, Marion, Ky.; Miles Haman, Crystal Fluorspar Company, Elizabethtown, Ill.; L. F. Hearne, Eagle Fluorspar Company, Salem, Ky.; B. E. Clement, Davenport Mine, Marion, Ky., and Dr. J. L. Gillson, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

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Tungsten Metal Powder Price Approved by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Cleveland Tungsten, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, have been granted permission by the Office of Price Administration to charge $5.40 a pound, f.o.b. seller's plant, for tungsten metal powder containing a minimum of 99.7 percent tungsten and a maximum of 0.2 percent alkali and 0.02 percent molybdenum. This is a purer grade of tungsten metal powder than was formerly produced by the company in March, and requires a special price. The new price was authorized in Order No. 77 under section 3 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and became effective September 28.

—V—

BIMS End Golf Season

BIMS of New York closed the 1942 golf season at the Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J., September 22, with 100 members and guests in attendance. Among the low scorers were Paul A. Dunkel, of Paul Dunkel & Co.; Louis Bezard, of Bourjois, Inc., and Ralph M. Stevenson, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., members, and Herbert Parker, guest. Other war stamp winners were:—

Ire P. MacNair, of the MacNair-Donald Company; Theodore M. Hanlon, of Caron Corporation; C. B. Robbins, of Allen B. Wrisley Company; Harry G. Griffiths, of Pennsylvania Drug Company; George. P. Dunn, of Smith & Nichols, Inc.; Harris Whitaker, of Bourjois, Inc.; Russell Boland, of Topics Publishing Company; O. Dexter Neal, of Hilton Davis Chemical Company; Walter L. Fretz, of Dodge & Olcott Company; Thomas Morgan, of the MacNair-Donald Company; Lee Clemner, of Topics Publishing Company; Robert C. Spencer, of Lowe Paper Company; William F. Zimmerman, of Helfrich Laboratories; William Haebler, of Van Ameringen-Haebler; Everett Proops, of Proops Management, Inc.; Walter S. Nuckols, of Swindell Bros.; Albert C. Burgund, of Carr-Lowrey Glass Company; W. Van Alan Clark, of Allied Products; William H. Green, of Addison Lithograph Company; Joseph F. Kelly, of Hagerty Bros. & Co.; Harry Heister, of George Lueders & Co.; Herbert T. Georgi, of Houbigant Sales Corporation; Walter Smith, of Affiliated Produces, Inc.; Peter L. Forsman, of C. H. Forsman & Co.; Irving S. Goodwin, of Yardley & Co., Inc.; C. R. Keeley, of *Toilet Requisites*; Charles W. Darr, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer.

Priorities Control Bureau Organized

OPD Washington Bureau

Organization of the Bureau of Priorities Control has been announced by J. A. Krug, Deputy Director General for Priorites Control. The Office of the Deputy Director, four divisions, with a total of fifteen operating branches, an Appeals Board and a Clearance Committee constitute the Bureau as now established. Edward Falck will serve under Mr. Krug as Assistant Deputy Director General for Priorities Control.

Top staff members of the bureau, in addition to Mr. Krug and Mr. Falck, are Dr. A. N. Holcombe, chairman, Appeals Board; Donald Uthus, chairman, Clearance Committee; Henry P. Nelson, chief, System Planning; Herman Director, assistant chief, System Planning; John H. Martin, chief, Program Liaison; Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, director, Priorities Review Division; Joseph Tucker, director, Canadian Priorities; John H. Ward, director, Compliance Division; C. E. Rhetts, director, Foreign Division, and a director, yet to be appointed, of the Materials Control Division.

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Sardine Catch Allocation Machinery Set Up

OPD Washington Bureau

Machinery to allocate the sardine catch among canners or other processors at San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles Harbor and other ports is set up by amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-206, issued September 30 by the Director General for Oprations. Beginning September 30, vessel operators, canners and other processors are required by the amendment to make delivery or accept delivery of raw pilchards only in conformity with directions issued by the Director General for Operations.

To permit flexibility and to avoid unnecessary administrative detail, no specific allocations for deliveries to canneries are provided in the amendment. The Director General for Operations is authorized from time to time to allocate the supply of pilchards, and direct the time, manner and quantities that vessel owners may deliver to canneries and processors on the Pacific coast. Unless and until instructions are given, deliveries may continue as before.

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British-U.S. Sign Fats, Oils Buying Pact

OPD Washington Bureau

The Combined Food Board announced September 28 that an agreement has been reached which provides for exclusive buying by the United States in certain prescribed regions of the world and by the United Kingdom in other areas, on behalf of all the governments adhering to the agreement, of fats, oils and oilseeds available to the United Nations throughout the world.

The plan was worked out after the Combined Food Board, in collaboration with the more vitally interested governments, had made a comprehensive, although preliminary, survey of the supplies of fats and oils available to the United Nations in relation to essential wartime needs. Because of the urgency of the situation disclosed by the survey, the board recommended a plan for the coordinated purchase and allocation of fats, oils and oilseeds. This recommendation has been accepted by the food authorities of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and is now in effect. The agreement provides:—

1. That the United States will be the exclusive purchaser, on behalf of the governments adhering to the agreement, of the following:—

(a) All oilseeds and oils and fats in the North and South American continents, including the Caribbean Islands, with the exception of animal fats in Argentina and Uruguay. (b) Copra in Tahiti and all Free French Pacific Islands. (c) All oilseeds and oils and fats in Portuguese Africa, Spanish Africa and Liberia.

2. That the United Kingdom will be the exclusive purchaser, on behalf of all the adhering governments, of the following:—

(a) All animal fats in Argentina and Uruguay. (b) All oilseeds and oils and fats in British Empire countries, with the exception of territory specified in 1 (a). (c) All oilseeds and oils and fats in Free French Africa. (d) All oilseeds and oils and fats in the Belgian Congo.

The supplies purchased by these two governments will be allocated among the United Nations according to recommendations made from time to time by the Combined Food Board and accepted by the governments in question.

About one-third of all United States fats and oils consumption is for non-food uses, chiefly for soap, glycerine for explosives, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and other industrial uses. The principal food uses include butter, lard, lard compounds, salad and cooking oils, margarine and confectionery.

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Gas Cylinders Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over production and distribution of gas cylinders was ordered September 30 by the War Production Board with issuance of General Preference Order M-233. Gas cylinders are steel containers or steel drums used primarily for shipment of various types of gases charged at high or low pressure. The order provides that between now and January 1, 1943, production and delivery of the cylinders and cylinder forgings will be subject to such directions as may be issued by the Director General for Operations.

After January 1, production and delivery of the cylinders will be permitted only as specifically directed by WPB. If necessary, in granting authorizations, WPB will ignore ratings assigned to particular contracts or purchase orders in order to meet the requirements of the war program. Producers are also required to submit on the 25th of each month, beginning October 25, production and delivery schedules for the third following calendar month, on Form PD-662. Gas cylinders are now used almost entirely by the armed forces.

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Trademark Bill Passed by House

OPD Washington Bureau

Senate bill 895 consolidating all existing trademark laws into a single statute and carrying out the obligations of the United States under international trademark conventions was passed by the house September 24 and sent back to the senate for concurrence in a number of clarifying amendments. Senate approval of the amendments is expected.

In explaining the necessity of the legislation the report of the committee on patents stated that there are many statutes dealing with trademarks which are widely scattered and difficult of access. There are provisions dealing with trademarks in tariff acts and other unlikely places and it seemed desirable to collect these various statutes and have them in a single enactment. In addition to coordinating and consolidating the existing statutes, the bill also has these purposes:—

1. To modernize the trademark statutes so that they will conform to legitimate present-day business practice. 2. To remedy constructions of the present acts which have in several instances obscured and perverted their original purpose. 3. Generally to simplify trademark practice, to secure trademark owners in the goodwill which they have built up and to protect the public from imposition by use of counterfeit and imitated marks and false trade descriptions

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

Company.	Period.	Net income.	Per share.	Net income.	Per share.
American Zinc, Lead & Smelt. Corp....	6 mos.	$557,580	$0.57	$389,296	$0.32
Armstrong Cork Co.....	6 mos.	1,405,003	.92	2,492,942	1.69
Davison Chemical Corp.....	Year	1,077,281	2.09	652,311	1.26
Federal Min. & Smelting Co.....	6 mos.	703,480	2.85	583,147	2.36
General Aniline & Firm Corp.....	6 mos.	1,292,247	1.76	2,348,318	3.20
Ohio Oil Co.....	6 mos.	5,843,194	.79	4,776,815	.60
Paraffine Companies, Inc.....	Year	1,816,730	3.61	1,600,038	3.16
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.....	8 mos.	381,653	.78	405,528	.83
Sierra Pacific Power Co.....	Year	579,103	..	725,400	..
Texas Gulf Producing Co.....	6 mos.	188,632	.21	84,308	.10
U. S. Smelting, Ref. Mining Co.....	8 mos.	3,699,708	4.93	2,806,630	3.24
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Corp.....	Year	1,345,703	6.31	359,936	1.69
Vulcan Detinning Co.....	3 mos.	97,972	2.33	137,878	3.55

Toluol Technical Data Pool Is Expanded

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans of the War Production Board to increase production of synthetic nitration grade toluene by an exchange of knowledge and processes employed in its production in the petroleum industry has been expanded by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman to include additional producers, in an amendment to certificate No. 1 submitted to the Attorney General and approved by him.

Under date of June 24, Mr. Nelson certified the names of a group of persons with expert knowledge on the production of synthetic toluene to the Attorney General as being necessary for the war effort, and thus permitted a pooling of technical information by the producing companies without violating the antitrust laws.

Names of the persons participating in the project are being withheld from publication because disclosures would reveal to the enemy the names of those companies engaged in production of toluene. The amendment to the certificate, dated September 10, but just made public, merely amended the certificate "so as to include within its scope such persons having technical information regarding the manufacture of synthetic nitration grade toluene, in addition to those referred to in certificate No. 1."

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Small War Plants Regional Heads Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Lou E. Holland, Reputy Chairman of the War Production Board on Smaller War Plants, today announced the appointment of Deputy Regional Directors of five WPB Regional Offices. They are:—Dallas, William G. Morrison; Denver, Robert W. Gordon; Detroit, Hugo A. Weissbrodt; Kansas City, Roy W. Webb; Minneapolis, A. G. Daggett.

Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, and Phillip J. Clowes, of the CIO, have been designated as advisers to the Smaller War Plants Division of War Production Board.

Creation of a War Liabilities Adjustment Board to facilitate the use of all production facilities during the war and to assure small business enterprises the opportunity to re-enter a competitive economy after the war ends was suggested today to the senate special committee to study the problems of small business, by Chairman Donald M. Nelson, of the War Production Board.

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Pharmacy Foundation Elects Little President

Dr. Ernest Little, dean of the Rutgers College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J., was elected president of the American Foundation of Pharmaceutical Education at the organizational meeting, held in this city on October 1. Voted to serve with Dr. Little were:—Vice-president, Charles S. Beardsley, of the Dr. Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.; treasurer, S. B. Penick, sr., of S. B. Penick & Co., of this city; and secretary, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, this city. James J. Hoge will be counsel of the foundation.

The officers named will serve until the first annual meeting of the foundation, to be held in April, 1943.

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Dr. I. Fankuchen, formerly of Cambridge University, England, has joined the graduate teaching staff of department of chemistry Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Revenue Bureau Lists Alcohol Denaturants

OPD Washington Bureau

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has authorized the following denaturants for completely and specially denatured alcohol:—

Acetaldehyde ..... SD. 29
Acetone ..... S.D. 23-A; 23-H
Acetaldol C.D.12; 13
Almond oil (bitter) ..... S.D. 23-E; 38-B
Ammonia water ..... S.D. 36
Animal oil ..... S.D. 17
Arnica flowers, fluid extract of ..... S. D. 47
Bay oil ..... S.D. 23-F;38-B; 39-D
Benzaldehyde ..... S.D. 38-B
Benzoic acid ..... S.D. 38-A
Benzol ..... S. D. 2-A; 2-B; 12-A; 28
Bergamot oil ..... S.D. 23-F; 38-B
Brucine ..... S.D. 40
Brucine sulphate ..... S.D. 40
Butyl alcohol (normal) ..... S.D. 44
Camphor ..... S.D. 27; 27-A; 37-A; 38-B
Cassia oil ..... S.D. 38; 38-B
Cedar leaf oil ..... S.D. 27-B;38-B
Chloroform (crude) ..... S.D. 20
Chlorthymol ..... S.D. 38-B
Cinnamon oil ..... S.D. 38-B
Citronella oil ..... S.D. 38-B
Cinchonidine ..... S. D. 39-A
Cinchonidine sulphate ..... S. D. 39-A
Cloves oil ..... S. D. 27-A; 38; 38-B
Condensed fumes ..... S. D. 6-A
Dehydrol-0 ..... C. D. 12; 14
Diethylphthalate ..... S. D. 39-B;39-C
Ethyl acetate ..... S. D. 35; 35-A
Ethylamines ..... S. D. 29
Ethyl ether ..... S. D. 13-A; 19;32
Ethyl propionate ..... S. D. 29
Emetine hydrochloride ..... S. D. 38-A
Eugenol ..... S. D. 38-B
Eucalyptol ..... S. D. 37; 38-B
Eucalyptus oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Formaldehyde ..... S. D.22; 38-C; 38-D
Gasoline ..... S. D. 28-A
Glycerin ..... S. D. 31-A
Gualacol ..... S. D. 38-B
Iodine ..... S.D. 25; 25-A
Ipecac ..... S. D. 38-B
Ipecac (fluid extract of) ..... S. D. 38-E
Kerosene ..... C. D. 12; 13; 14
Lavender oil ..... S. D. 27-B; 38-B
Menthol ..... S. D. 37; 37-A; 38-A; 38-B; 38-C; 38-D
Mercuric iodide ..... S. D. 42
Methylene blue ..... S. D. 4
Methyl alcohol ..... S. D.3-A; 30
Methyl isobutyl ketone ..... C. D.12; 13; 14 S.D. 23-G; 23-H
Methyl propyl ketone ..... S. D. 23-G
Methyl salicylate ..... S. D. 38; 38-B; 46
Methyl violet ..... S. D. 33
Mustard, volatile oil of ..... S. D. 38-B
Nicotine ..... S. D. 4
Peppermint oil ..... S. D. 38;38-B
Phenol ..... S.D. 38-B; 46
Phenols ..... S. D. 38-B
Phenyl salicylate ..... S. D. 38-B
Phenyl mercuric nitrate C. P. ..... S. D. 42
Phenyl mercuric chloride C. P. ..... S. D. 42
Phenyl mercuric benzoate C. P. ..... S. D. 42
Pine oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Pine needle oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Potassium iodide ..... S.D. 25; 25-A; 42
Pine tar ..... S. D. 3-B
Pyridine bases ..... S. D. 6-B
Quassia (fluid extract, N. F.) ..... S. D. 39
Quinine ..... S. D. 39-A
Quinine bisulphate ..... S. D. 39-A; 39-D
Quinine hydrochloride ..... S. D. 39-A
Quinine sulphate ..... S. D. 39-D
Resorcin ..... S. D. 23-F
Rosemary oil ..... S. D. 27;38-B
Safrol ..... S. D. 38-B
Salicylic acid ..... S. D. 23-E;23-F; 39
Sassafras oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Shellac (refined) ..... S. D. 45
Sodium ethyl mercuric thiosalicylate. S. D. 42
Sodium iodide ..... S. D. 25; 25-A
Sodium salicylate ..... S. D. 39 39-D
Soaps ..... S. D. 27-B; 31-A
Spearmint oil ..... S. D. 38-B
ST-115 ..... C. D. 12; 13
Sucrose octa acetate ..... S. D. 40-A
Sulphuric acid ..... S. D. 24
Tertiary butyl alcohol ..... S. D. 39 39-A; 39-B; 40; 40-A
Thyme oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Thymol ..... S. B. 37; 38-B
Turpentine oil ..... S. D. 38-B
Vinegar ..... S. D. 18
Wintergreen oil ..... S. D. 38; 38-B; 46
Wood alcohol ..... S. D. 1; 2-A
Zinc chloride ..... S. D. 38

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McK&R Earnings For 6 Months Reported

Consolidated net profit of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., for the six months ended June 30 was $1,360,994.78, after all charges and provision of $3,671,-361.87 for estimated Federal taxes and of $250,000 addition to the reserve for contingencies, according to a report issued by W. J. Murray, jr., president. After provision for preferred stock dividends, these earnings are equivalent to 72c. per share on the outstanding common stock. Provision for Federal taxes is based on normal and surtaxes at the combined rate of 45 percent, and excess profits taxes at the rate of 90 percent.

No compartive profit and loss statement for the corresponding period of 1941 is included in the present report since, Mr. Murray points out, "the company was then being operated under trusteeship and the present capitalization was not in effect during that period, rendering any direct comparison meaningless."

The report shows net sales of $102,-787,996.14 for the first six months of 1942, an increase of 22 percent over the $84,531,335,57 for the comparable period last year. This volume of business in the distribution of thousands of products was transacted at a net profit of 1.32 percent.

Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Demand, Import Situation Show Little Change in Dyestuffs Market —Chrome Chemicals Restrictions Removed—Government Demand Holds Egg Yolk, Albumen Quotations Strong

With demand holding rather consistently at recent levels and with practically no change in the import situation, which has resulted in tight supply conditions among several items, the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals presented, on the whole, an unaltered picture during the past week.

Among the more significant highlights was a revision by the War Production Board in order M-18-b, which, as amended June 27, restricted the amounts of chrome chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of pigments, chromic acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather, and restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth the amount used in the base period. The revision has removed these restrictions.

Sizing material factors stated last week that the continued heavy demand from the government for egg products was holding quotations on egg yolk and egg albumen very strong. These items are not governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Tanners and converters are required to continue to set aside during this month 15 percent of their manufacturers' type sole leather bend production for the repair of civilian shoes by Supplementary Order M-80-c, just issued by the Director General for Operations. This is the same percentage as the August and September quotas.

Certain dyestuffs manufacturers who have already tried the use of wooden barrels and found them unsatisfactory are complaining about the WPB order prohibiting the use of steel drums by November for a long list of articles. In the opinion of some, the whole order should be relaxed. They state they have been unable to get prompt delivery of other types of containers and that a shortage exists of certain grades of wooden barrels.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	261.5	259.8	245.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Call light. Quotations show no change.

Alumina Chloride.—Sales and use of anthraquinone as discharging and stripping agent in textile printing prohibited by Conservation Order M-103, as amended, just issued by WPB. Process is claimed to result in waste of alumina chloride needed in war effort. Factors report no price alterations.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Market position unchanged. Prices same.

Soda Bichromate.—Revision of order M-18-b has removed restrictions on amounts of chrome chemicals that may be used in manufacture of pigments, chromic acid, roofing materials, or in tanning leather. Amended order formerly restricted all use in any month to one-twelfth amount used in base period. Inventory now is limited to thirty-day supply with regular reports required on form PD-54. Soda bichromate factors accepting contracts for 1943 at current quotations.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Position firm. Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Hypernic.—No change in level of demand. Quotations well maintained.

Logwood.—Demand for crystal, extract, and solid unchanged from recent levels. Suppliers report no price alterations.

Madder, Dutch. — Supplies in light volume. Tone remains firm. No change in firm price schedules.

Textile Manpower Shortage

According to reports, manpower is getting scarcer and scarcer in the textile finishing and dyeing plants in North and South Carolina. The plants are working on a twenty-four hour basis, which tends to slow up production, since green help must be trained for the various operations.

In some of the laboratories girls are replacing men, but around the larger machines and more difficult operations of the plants men still seem to be needed.

Mills handling cotton material are understood to be busier than those working exclusively with rayon.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Continued heavy government demand for egg products holds egg albumen quotations very strong at recently established higher levels.

Egg Yolk.—Quotations on egg yolk very strong at recently established higher levels. Government demand for egg products continues heavy.

Starch, Corn.—Domestic demand steady. Government taking considerable amounts for lend-lease shipments. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Rice. — Position similar to that of corn starch. Prices unaltered. Maximum export prices for domestic milled rice now may be calculated by permitting addition of transportation charges from the applicable base point to the port from which shipment actually is made, according to OPA ruling.

Tapioca Flour.—New developments lacking. Price schedules confirmed.

Zein.—Market position unchanged. Prices same.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extracts.—Market position remains tight, with some resale lots here and there commanding premiums over quotations named by first hands.

Gambier.—Tight supply situation expected to grow more critical. Prices show no change.

Hematine.—No change in market position. Factors report no price movements.

Quebracho Extract.—No new developments. Authority to make some purchases recently granted. Price schedules unaltered.

Wattle Bark.—Position same. Authority to make some purchases recently granted. Quotations confirmed.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

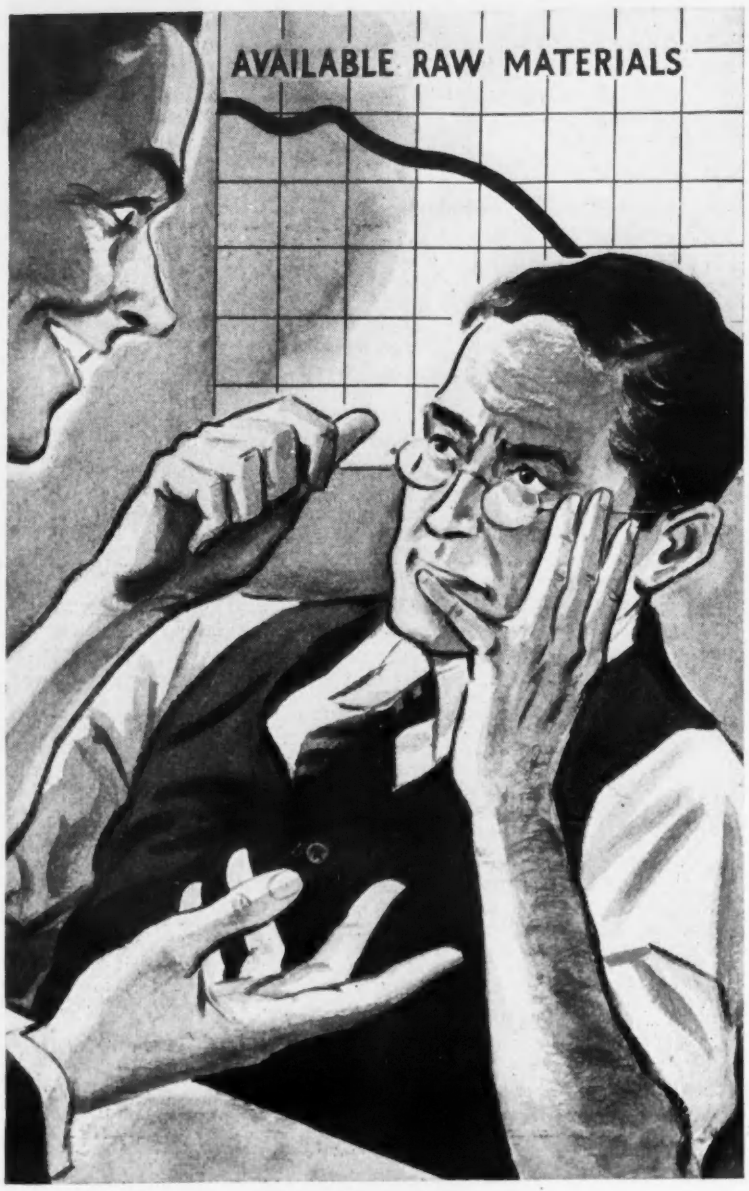
Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural BICHROMATES

ALBUMENS
In Stock . . . For Immediate Delivery
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE.
• Always Prompt Deliveries • No Shipping Problems
• No Shortages • No Priorities
H. GARTENBERG & CO., Inc.
412 W. PERSHING ROAD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Write for Samples and Quotations Cable Address: "GARTEGG"

MANGANESE ACETATE
For the manufacture of paint and varnish driers; for mordants in textile and leather dyeing; and as a catalyst in various organic syntheses.
Samples and further information on request
NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION 4703 PINE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
POTASSIUM CHROMATE
Neutral Yellow
P&B SINCE 1900
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK

MUTUAL BICHROMATES
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
BICHROMATE OF SODA
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK



"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE ------- INSTEAD OF ----------!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Chlorinated Tar Acids
Naphthalene
Phthalic Anhydride
Butyl Phthalate
Pyridines
Tar Acid Oils
Creosote Oil
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)
Rubber Compounding Materials
Bardol*
Barretan*
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Solvent Naphtha
Hi-Flash Solvent
Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Flotation Agents
Anhydrous Ammonia
Sulphate of Ammonia
Arcadian* the *American* Nitrate of Soda

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
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40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
One of America's Great Basic Businesses

Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Chemicals Market Remains in Tight Position with Basic Products in Heavy Demand from War Operations—Civilian Anthraquinone Dye Quotas Unchanged for New Quarter

Tight supply conditions among basic products continued to hold virtually the entire coaltar market in very tight position over the past week. As for benzol, the spot market was practically bare of offerings and very little phenol was available for intermediates. Toluol derivatives were in very short supply, due to the critical position of the base material as an explosive.

Xylol and xylol aromatic materials were put under complete allocation October 1 and on the same date phthalic anhydride went under allocation and use control. Factors explain that temporary surpluses of these items exist due to inventory control, but this condition is not expected to prevail very long.

It is predicted that phthalic anhydride production will consume larger amounts of naphthalene in the near future. With the demand for balls and flakes rather light and with production heavy, the crude naphthalene supply situation remains somewhat easier than is generally true of other coaltar basic items.

Civilian quotas for all anthraquinone dyes for the fourth quarter remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, under provisions of Conservation Order M-103, as amended, just issued by the War Production Board. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use will continue in this category.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97.3 percent of capacity, compared with 96.2 percent in the previous week, an increase of 1.1 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 97.6 percent, and in the corresponding week a year ago it was 96.9 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Factors report absolutely no change in conditions except for further tightening in supplies available for anything but most essential uses. Spot market virtually bare of offerings. Government stockpile continues to grow. Call remains heavy for material for aviation gasoline. Allocations rule. Prices stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 3,734,500 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Color-Fastness Standards

Although expressing support for the Federal Trade Commission's efforts to establish color-fastness standards for the American textile industry, a large factor in the woolen industry has pointed out that the proposed standards presented for consideration contain certain requirements which, except in certain isolated instances, cannot be met by that industry.

The maximum degrees of color fastness specified, it is pointed out, are found only in a limited number of dark colors obtained through stock-dyeing with chrome dyes. They are restricted chiefly to woolens and worsteds manufactured for men's wear.

The factor states further that in the United States consumer preferences and manufacturing and merchandising practices, as well as climatic areas, all contribute to a demand for medium and light colors which can only be obtained through the use of acid dyes in piece dyeing. These acid dyes, it is claimed, do not possess the color fastness of either chrome or vat dyes. This condition is especially true, it is contended, in the manufacture of apparel woolens and worsteds for women's garments. In this category, it is said, not over 5 percent of the colors sold in a normal year will meet the combined fastness and crocking standards proposed in the commission's report.

It is pointed out, furthermore, that degrees of color fastness as determined in the laboratory must necessarily only approximate the color fastness of the textile to actual sunlight.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	128.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Coaltar.—Market position unaltered. Prices hold steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 14,576,800 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil. — Major utilities and railroads continue to take considerable quantities. Supply situation remains tight. Prices firm, unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 770,800 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid. — Allocations rule. Stocks of domestic very light. Imported market considered stifled by OPA price regulations. Some few parcels of English cresylic reported here and there that were brought in some time ago at higher levels.

Naphthalene.—Demand for balls and flakes remains rather light. For this reason and due to heavy production as well, crude supply situation easier than is generally true of other coaltar basic products. Phthalic anhydride production expected to consume larger amounts. Price schedules confirmed. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 1,626,300 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Oil, Shingle Stain.—No new features. Position unaltered. Prices same.

Phenol.—Allocations govern transactions. War demands continue heavy with considerable quantities going for lend-lease shipments. Large amounts being taken for plastics and synthetic resins. Little available for intermediates. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 216,800 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Pitch, Coaltar. — Market position shows no change. Prices confirmed.

Pyridin.—All available lots being allocated. Factors report no new developments. Spot market virtually bare of offerings. Prices show no fluctuation.

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Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

should adopt a wage scale as high as that prevailing for the same type of work on the outside.

There is no doubt that government employees in many cases are underpaid but the fault lies largely in the system followed by the government in employing its personnel. In fact the Civil Service Commission has just vigorously criticized the failure of department heads to assign persons to jobs on the basis of ability and fitness to perform the work to be done.

However, the idea that the government should set the pace on wages leaves much to be reckoned with, because then everybody will be wanting to work for the government where the loafing is easier and the vacations and sick leaves are longeer.

WPB for All Interests

Close on the heels of insistent demands by labor that it be represented on WPB, come similar requests from farm orzanization. They believe that shortages of critical materials for farm equipment, for example, justify giving them a voice in view of the heavy demands of the food for victory program.

Mr. Nelson appears inclined to believe that there is some merit in the demands of both labor and agriculture and has asked them to draw up a set of specific recommendations for him to study and make some decision.

It is quite possible that before the reorganization of WPB is finished Nelson will have surrounded himself with a wide representation of labor, agriculture, and management to act in an advisory capacity and thus stop hastily conceived proposals reaching the board.

Transportation Tieup Trust

The Justice department has let it be known unofficially that it is going after the transportation industry for violations of the antitrust laws—just what violations it has in mind it does not disclose except to say that they do not involve the pooling of traffic which ODT Director Eastman is attempting to bring about to make the industry more efficient.

As the department is to start such an undertaking at this time, it should be assumed that it has in mind some specific practices which should be stopped. But from what is known about the matter this is not the case. The investigation is prompted by reports of transportation congestion and delay involving the war effort, it is said, and nine grand juries are to be asked to find the reason for this by probing the history of transportation as far back as 1920.

In effect it amounts to a "fishing expedition" for which interested quarters can find no rhyme or reason at a time when the industry is being taxed to the utmost to move the traffic. The staff of the department has increased from 9,000 to over 25,000 since the war and some people wonder if maybe this doesn't figure in it someway.

Metallers Money

Half-cent pieces, 12½-cent pieces, and even plastic coins may be introduced into the nation's currency system before long. The Treasury is considering asking Congress to authorize the minting of coins of any denomination under $1 and, if necessary, substituting noncritical materials for the copper, nickel, zinc, and tin now in use.

WPB is urging the Treasury to substitute noncritical materials for its coins, having figured out that it would be possible to save 3,609 tons of copper in the 1-cent coin, 1,240 tons in the 5-cent piece, and 654 tons of silver and 73 tons of copper in the 10-cent piece.

Some thought has been given to making coins out of glass, but this would mean that the glass firms would have to obtain new machinery and this can not be done while steel is so short. Plastic coins could be turned out on button machines. It is not explained, however, how counterfeiting and flooding the country with plastic coins by the Axis could be prevented.

Wood Substitute Needed

The next big pinch in raw material supplies may come in lumber. Although it is hard to believe that, in a country that has been producing around 25,000,000,000 board-feet of lumber annually, wood could become a critical material; but, this is what is rapidly developing.

Cantonment construction, ship building, special kinds of wood needed in the aircraft industry, gunstocks, and the like have drawn heavily on supplies with the result that most lumber already has been placed under some form of control; but, further controls are needed, and WPB is casting its eye over the furniture industry as the place to begin.

Expectation is that this industry will adopt the plan recently put into effect in the manufacture of bicycles—a few plants, known as "nucleus plants," will continue to operate, concentrating all essential civilian furniture manufacture in a limited number of factories. "Antique" furniture manufacturing will be out for the duration.

You're Expected to Know

Ignorance of the existence of a WPB order or of its full and exact meaning is no reason for violating it. Ignorance is not being accepted by the WPB as a legitimate excuse for violations of its orders any more than ignorance of the law is accepted by the courts for law violations.

The job of educating businessmen to the meaning of WPB orders or keep them abreast of the daily flow of such orders is a tremendous one and it was because of this, as much as anything else, that the WPB has set up regional offices throughout the country. Any time a businessman has any doubt as to what regulations affect him, he should visit one of these offices and discuss the question with those officials.

Ignorance of an order has been found by officials to be the chief cause of violations of the priorities regulations and the compliance division is attempting to explain priorities orders to entire industries so as to keep unintentional violations at a minimum.

Coaltar Chemicals

Basic Products

—*Continued from page* 68

Tar Acid Oil.—No new features in firm market. Allocations rule.

Toluol.—Material under priority control with allocations governing transactions. Derivatives in very short supply. Non-essential uses have little opportunity of having needs satisfied. Heavy demand from war effort. Prices stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 746,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Xylol and xylol aromatic materials now under complete allocation. Temporary surplus noted due to inventory control. General limitation order in effect. Quotations stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended September 26 indicate production from that source of 168,600 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Coaltar bases are slow and quiet but the basic undertone of the market on representative products is reported holding firm. Buyers continue to exhibit a considerable interest in benzol. Other items are offered in only limited amounts. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand maintained at very good level. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanol.—Consumers showing considerable interest. Supplies rather tight. No change quotably.

Cyclohexanone.—Active call against short supplies. Prices same.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Demand heavy. Price schedules steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Tone firm. Factors report no new developments. Quotations unaltered.

"Find out what happens when you substitute

ammonium thiocyanate"*

(* Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

If you use an ammonium salt in your process you should experiment with substituting Ammonium Thiocyanate (Ammonium Sulfocyanide). Perhaps you will discover valuable modifications.

Test it in your laboratory in place of the chloride, the oxalate, the acetate, the carbonate or the nitrate.

The variations that occur from the Thiocyanate group might bring interesting and worthwhile results.

Koppers has placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of Ammonium Thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply Ammonium Thiocyanate crystals with a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and further information on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Benzoic, Technical.—Position same. Price schedules show no alterations.

Broenner's. — New developments lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Cleve's.—Demand at recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Fumaric.—No change in market position. No alterations in prices.

Gamma.—Tone unchanged with factors' requirements showing little fluctuation. Prices same.

H.—Interest holds unchanged from recent levels. Price schedules steady.

Laurent's. — Suppliers receiving inquiries in unchanged volume. Quotations unaltered.

Picric.—No new features in market. Price schedules well maintained.

Sulphanilic.—Good level of interest. Quotations same.

Tobias.—Market position unaltered. Material quotably steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — No new features. No change quotably.

Anilin. — Material under allocation. Position steady. Prices same.

Anthraquinone.—Civilian quotas for all anthraquinone dyes for fourth quarter remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, according to provisions of Conservation Order M-103, as amended, just issued by WPB. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use will continue in this category. Sales and use of anthraquinone as discharging and stripping agent in textile printing is prohibited as process is claimed to result in waste of alumina chloride needed in war effort. It is considered that direct printing of textiles, which does not affect durability of dye or of finished fabric, should be just as satisfactory.

Benzaldehyde.—Consumers needs at recent levels. Supplies tight. Material quotably unchanged.

Benzidin Base.—Producers have little to offer. Inquiry at good level. Prices firm, unchanged.

Dimethylanilin. — Demand active. Stocks light. Prices same.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Market position unaltered. Price schedules firm.

Orthocresol. — Allocations govern transactions. Prices rule firm.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies tight with indications of situation becoming more acute. Material quotably unaltered.

Paranitrochlorobenzene.—Tight supply situation continues. Price schedules confirmed.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Material now under allocation and use control. Temporary surplus due to inventory control. Quotations steady.

Xylidin.—No change in market tone. Factors report no price alterations.

Coaltar Colors

Little alteration was noted in the position of the market for coaltar colors last week as factors continued to try to cope with the needs of mills working on goods for the armed services. It is understood that war industries are taking considerable quantities of dyes for the manufacture of uniforms, blankets, and other articles for the armed forces and this activity continues to be reflected in the generally good demand for coaltar intermediates, the majority of which are in tight supply due to light amounts of basic products available. Buying for the account of mills working on civilian goods remains, fortunately, at a reduced level. Due to shortage of steamers demand from exporters is negligible. Civilian quotas for all anthraquinone dyes for the fourth quarter remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, under provisions of Conservation Order M-103, as amended, just issued by WPB. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use continue in this category. Restrictions on the use of blue and green dyes for coloring leaded gasoline are removed. The amended order prohibits, after November 1, sales and use of metatoluylenediamine in the developing of diazotized dyes. Sales and use of anthraquinone as a discharging and stripping agent in textile printing is also prohibited and fast red A salt, also known as alpha amino anthraquinone, has been placed under the anthraquinone vat dye quota.

Anthraquinone Dyes Quotas Are Unchanged

—Continued from page 5

phenylenediamine can be used as a substitute. Toluol is urgently needed as an explosive and is of a much more critical nature than benzene, used in metaphenylenediamine.

3. Sales and use of anthraquinone as a discharging and stripping agent in textile printing is prohibited. This process resulted in waste of essential aluminum chloride needed in the war effort. It was suggested that direct printing of textiles, which does not affect durability of the dye or of the finished fabric, should be just as satisfactory.

4. Fast red A. L. salt, also known as alphaaminoanthraquinone, is placed under the anthraquinone vat dye quota. The change was made because consumers who use this dye restrict themselves generally to vat dyes in their operations.

- - - —V- - -

Synthetic Resins

—Continued from page 35

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis	lb.	.06½	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del.	lb.	.20	—
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio	ton	27.50	—
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	32.00	—
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	30.00	—
Syntex, standard alkyd resins, No. 9, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.25	—
14, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
16, c.l.	100 lbs.	19.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	20.00	—
18, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.75	—
19-B, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.30	—
22, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
23, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	—
28, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	18.00	—
32, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
121, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	—
32, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.50	—
Syntex, H-15, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
H-46, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
217, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.00	—
H-3 (pale), c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—
H-3, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipments direct to West Coast points add 1¼c. per lb. to the less than carload lots prices. The above prices do not include the cost of drums, which remain the property of the manufacturer.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	29.00	-41.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	51.40	-63.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	83.00	- —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa.-Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	28.60	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	50.00	-62.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	82.00	- —
Canada (Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.20	-44.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	54.00	-66.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	86.00	- —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	28.60	-40.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	48.00	-60.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	80.00	- —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt.	ton	55.00	-67.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	87.80	- —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt.	ton	56.00	-68.80
under - ton per shpt.	ton	88.80	- —
resin, New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	29.00	-42.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	53.00	-62.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	82.00	- —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	36.00	-46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	60.00	-80.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	90.00	- —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	30.00	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	53.00	-65.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	85.80	- —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	31.00	-39.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	54.00	-64.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	84.00	- —
Pacific Coast States, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	48.00	-57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton	70.00	-82.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton	94.00	- —
"Vinylseal" adhesive solution, A35, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va., frt. pd. E. of Miss.	gal.	2.10	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
A70, drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.75	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	5.00	- —
T24-9, 20 dms., same basis	gal.	2.00	- —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.25	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
MA28-18, 20 dms., same basis	gal.	2.15	- —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.40	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.65	- —

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions in 1 to 5-gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. returnable drums.

"Vinylite" brand resins, AYAB (in paper bags or fiber drums), AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), in paper bags only, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river	lb.	.40	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
AYAW, 1 to 199 lbs., paper bgs., same basis	lb.	.67	- —
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.48	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52½	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65	- —
VYHH, VYLF, VYNW, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52½	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65	- —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.68	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.70	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.72½	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.75	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.85	- —
XYSG, 200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.85	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	1.00	- —
90% solids, wet basis, paper bags or fiber dms., 200 to 1,999 lbs	lb.	1.03½	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.17	- —
Zinlac, orange or white, jugs (1 gal.)	gal.	1.80	- —
(2) kits (5 gal.)	gal.	1.70	- —
90% solids, wet basis, paper bags or fiber drums, 200 to 1,999 lbs	lb.	1.03½	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.17	- —

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BENZOL
is highly satisfactory for any chemical operation.
J&L STEEL
HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY J&L
BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE
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AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS · PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235°C.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath,
SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

New Impetus Given to Buying in Paint Materials Market by Extensive Shift of Populations Into Different Homes and Areas, Necessitating Innumerable Repainting Operations

Under the spur of more frequent and more voluminous calls for their prepared paints, varnishes, lacquers and stains from suppliers of professional painters, the manufacturers of these finished products have manifested increased buying interest in numerous lines of pigments, fillers, extenders, varnish gums, solvents, driers and binders within the past week while also adding materially to their stocks of dry and chemical colors. Largest purchasing movements in the paint materials market have again been noted in litharge and other lead oxides, lithopone and other zinc sulphides, titanium, and lead titanate but fairly sizeable orders have also been placed in green and yellow chrome and a few other colors, in which the export demand from Mexico, Brazil and other South American countries, except Argentina and Chile, has likewise reached large proportions daily.

A new impetus has been given to the paint-up campaign, which has been sweeping the country since the outset of the Fall, by the placing of contracts for the repainting and general renovation of private residences, and stores in war production areas into which big influxes of population have recently taken place, necessitating readjustments of housing and servicing accommodations in these zones. Together with other household moving operations, customary in metropolitan areas at the beginning of October but which, this year have reached a ten-year peak, this wholesale transference of war industry families has created an extremely large number of painting jobs for contracting painters, hampered only by difficulties experienced in securing the services of sufficient journeymen painters in a few localities.

Chief among the week's developments affecting the paint materials market have been the issuance of a WPB order removing hitherto existing restrictions on the amounts of chrome chemicals that may be used in the manufacture of chrome colors and some other chrome products, through a revision of M-18-b, and the placing of a complete ban on any-and all importations of mica from Brazil through WPB's issuance of a supplementary order designated as M-63-c, details of which are published elsewhere in this issue.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although WPB has recently placed itself on record as not planning to ease remaining curbs on metallic lead, manufacturers of lead pigments, who are now the largest of outside consumers, are experiencing no difficulties in placing their orders. Metallic lead has been put by WPB into the No. 3 classification of critical materials, as the supply situation has improved with a mounting domestic production and increasing imports. The paint trade has covered most of its October requirements and is now providing for some of its anticipated November needs. Zinc slabs also are in fairly liberal supply, although not yet as plentiful as pig lead, and manufacturers of zinc oxides and sulphides are therefore able to obtain as much as they want in this market.

Plastic Buttons OK'd

Many and varied are the uses of plastics in wartime. And not the least of these is that of making buttons for uniforms of our armed forces on land and sea. Molded buttons of synthetic resins have just received the official seal of approval for use on uniforms of the U. S. Army and Air Service. They had long since attained that pre-eminence in our Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps by decorating their overcoats and peajackets.

The oldtime sailor's expletive, "Bless my buttons," probably did not refer to plastic buttons. More likely his dessert-plate-size buttons were made of some such natural products as bone, vegetable ivory or mother-of-pearl. But the modern sailor knows the superior advantages of fasteners molded to order that stand up under the most severe service conditions while always preserving their pristine attractiveness. Now our doughboys and fliers are also becoming well acquainted with all their virtues.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 4c. to 20c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	137.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from September 25 to October 2, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 25 to October 2, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

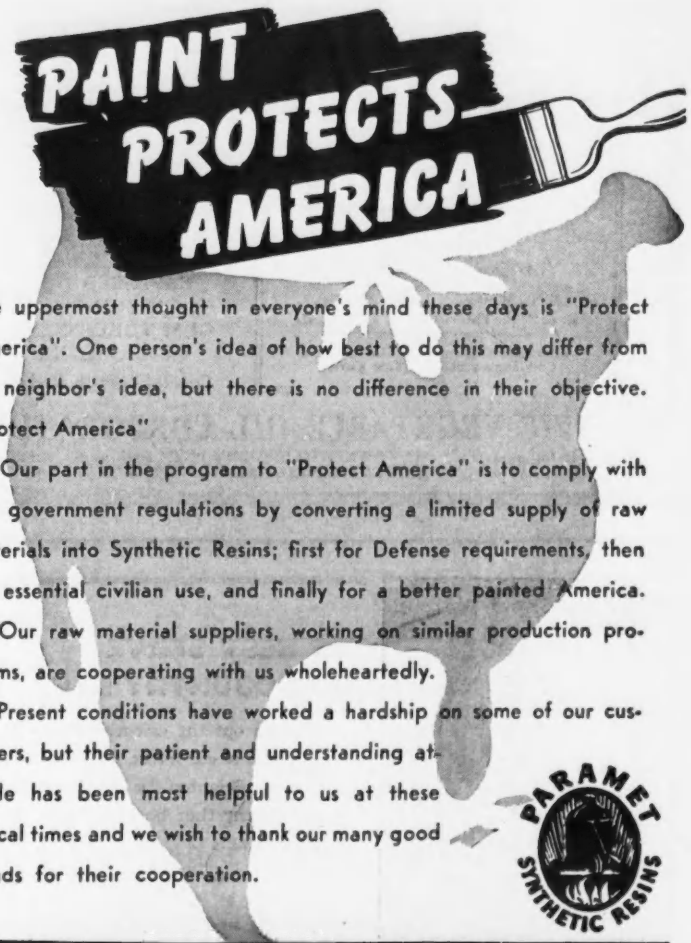
* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Movement of this pigment has been more extensive within last thirty days than in any of three immediately preceding months. Stocks considerably lowered. Market tone firm.

Lead Titanate.—A good demand is reported for this pigment which is still quoted at 11 cents per pound in carload lots, 11½ cents in five-ton

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 6



The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

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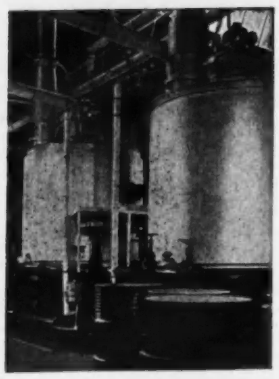

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lots and 11½ cents in smaller lots.

Litharge.—Large-scale users continue to amplify their purchases. Supplies are being correspondingly reduced. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—In brisk call, with supply steadily diminishing. Market tone strong.

Orange Mineral.—Notable improvement is recorded in the buying interest manifested in this material. Molybdate orange, still under allocation, has recently been stabilized pricewise at the level reached in the price cutting of early August.

Red Lead. — A good demand continues to be reported in this pigment, with the current movement reaching a sizable volume. Stocks are being reduced. Prices well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—Continues in active demand. Sales for September about 25 percent over those of August. Prices firmly maintained for all titanium pigments.

White Lead.—Current movement equalling, if not exceeding, that for September, which was better than in any of preceding three months. Market continues to stiffen.

Zinc Oxide.—A fair inquiry continues to be noted but little hope is entertained for a notable stimulation of buying operations until rubber manufacturers, its largest consumers, become more active.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A moderate request still noted for this material. Stocks, however, quite liberal and market barely steady.

Barytes.—Moving well on outstanding contracts. Supplies about normal. Tone stable.

Charcoal.—Current business continues to improve. Stocks none too large. Prices well maintained.

China Clay.—There is a fair movement of both domestic and foreign grades. Prices continue firmly held.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Only a modest volume of business is being transacted in this filler. Supplies ample for all current requirements. Market virtually unchanged.

Fuller's Earth.—In fair request. Stocks sufficient for current takings. Tone steady.

Graphite.—A further expansion of buying movement noted. Supplies, however, are ample. Prices unaltered.

Gypsum.—Continues in good call. Stocks sizable. Tone stable.

Mica.—Paint industry fairly well stocked and hence not perturbed by WPB's recent banning of importations from Brazil and India by private persons, except in instances wherein cargoes abroad have already been loaded. Purchases and importations of Brazilian and Indian mica hereafter can be made only by government agencies. Recent imports have embraced 185 bags of block mica and 1,034 cases of splittings.

Talc.—Both domestic and foreign grades continue in brisk demand. Stocks only moderate sized. Prices well maintained. Latest imports have aggregated 2,286 bags, weighing 226,240 pounds.

Whiting.—Buying movement expanding. Supplies somewhat reduced but still adequate for current requirements. Prices firmly held.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Demand for material good, both from government and from normal users. No change quotably.

Diamyl Phthalate. — Call rather good. Price schedules confirmed.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Interest satisfactory. Quotations same.

Diethyl Carbonate. — New features lacking. Good inquiry. Material quotably unchanged.

Diethyl Phthalate. — Users taking good quantities. Pricewise, no change.

Dimethyl Phthalate.—Good inquiry. Quotations unaltered.

Ethyl Acetate.—No change as regards activity or prices.

Ethyl Lactate.—Market position unaltered. Prices unchanged.

Ethyl Oxalate.—Call for material at rather good level. Quotations steady.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — Allocations rule with war needs far in excess of

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production. Little to be had for non-essential uses. Prices unchanged, firm.

Driers

All stearates and palmitates and some resinates continue in steadily increasing demand. With placing of naphthanates under complete allocation control on October 1, recourse is being had to numerous substitutes which are proving moderately serviceable.

Naval Stores

A firm tone continued to prevail much of the time last week in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine despite some slowing down of demand. After a steady and sharp advance within a comparatively short time consumers in some cases were disposed to hold off and await further developments. There was no increase of consequence in offerings, however, and any setbacks in prices were generally unimportant and temporary.

The advance in recent weeks has carried turpentine up close to the government stockpile price, sales being reported in the open market at Savannah on Wednesday at 64½c. per gallon as compared with the stockpile quotation of 65c., while some grades of rosin were also close to the stockpile values. In such circumstances shippers in some instances were inclined to curtail offerings to the government and additions to the stockpile were smaller than in previous weeks.

Temperatures in parts of the South were lower and the movement of supplies from the woods to marketing centers showed some falling off. Production operations have also slackened, it appears, owing to a growing shortage of suitable labor, partly as a result of the drafting of men for military purposes, but also because of the attractive wages being paid to defense workers which are far above those prevailing in the turpentine industry and have had the effect of making it increasingly difficult to get sufficient help in the latter field.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business September 15, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	77,110	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	42,922	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	70,460	.....
drums	204,399	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	125,146	.....
1942—drums	8,215	1,564
Totals	531,272	1,564

Turpentine.—The local market had an upward tendency at times in company with developments in the primary center where the price moved closer to the stockpile value. Demand here slackened, consumers and dealers being inclined to curtail purchases after a rather sharp advance in recent weeks. In some quarters, however, a fair request was reported for small quantities for prompt shipment.

Savannah, Oct. 2.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Gallons Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	63¾	1,150	211	...	24,255
Tuesday	64	5,150	258	308	24,205
Wednesday	64½	650	80	386	23,890
Thursday	64¾	8,300	321	385	23,837
Friday	64	...	129	...	23,966

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 2.—Turpentine stock, 15,620 barrels.

Chicago—October 2

Improved demand is reported here and there in the turpentine market. Buyers are exhibiting signs of considerably heightened interest and the market is in healthy shape. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, Oct. 2.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—Business in the local market was quieter last week. A fair inquiry for small or moderate lots of dark and medium grades was noted in some circles, but the sharp rise in prices in recent weeks made consumers inclined to curtail purchases pending further developments in the South. Daily changes in local quotations were generally within comparatively small limits.

Savannah, Oct. 2.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.05	$3.05	$3.15	$3.25	$3.25
D	...	3.30	3.30	3.35	3.35	3.35
E	...	3.38	3.40	3.42	3.43	3.44
F	...	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.48	3.48
G	...	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.48	3.48
H	...	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.48	3.48
I	...	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.48	3.48
K	...	3.44	3.45	3.47	3.48	3.49
M	...	3.45	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50
N	...	3.47	3.47	3.49	3.49	3.50
WG	...	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.53	3.53
WW	...	3.57	3.50	3.58	3.60	3.60
X	...	3.57	3.50	3.58	3.60	3.60

Barrels					
Sales	...	80	186	220	264	288
Receipts	...	207	710	338	469	378
Shipments	...	...	30	641	560	30
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	78,122

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 2.—Rosin stock, 160,542 barrels.

Chicago—October 2

Demand for rosin is fairly good, and the market remains rather stable. Offerings are not excessive. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots are:—B grade, $4.33 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.65; M grade, $4.71; W.W. grade, $4.85.

London, Oct. 2.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady movement on contracts. New business fairly active. Spot oil in light supply. Market firm.

Pitch.—Local quotations stationary. Supplies light or moderate. Inquiry good.

Rosin Oil.—Recent developments in primary position of raw material reflected in firm tone in local oil market. Trade improved.

Tar.—Selling schedules held at previous levels. Good movement on contracts and new orders. Tone firm.

Tar Oil.—Output moving steadily to consumers and dealers on contracts. Market firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—A fair inquiry noted. Stocks ample. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—A moderate buying interest is shown. Offerings continue sizable. Prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks. — Inventories are now at the highest level in several years. Production has declined slightly within the last month because of relatively small takings by tire industry, which normally accounts for 85 percent of domestic sales. No notable improvement is looked for in the carbon black market until the synthetic rubber production program gets well under way. Gas black shipments in September were slightly below those for August.

Cadmium Colors.—Although authorization for the use of cadmium has recently been more freely granted by the Director of Industry Operations to manufacturers of printing ink colors and cadmium chemicals, this privilege is being generally withheld from makers of cadmium pigments. WPB's General Preference Order M-65, imposing restrictions on the use of cadmium for various purposes, was amended last June, so as to liberalize some of its provisions, but it has not yet been modified sufficiently to permit greater use of cadmium in paint pigments. Hopes are entertained in some quarter, however, that, in view of the recent removal of all restrictions on the amount of chromium chemicals that may be used in making pigments, similar action may eventually be taken to liberalize the provisions of Order M-65 still further. Because of its existing restrictions, however, production of cadmium colors has virtually ceased.

Chrome Colors.—Removal of restrictions on amounts of chrome chemicals hitherto permitted to be used in the manufacture of chrome pigments under the terms of WPB's Order M-18-b, as amended June 27, has been welcomed by the manufacturers of these colors. This supplementary order, lifting these restrictions, has come at a time when operations in chrome green and chrome yellow and also for zinc chromate yellow have been amplified by a brisk export trade. Mexico continues as a fairly liberal buyer of these colors

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9.

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and virtually all the South American countries, except Argentina and Chile, have recently expanded their commitments under leadership of Brazil. Prices are being held at the levels reached in the August reductions.

Shellac

Conditions in the shellac market have differed not a jot or title, this past week, from those tight drawn around it for many previous weeks. Each week from now on makes the possible invasion of India by the Japs a more reasonable, even probable, event. And on the Japanese decision may rest the future of shellac arrivals from its sole source in the world—India and its nearby neighbors. Consumption has been tightened and squeezed to conform with the foreign situation and its potentialities. Shellac in hand is all that can be definitely counted on and every effort is made to stretch that stock to the limit.

Synthetic Resins

Chlorinated Rubber. — Production continues at a standstill. The only activity now reported is in the movement of stocks still on hand to essential industries. Prices still held at ceiling levels.

Ester Gum.—A fair-sized demand continues to be reported for this material. Stocks are proving adequate for current requirements. Market tone keeps steady.

Varnish Gums

A moderate movement of alcohol solubles continues to be reported. With no importations from the Far East now under way and with shipments from the Belgian Congo offering virtually the only current source of new supply, stocks would shortly reach the vanishing point, if the buying interest were to attain even normal proportions. A fair inquiry for Manilas, Dammars and Kauris is helping to keep the market alive.

Asphaltum.—A moderate buying interest is noted. Stocks are ample in domestic and all but a few of the imported lines. Prices continue well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—A further stiffening of market for domestic material is resulting from recent notable reduction of production. Although the leading consumers, such as the paper coaters and paint industry, are still buying only sparingly, there are indications that there will be a notable amplification of the purchasing movement within the near future. Leading producers have become still firmer in their views and those who had not already done so have now marked up their prices a half cent a pound further to a basis of 19½ cents for 20-30 mesh, in bags, delivered, and to 20 cents for 80-100 mesh. Argentine imports are virtually unsalable here and no permits to bring any more into this country are now procurable. Shipments are being made, however, from South America to Great Britain, Spain and Sweden.

Glues.—A sizable business continues to be transacted in hide glues, with some producers behind in their delivery schedules. Bone glue is in only light request at unchanged prices.

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Mica Imports Limited To U.S. Agencies

—Continued from page 7

import control regulations were announced by the director general. The first, amendment No. 6 to M-63, makes several additions to and shifts in the lists of materials covered by the order, effective on October 6.

Other Changes Made

Quartz crystals are added to List I, materials which may not be imported by persons other than government agencies without special WPB authorization; imports may continue under existing contracts, but special authorization to process or move the commodities, once imported, must be secured.

Jute is added to list II, materials are subject to same import restrictions as list I, but special authorization to move or process is not required.

Yerba mate, ergot, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, pimento, and ginger are added to list III, specific authorization for permission to import must be obtained regardless of existing contracts.

Seed lac from list II to list I; and cashew kernels, from list II to list III; dressed istle is removed from the restrictions of the order.

The other change in import control regulations is embodied in supplemental Order M-63-d. Effective October 6, samples, gifts, and mail shipments not exceeding a limited value will be removed from the restrictions of the general imports order. This action was taken to eliminate the necessity of an elaborate system to check on imports of large numbers of small shipments of imported commodities and materials. The supplemental order removes from the restrictions all materials imported by mail where the value of the shipment is less than $100; all materials consigned as samples or gifts where the value of each shipment is less than $200; and all materials consigned as gifts for personal use by or to members of the armed services of the United States.

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Domestic Mica Marketing Data Now Available

OPD Washington Bureau

To assist the government in stimulating the production of domestic mica the Bureau of Mines has completed a report explaining the marketing of mica, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau, has announced.

Complete information on the marketing of strategic mica may be found in Information Circular No. 7219, "Marketing Strategic Mica," by Lawrence G. Houk, just published by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Fats, Oils Import Ass'n Makes Boody Chairman

The contract between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Emergency Group for Foreign Vegetable Oils, Fats and Oil-Bearing Materials was signed in this city last week.

The group will act as the agent for the CCC in importing and handling the oils and fats imported for war uses. This work will be done on a fee basis. A management committee was formed with Irving R. Boody, of Irving R. Boody & Co., as chairman. Other members of the committee are:—W. Alderson of the Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr Co.; Joseph C. Smith of the Smith, Weihman Oil Co.; J. H. Redding of J. H. Redding & Co., and W. A. Dow, of S. L. Jones & Co., San Francisco. The committee has secured offices in the New York Cotton Exchange Building, 60 Beaver street, this city, and plans to commence operations early this week.

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Rubber-Like Substance Developed by Dairy Corp.

OPD Washington Bureau

Development of a rubber-like substance from by-products of dairy processors by scientists of the National Dairy Products Corporation was announced October 1 by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers. While the product is still in the test-tube stage, experiments carried out thus far have given authorities reason to hope that material suitable for recapping tires might eventually be developed in this manner.

- - - —V- - - —

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

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No material change in the character of business in the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases was noticeable last week so far as the general list was concerned, although some products met with an increased demand from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. As a rule, however, buyers still disposed to adhere to a very conservative policy in making purchases in view of the prevailing uncertainty concerning legislative affairs at Washington and the recent government rulings in the matter of allocations and other restrictions. On the other hand offerings of many products were still very light, and while quotations were generally stationary the tone of the market in general appeared to be firmer.

A development of not a little interest was the announcement of the formation of an organization of importers for the purpose of handling for government account all arrivals of foreign oils and fats. On the New York Produce Exchange maximum quotations on refined cottonseed oil futures were reduced. Crude cottonseed oil, however, remained firm in all parts of the South. Unconfirmed rumors were current to the effect that ceiling prices for lard may be raised in the near future.

Price Changes

Advanced

Olive oil, edible, imported, 25c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.4	**191.4**	**191.1**	**175.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Firm at the ceiling. Inquiries not lacking, but supplies scarce. Soap makers consumed over 10,000,000 pounds during first half of 1942.

Castor, Dehydrated.—New business curtailed by placing this oil under complete allocation October 1. Consumption apparently large. Quotations unchanged.

Coconut.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Copra supplies also lacking. Quotations nominal. Consumption in first half of current year 132,678,000 pounds.

Corn.—Inquiries in excess of offerings, crude and refined. Reports of few sales of crude at the ceiling.

Cottonseed.—Demand for edible oil reported more active. Quotations generally repeated despite rumors of offerings at concessions.

Mustard. — Demand stimulated by scarcity of competing oils. Producers sold ahead. Little offered on spot. Tone firmer but price unchanged.

Oiticica. — Little spot oil available. Inquiries noted but no sales reported. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Imported edible oil more active and firmer. Sales noted at $4.25 per gallon, duty paid. Criticism heard regarding quality of oil reported offered below that figure. Higher prices quoted in some quarters. Foots scarce.

Peanut.—Firm at ceiling prices. Inquiries noted. Little offered. Shortening makers consumed 16,865,000 pounds during the first half of 1942.

Perilla.—Supplies small and diminishing. Market quiet and nominal.

Rapeseed.—In light supply, few importers being in a position to offer. Quotations nominal.

Sesame.—Scarce here and on the Pacific Coast. Seed importations very light in recent months. Oil consumption during first half of 1942 only 192,000 pounds.

Soybean. — Many inquiries reported here and in the West but few transactions owing to the reserved attitude of sellers. Production reported below expectations for this period. Movement of seed from the farms small. Frost said to have caused damage in some sections.

Teaseed.—Scarce and no change in this situation expected in the near future. Quotations nominal.

Lard

With live hogs selling at the highest prices recorded in more than 22 years, lard prices ruled firm throughout the past week. Other strengthening developments in the market for lard were an unconfirmed rumor of an impending advance in ceiling prices and a further shrinkage in supplies. Stocks of lard in Chicago are now only 11,200,000 pounds, the smallest total for many months past. The weight of the hogs being marketed has decreased noticeably in recent weeks. Lard continues to leave the country in a liberal volume on Lend-Lease account. Purchases by the government during the period from March 15, 1941, to the close of August this year, amounted to 827,151,942 pounds.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 2

Generally firm conditions prevail in the vegetable oil market. Crude material is taken in fairly good quantities in most cases. Refined items are steady. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 8c. per pound, nominal. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. to 13⅛c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11⅝c. to 11¾c.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was more active, speculative interest on the buying side being stimulated to some extent by reports of damage to the crop by frosts. Price movements were moderate. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 2	Closing Sept. 25
Oct.	$1.69	$1.67¼	$1.67¼	$1.67½
Dec.	1.70¾	1.68¾	1.69⅝	1.68½

San Francisco—September 30

Vegetable oil suppliers report the current interest in the market as light. Prices are largely unchanged with the situation steady.

Ruling prices are:—

Castor.—Quoted 17c. per pound for No. 1, Coast, drums; dehydrated, unbodied, 20c.; bodied, 21c. Offerings fair.

Chinawood.—Nominal quotation 37½c. per pound, tankcars.

Coconut.—Quoted 8c. per pound tanks; supplies very light.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Demand routine. Quoted 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars.

Sesame Seed.—Purely nominal. No offerings. Ceiling 14.60c. per pound, tankcars.

Soybean.—Crude, 12.40c. per pound in tankcars, Coast.

Linseed Oil

Local linseed oil prices were generaly stationary during the week in the absence of any marked change in the flaxseed situation.

Linseed Oil.—The local linseed oil situation presented few features of interest last week. No broadening of business was reported. In some quarters occasional inquiries were noted but transactions were generally limited to unimportant quantities, consumers and dealers preferring to curtail purchasers or hold off for further developments after the recent activity. There were reports of a steady movement of oil on contracts and, according to some, consumption is on a rather liberal scale for this period of the year. There have apparently been no additions of importance to stocks at the mills either here or at outside crushing centers although production is generally reported still close to capacity. Receipts of seed in the Northwest showed an increase as a result of better weather for threshing and marketing, but unfavorable reports were heard concerning the quality of arrivals as a result of recent precipitation.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Except for a little fill-in business there has been virtually nothing doing in the linseed oil market during the week. While the Washington anti-inflation merry-go-round is whirling there is apt to be very little interest displayed in the future requirements of the trade so crushers are not very optimistic over fresh trade during the immediate future.

In the meantime shipping instructions on old and maturing contracts are good and mills still are operating at 100 percent of capacity, storing whatever surplus over shipping instructions they may make.

Quotations on tankcar lots 12.4c. per pound, cooperage car lots 13.3c. per pound and warehouse lots 13.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week.....	6,200,000	4,650,000
Since Sept. 1.....	25,670,000	23,700,000

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Actual linseed oil takings were almost nil, although shipping instructions continued excellent and oil moved out in good quantity. Tankcars, 12.7c. per pound; drum car lots

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)

NO. 52	TITER	52°C
	I. VAL	6
	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

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Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
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STEARIC and OLEIC ACIDS
All Grades Saponified and Distilled
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SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.
Stocks in All Principal Cities

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

"N. B.—For the Soap and Cosmetic Industry"

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

Glycerine free
PALM OIL FATTY ACIDS
are the
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Available in Carload Quantities for Prompt Shipment

Also Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements, "Seedine" for rubber formulations, Synthetic Drying Oils for Protective Coatings

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.*	Titre °C
Palm Fatty Acids, Single Distilled	Soaps	196-203	198-206	40-55	42-46
Palm Fatty Acids, Double Distilled	Textile finishing compounds, soaps	198-203	200-206	38-55	44-48
Palm Fatty Acids, Split	Soaps	185-195	195-203	48-56	42-46

* Hanus Method used in determining iodine numbers

America's Foremost Producer of Specification Fatty Acids and Synthetic Drying Oils

ex-mill, 13.6c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 14c.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—With signs of improving interest in linseed oil, the market is firmer. Ruling prices are:—Tank-car, 12.4c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.7c.

London, Oct. 2.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The local market had an easier tone, this apparently being due to competition from other meals. There were reports of a fair contract movement.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Inasmuch as crushers have contracted to deliver virtually all of their meal output up to the end of the year there is no pressure on the market and very little desire to make fresh commitments. Considerable business has been written for delivery after the turn of the year and crushers naturally do not wish to sell more of their prospective output at the moment. Buyers are far more anxious to trade than are sellers.

Shipping instructions are good and virtually all of the current make is being moved out promptly. All car lots offered on track are taken promptly.

Quotations on carload lots, bulk, nominally $33 per ton for nearby delivery with premiums asked for later delivery, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	9,500,000	11,650,000
Since Sept. 1	59,760,000	50,222,000

Chicago, Oct. 2.—With competitive products tending to favor a strong market for linseed meal, the latter is attracting more buyer interest. Offerings of resellers are limited and tone generally is strong. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $33 per ton, nominal; car lots, $33 to $34; less than car lots, $35 to $36.

Flaxseed

Changes in flaxseed quotations in the Northwest were within comparatively narrow limits. Speculative operations were on a moderate scale. Cash trade fairly active.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—Receipts of cash flax picked up again but a larger percentage of the offerings showed moisture test above 10 percent and buyers competed for the stuff that was dryer, with the result that prices for the dry quality gained about a cent on futures. While most buyers were less inclined to take hold of the higher moisture quality nevertheless they did clean up the daily offers in good shape. Receipts were not heavy enough to cause much trouble at elevators.

After an early spell of frosts, rain and snow the weather again is clear in the Northwest and farmers are proceeding with their threshing operations. No doubt this will mean more liberal receipts in the near future but the crushers fear another advance in the average of moisture test.

Stocks in local public elevators increased 90,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 20,000 bushels in the same length of time a year ago. Deliveries on September contracts for the month totaled 94,500 bushels.

Trade in futures continued in erratic volume with crushers main buyers. They took hold on every minor setback and bought on a scale down. Country hedging pressure varied in volume, today showing the heaviest volume in a week. Recovery of hedges against cash sales added to the demand and prices now are showing strength.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.41½	$2.48½	$2.52
Monday	2.40½	2.47½	2.51¼
Tuesday	2.40	2.47	2.50½
Wednesday	2.40¼	2.47¼	2.51
Thursday	2.40	2.47¼	2.50¾
Friday	2.47½	2.46½	2.50

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	746,200	420,600	152,600	47,600
Since Sept. 1	7,590,000	4,227,600	614,600	464,800

Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.—Flaxseed, $1.32⅛ per bushel. Exports this week 205,000 bushels, none to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	16,181,000
United Kingdom	1,790,000	1,416,000
Continent	544,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	126,000	1,321,000
Totals	11,671,000	19,895,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	25,393,000
Previous week	25,394,000
Last year	20,472,000

Hull, Oct. 2. — Flaxseed, Calcutta, £22¼ per ton; Bombay, £25 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures dull here. Maximum quotations reduced. Crude more active and firm in Southern markets.

Cottonseed Oil. — Maximum quotations on refined cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were lowered last week to 13.95c. for all deliveries from October to May, a reduction of 35 points from the previous ceiling. Aside from this there was an absence of developments of striking interest. Trading was extremely dull, few transactions being reported during the week. The open interest in the market at the close of September was only 104 contracts.

Southern markets for crude oil remained firm, ceiling prices still prevailing in all sections. Transactions for the week showed an increase, many buyers being in evidence. Predictions were heard that consumption of refined oil for September would show an increase over August when the takings were 283,015 barrels. In September last year 297,635 barrels were consumed.

There were unconfirmed rumors of an impending advance in the lard ceiling. Live hog markets were generally strong, sales being reported in Chicago at the highest prices recorded in more than 22 years. The weight of the hogs being marketed has decreased steadily in recent weeks. The average weight of the hog arrivals in Chicago during the week ended September 26 was 229 pounds. This compared with 234 pounds in the previous week and 244 pounds in the week before that.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 28 to October 2, inclusive, comprised 10 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.75	13.60	13.75 sales
December	13.65	13.65	13.65 sales

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Business has picked up to some extent in cottonseed oil, and movement is good, on the whole. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 2.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 39s. 7½d. per cwt.

Cake and Meal.—A generally firm tone prevailed in Southern markets last week. The movement showed an increase in some sections. Offerings were light or moderate.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Sept. 30

Eight percent cottonseed meal is quoted from $35 to $35.50 per ton in the southeast. Prime crude oil is not quoted. The cotton crop now being gathered, is reported meeting expectations of one of the largest per acre yields for several years.

Memphis—Oct. 1

Crude cottonseed oil selling at 12⅝c., per pound, the ceiling, Valley basis. Mills rather free sellers against seed receipts. Nearly all buyers in market. Meal, 41 percent, $35.30 per ton, Memphis. Bulk Valley cake $31 per ton, mill points. Owing to difficulty valley mills have been having moving cake at floor, it is reported OPA and CCC will allow mills lower floor price to adjust to Memphis freight rates to certain states West of Mississippi River and that CCC will refund such mills up to $1.50 per ton, plus freight differentials, total not to exceed $2 per ton to be refunded. Soybean oil 11¾c. per pound, mill points; some sales made as far ahead as April-May. Old crop soybean meal exhausted; new crop in demand; floor basis $30 per ton, bulk. Mills not selling; awaiting bean receipts. Peanut meal, new crop, $35.30 per ton, Southeastern mills; October in fair demand. New crop peanut oil in good demand; sales at 13 cents per pound. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
October	$34.85@—	$35.25@—
December	34.50@35.70	33.75@—

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Inquiries noted but no transactions owing to lack of supplies as a result of scarcity of crude material. Quotations nominal.

Castor Oil.—Quotations on this fatty acid maintained and market tone firm. Inquiry fairly active. Raw material in light supply and firm.

Cottonseed Oil. — Prices generally held at previous levels but tone apparently somewhat easier owing to prospective increase in supplies of crude product. Demand fairly active.

Myristic Acid.—Cosmetic and soap makers inquiring for moderate lots. Market firm.

Palm Oil.—Consumption in manufacture of compounds used in textile industry reported on increase. Soap makers also displaying more interest.

Red Oil.—Steady movement on contracts. New business fairly active. Raw material in light supply and firm. Oil quotations stationary.

Stearic Acid. — Tone regarded as firmer though prices lacked quotable change. Basic material scarce and firm. Steady inquiry for acid. Consumption in September reported considerably larger than in recent preceding months.

Chicago—Oct. 2

Market activity is being well maintained in fatty acids. Some buyers have indicated need for somewhat expanded takings. Offerings are limited. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod. — Importations comparatively light in recent weeks and demand sufficient to prevent any accumulation of supplies. Firm primary situation reflected here.

Menhaden.—Inquiries for refined received somewhat more numerously though consumers still disinclined to purchase ahead. Spot supplies generally light or moderate. No material change for the better in fishing returns, oil production still being reported as considerably below recent preceding seasons.

Sardine. — Local refined quotations well maintained and tone firm. Consumers not inclined to provide for future requirements to any important extent but request for moderate lots showed improvement in some instances. Reports from the Coast regarding crude production and consumption continued bullish.

Whale. — Quotations on refined oil held at recently prevailing levels. Supplies light and market firm though quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Sept. 30

Quiet prevails in the market for menhaden oil. Offerings are limited and the prospect for a material increase in the output is not promising. Fishing operations along the North Atlantic are slowing up, some large producers on Long Island and in New Jersey already having ouit, and the situation in Delaware is not appreciably different. Activities in Chesapeake Bay are also drawing to a close though in other years, with operations free from government interference, fishing continued for at least another month. Vessels put out by North Carolina plants have not yet started to head off the schools as they move down the Coast. Buying of oil by CCC, which was quite active for a time, has eased up and demand from other sources is not brisk. Such trading as does occur is at the ceiling of 8.9 cents per pound, with 7¾ pound to the gallon, which makes the gallon price approximately 68.75 cents. Refined oil is moving in fair volume at 10.9c. per pound for pressed and 11.9c. for light bleached in tankcars.

San Francisco—September 30

Crude California sardine oil traded here early in the period at 62 cents per gallon in tankcars, whereupon producers raised their ideas to 63 cents and buying interest ceased. Today bids remain in the market at the 62-cent level, but a stalemate exists, with neither side giving ground. The ceiling figure is 66.75c.

Production has been all that could be expected, but right now with a full moon coming in, the boats will lay idle for a short time. The actual production figures to date match those of last year at this time.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Tone regarded as firmer though no quotable change in prices which remain at official ceilings. All grades reported in unusually small small supplies on spot. Inquiry fairly active.

Lard.—Cash product in fairly active request here. Offerings generally light in view of the firm conditions prevailing in the West. Rumors about the possibility of ceiling being raised also made sellers reserved.

Stearin.—Firm at recently prevailing prices. Fairly active inquiry reported for spot material. Offerings generally light.

Tallow.—Situation featured by light offerings, good inquiry and firm tone. Producers apparently sold ahead and output generally being applied on contracts previously placed, leaving spot market practically bare of offerings much of the time.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Users of most grades of fats and greases are still ordering material in good quantities and the market is maintaining a good price position. Grease buyers are specifying somewhat larger lots. Ruling prices are:—Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 lbs., for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 2	Closing Sept. 25
Cash	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90
Sept.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras. — Demand for common less active but some buyers still in need of moderate lots for prompt shipment. Inquiry for neutral continued good. Tone firm. Supplies on spot generally light. Competing product scarce.

Lard.—Increase noted in request for moderate lots of all grades of spot oil. Stocks apparently rather light. Basic material firm. Oil quotations maintained.

Neatsfoot. — Steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Raw material in small supply and some sellers not in a position to offer oil for prompt or nearby delivery. Imports light recently.

Oleo. — Business lacked snap but fairly active demand noted in some quarters. Local stocks generally light. Quotations stationary and firm.

Tallow.—Firm in company with raw material. Fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Animal oils fairly active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c.

Waxes

Not much enlivened the market for waxes last week save that importers and dealers had plenty of time to contemplate on the fact that the War Production Board was enforcing a quota restriction of slightly over 900 tons of carnauba wax, total to be imported during the next four months; that the WPB was not issuing any licenses to import beeswax; and that not more than a trifle over 500 tons of ouricury wax may be imported during the above mentioned four-month period. Long continuation of conditions now prevailing in waxes can do nothing less than leave many manufacturing consumers high and dry for supplies. Truly, waxes have become one of the war's earliest casualties.

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Oil Trades Banquet Set

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its twenty-seventh annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, October 28. Reservations are in charge of R. G. Sonneborn, 88 Lexington avenue.

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Buy War Bonds:—Give 10% of Your Weekly Salary

Fats and Oils Consumption for First Six Months of 1942

Statistics in the first six months of 1942, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, for the various animal and vegetable oils and fats consumed in the factory production are given below. For cottonseed, peanut, coconut, corn, soybean, palm-kernel, palm and babassu oils, the data given represent net consumption, or the total of both crude and refined oils minus the quantity of refined oil produced. Oils subjected to hydrogenation or other treatment for special uses were reported as consumed in the product for which they would be ultimately used. Data were not collected for oleo stock, hence statistics are shown for the secondary products, edible animal stearin and oleo oil. The data given pertain only to factory consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils and do not include consumption in homes, hotels, bakeries, or by local contractors and painters.

	Pounds									
Kind.	Total.	Shortening.	Oleomargarine.	Other edible products.	Soap.	Paint and varnish.	Linoleum and oilcloth.	Printing inks.	Miscellaneous products.	Loss (including oil in foots).
Cottonseed oil.....	566,801,000	308,123,000	75,472,000	133,725,000	1,762,000	108,000	.....	57,000	1,927,000	45,627,000
Peanut oil.....	28,216,000	16,865,000	653,000	5,345,000	297,000	.....	.....	.....	2,850,000	2,206,000
Coconut oil.....	132,678,000	4,850,000	3,491,000	13,315,000	98,512,000	171,000	2,000	1,000	2,491,000	9,845,000
Corn oil.....	69,384,000	2,969,000	838,000	52,296,000	2,828,000	28,000	.....	16,000	2,827,000	7,582,000
Soybean oil.....	275,552,000	147,113,000	46,708,000	27,937,000	19,139,000	14,082,000	216,000	90,000	3,780,000	16,487,000
Olive oil, edible.....	698,000	.....	.....	620,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	57,000	.....
Olive oil, inedible...	485,000	.....	.....	.....	234,000	2,000	.....	.....	249,000	.....
Sulphur oil or olive foots	2,642,000	.....	.....	.....	2,483,000	.....	.....	.....	159,000	.....
Palm-kernel oil.....	1,503,000	35,000	.....	704,000	697,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	65,000
Palm oil.....	90,592,000	22,549,000	1,375,000	64,000	41,436,000	.....	.....	.....	*21,229,000	3,939,000
Babassu oil.....	13,221,000	.....	332,000	2,081,000	10,384,000	23,000	2,000	1,000	57,000	341,000
Sesame oil.....	192,000	.....	.....	17,000	151,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....
Rapeseed oil.....	7,138,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	.....	.....	7,112,000	.....
Linseed oil.....	305,100,000	.....	.....	.....	2,257,000	210,312,000	63,917,000	9,031,000	19,578,000	5,000
Tung oil.....	7,458,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,011,000	79,000	238,000	130,000	.....
Perilla oil.....	1,649,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,237,000	24,000	215,000	173,000	.....
Castor oil.....	54,494,000	.....	.....	.....	1,284,000	31,154,000	1,308,000	239,000	20,313,000	196,000
Other vegetable oils.	27,831,000	11,642,000	666,000	5,530,000	1,468,000	6,212,000	868,000	152,000	989,000	744,000
Rendered pork fat..	32,898,000	27,539,000	.....	5,113,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,000
Lard	11,914,000	1,983,000	4,114,000	5,607,000	45,000	.....	.....	9,000	37,000	119,000
Edible animal stearin	17,692,000	12,842,000	1,277,000	2,829,000	102,000	.....	.....	.....	609,000	33,000
Oleo oil.....	12,947,000	599,000	11,561,000	545,000	99,000	.....	.....	.....	131,000	12,000
Tallow, edible.....	23,779,000	19,369,000	15,000	3,144,000	395,000	4,000	.....	1,000	813,000	38,000
Tallow, inedible....	703,341,000	.....	.....	.....	622,539,000	152,000	1,000	11,000	80,638,000	.....
Grease	260,102,000	.....	.....	.....	169,273,000	81,000	.....	211,000	89,080,000	1,457,000
Neatsfoot oil.....	4,107,000	.....	.....	.....	18,000	31,000	.....	.....	4,058,000	.....
Marine mammal oils	16,970,000	.....	.....	.....	12,403,000	3,000	.....	1,000	4,563,000	.....
Fish oils.....	76,199,000	2,636,000	.....	.....	24,422,000	11,641,000	3,446,000	56,000	33,930,000	68,000
Total	2,745,583,000	579,114,000	146,502,000	258,932,000	1,012,249,000	282,278,000	69,363,000	10,329,000	297,806,000	89,010,000

* Includes 20,466,000 pounds consumed by the tin and terne plate industry.

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Baker *helps you meet wartime emergencies with*
High Purity Chemicals—Tonnage Producing Capacity

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To these men, Baker offers assistance.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Caffeine and Theobromine Enter Era of Complete Allocation—AMA Purchases of Vitamins Reach High Totals—Civilian Citric Acid Deliveries Cut 25 Percent

Business in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was drawn last week in broad, vigorous strokes laid on to a considerable extent by the operations of Federal agencies in their coverage of national and international needs stemming directly from the war. Civilian needs also were prominent, if somewhat off the center of the market picture. Home-folk requirements are likely to be satisfied less and less as war needs expand.

Complete allocation of caffeine in all forms, likewise of theobromine, went into effect October 1 without increasing by a single pound the amount of these items actually available. The agricultural components of furfural were freed from price control by the Office of Price Administration. Details on furfural elsewhere in this issue.

Accumulated purchases of vitamins by the Agricultural Marketing Administration to the end of August reveal:—15,855,437 million units, 500 grams, 3,965 kilos, and 16,976 pounds of assorted vitamins or vitamin-bearing materials. The grand total of value was $5,705,953. A feature of the buying has been the takings of vitamin A fish oils.

A leading citric acid maker announced restrictions on civilian deliveries during last quarter of 1942 to 75 percent of purchases made in the corresponding quarter of 1941. Government controls and purchases were declared responsible for the curtailment.

Acetanilide.—No unusual activity. Steady absorption of production. Contributes substantially to price stability.

Acetanilide.—Movement very steady. Undertones on firm side. No surplus stocks. Little in secondhand market. Consumers depend on conservative production.

Acetoacetanilide. — Steady to firm undertones. Some gain in current demand. Prices well maintained. Reserves conservative.

Acetone. — Believed all pressing needs being met with fair promptness. Output indicates excellent plant activity. Tanks at 7c. per pound still the basic market.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	237.1	222.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetic.—The USP and C. P. grades doing well among fine chemical suppliers. Full prices obtained. Values lack Federal control except for GMPR requirements. Agricultural Marketing Administration purchase have accumulative total of 62,100 kilos, value $49,146, to end of August.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—New buyers have tough going. Regular customers of producers take production promptly and thoroughly. Little held in outside hands. Firm undertones. Good outlook for Winter months.

Acid, Arsenous.—USP white powder moving in conventional fashion. Full prices maintained and obtained. Fair stocks, in main.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Apparently steady. Price changes recently failed to reflect heavy demand. Outlook favorable for eventual balancing demand and production. Agricultural Marketing Administration buys total of 2,480 pounds, August. Accumulative total, 16,976 pounds, valued at $422,723.

Acid, Benzoic.—Consumption picking up. Buyers press for deliveries. Little reserve supply in producers' hands. Fundamentals of market show strength, all aspects.

Acid, Boric.—Very good movement. No sign of weakness. Demand in excellent volume, new orders. Undertones firm to firmer. Competition under restraint.

Acid, Cacodylic.—Scarcity fairly well relieved. No large surplus, however. Prices display stability. Not much competition. Demand fair.

Acid, Camphoric. — Scarcity maintained by absence normal supplies of camphor. Lack of major stocks comes at time when demand remains moderate. Fortunate situation, say sellers.

Acid, Citric.—Reduction of quantities for civilian use deliverable in October, November and December reduced. Leading maker hopes can allocate up to 75 percent of quantity each customer bought in corresponding quarter, 1941. Capacity operation of plant impossible because Federal restrictions. Government increased its purchases of acid in recent months. Total for various agencies reaches

Baume The Blaster

It's a far cry from the perfections of modern remedial agents and those of the 18th century.

Today, intelligent physicians skilfully administer such medicinals as quinine, vitamins, bromides, aspirin, and a host of others.

In the 18th century, alleviators of human ailments still prescribed polypharmacal combinations that included calcined ravens, minced mice in pipkins, green moss scraped the skulls of those done to death by violence—preferably death sired by the hang-man's noose—toe nail clippings, offal, and other stomach-turning materials.

And it was Antoine Baume, professor in the College of France, who, in his treatise "The Theoretical and Practical Elements of Pharmacy" so blasted the polypharmacists and their disgusting "medicinal" ingredients as to write finis to revolting practices centuries old.

But write Baume down also as one whose genius as a chemist serves in every chemical laboratory today. His invention of two hydrometric scales, one each for liquids heavier and lighter than water and each with a scale of evenly divided degrees, alone would have made his an immortal name.

Add to that the fact that he operated a factory making sal ammoniac. And devised a method for bleaching silk. And became an authority on perfume, liquors, and the manufacture of ether. And that he with Pierre Joseph Macquer revised the chemical nomenclature of his day.

Quite a man, this Baume the Blaster, whose work put modern medicine and chemistry for ever in his debt.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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large volume. Affects adversely ability to supply civilians. Interest in substitutes shows remarkable size and strength. British, South American, as well as domestic users in picture. Meanwhile, citric acid makers cope well with actual needs of normal customers. Agricultural Marketing Administration's total buyings to end of August, 545,750 pounds; value, $110,777.

Acid, Fumaric. — Prices stabilized. Held firm by steady call from regular manufacturing consumers. Competition repressed.

Acid, Gallic.—Production difficult to increase. Solution, scarcity raw material, still in making. All sellers reserved.

Acid, Gluconic. — Whole schedule confirmed by producers. Market subject to steady withdrawals by consumers. Takings up to expectations. Firm undertones.

Acid, Hypophorous. — Rather narrower market last week. Mostly of hand-to-mouth character of buying. No weakening of values.

Acid, Lactic. — Not let down in steady absorption U.S.P. grades. Volume compares satisfactory with trade earlier in year. Prices firm to strong in most quarters.

Acid, Mandelic.—Deliveries could be larger on development of heavier consuming request. Position favorable for most manufacturing consumers. Undertones steady.

Acid, Nicotinic.—No falling off in consumers calls. Needs large as ever. Increase in market paralleled by demand. Prices lack further recession.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide. — Position identical with acid, nicotinic.

Acid, Nitric.—C. P. grades stabilized, firm, active, and free from market competition between sellers.

Acid, Phosphoric.—U.S.P. as substitute for citric acid quietly growing. New substitutes based mainly on phosphoric acid. Foreign citric acid users show interest.

Acid, Pyrogallic. — Production kept lower than consumption by current difficulties in raw material supplies. Demand shows no falling away. Undertones firm.

Acid, Salicylic.—Broad, generalized market. Consumption satisfactory. Output subject to sufficient supply, raw material. Producers' receipts fairly satisfactory.

Acid, Sulphuric.—C. P., grades reported firm, lacking in competitive pressure, and subject to sustained volume of demand.

Acid, Tannic.—Could be lack of raw materials might reduce output to token quantities. Tanners' supply producers show curious disinterest in possible substitutes.

Acid, Tartaric.—Schedule totally unaltered. Stability keynote of prices. Also of demand. Every effort strained to assure continuing flow of raw material to producers of tartaric plants.

Aconitine. — Believed careful policy in sales, plus care in production arrangements, assures actual consumption needs being met.

Adeps Lanae.—Slightly more competition market still cited. Some shading occasionally hits open market quotes. Supply fair.

Agar.—All consumers on restricted rations. All planning by government fails to offset lack of Japanese shipments. Domestic production pushed aggressively. Makes relatively fair showing.

Alcohol.—Fireworks out of the market. All concerned with alcohol for rubber production saying little. Sawing plenty of wood. Production pushed steadily, strenuously, and aggressively wherever production-gain is possible. Believed consumption needs will exceed estimates.

Alpha Tocopherol. — Consumption top-notch. Call continuously expanding. Supplies and deliveries show gains.

Aloin.—Firm undertones. Steady demand for fair quantities. Raw material outlook not improved.

Aminopyrene. — War needs getting right of way—and rightly. Price stability prevails. Production geared to current needs.

Ammonia Benzoate. — No recession in consumer needs. No easement of prices. Nor likely to be on either account. Undertones show constantly maintained strength in broad market.

Ammonia Citrate.—Firm. No WPB pronouncement regarding total allocation this item. Each producer follows own policy. Well split.

Ammonia Hypophosphite. — For allocation situation, see ammonia citrate.

Ammonia Phosphate. — For allocation position, see ammonia citrate above.

Ammonia Salicylate.—Impasse in opinion concerning allocation position identical with remarks under Ammonia Citrate.

Amyl Acetate.—Trade conditions little changed. Call steady and in good volume, both kinds of this item. Prices stabilized.

Amyl Butyrate.—Steady to firm under conventional, satisfactory demand. Prices well supported, all quarters.

Amyl Chlorides.—Stability of values augurs stable production and consumption.

Antipyrene.—Business active. War needs get first consideration. More than fairly substantial. Production maintained at excellent volume.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—Consumer needs met promptly in most instances. Many normal distributors lack supplies. Call routine.

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Benzocaine.—Most actual needs supplied promptly. Business done mainly under non-competitive conditions. Output available restricted.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Demand could expand substantially without unduly pressing deliveries possible to producers. No real scarcity in sight nor expected. Possible exception in bismuth citrate due citric acid position.

Borax.—Market lacks excitement. Sturdy, well-maintained demand and consumption. Equally steady prices indicate stabilization.

Bromine and Bromides. — No letup in market strength, volume of demand, stability of prices, and stock conservatism noted. Consumption excellent.

Bromoform.—Fairly broad—possibly somewhate broader—call for prompt deliveries. Buyers find situation definitely firm.

Brucine.—Fifteen cases arrive from foreign ports. Domestic output restricted.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Producers find real problem to meet call reaching leading first hands. War needs cut metal available other purposes.

Caffeine.—Allocation now complete. WPB order in full force. Not likely to change supply situation greatly. Nor to provide more goods for those with business in hand. Price ceiling problem still unsolved by OPA. Months ago ceiling was expected momentarily.

Calcium Gluconate.—Leading suppliers confirm total stability current price schedule. Report steady absorption of factory output.

Castor Oil.—Allocation order excepts castor oil used medicinally. Applies to most technical uses. Use of 35 pounds per month unrestricted permitted any one calendar month. Any quantity oil may be bleached or alkali refined.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Castor oil market firm. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chloroform. — Stable consumption and prices. Volume has gained some. Almost total lack of competition in terms unsettled prices. Supply fair but not excessive.

Cinchonidine.—Wide, tight control in all directions holds market position entirely stable. All known requirements met.

Cinchonidine.—Conditions same as those governing position Cinchonidine.

Cinchophen.—Inquiry in good volume. Consumption holding up well. No surplus of supplies. Very steady price schedule reported.

Codeine.—All real needs being met. Voluntary control proving highly successful. Industry and government work closely to conserve reserves. Season for larger requirements at hand.

Codliver Oil.—Agricultural Market Administration total purchases to end of August, 6,550 gallons; value, $19,322.

Cream of Tartar.—Leading producers confirm schedule and general market strength.

Creosote. — Inquiries and calls broadening with advance of season. Consumption demand curve sure to rise. Stocks tight. Increase doubtful. Uttermost care used in distributing stocks.

Ephedrine.—Season of rising consumption advancing steadily. Unseasonal cold already stimulates call reaching distributors. Supply expected to cope with considerably expanded consumption, when it comes.

Eserine. — Salicylate and sulphate stabilized. Supply larger than some suppose. Production result of broad planning.

Fish Liver Oils.—Agricultural Marketing Administration's buyings, August, totaled 912,125 million units, value, $96,250. Accumulative total, 15,855,437 million units, value $2,342,833. Total halibut liver oil buying, accumulated, to end of August, 100 gallons, value $3,745: Open market quiet. Signs of competition more prominent. Ceilings shaded most of time. Supply good.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—All reports say no buying interest. Government takes occasional lots A oil. Shark fishing very slow. Demand for livers from the processors low because lack of oil movement. Apparently fair market price considered to be about 75 percent of the ceiling value.

Furfural.—Agricultural components, this item, exempted from price control by Office of Price Administration. Details elsewhere, this issue. Important to manufacture of butadiene, petroleum refining, and plastic binder output.

Gelatin.—Accumulative total, Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases, 858 pounds, value $172, to end of August.

Glycerin.—Market uneventful. Price roll-back still on agenda but OPA makes progress slowly toward end aimed at. Demand met in excellent fashion. No real need goes unsatisfied.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—Reserves built to satisfactory size. Warehoused supplies protect domestic civilian and military needs well ahead. Complete stability governs all aspects of market.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate.—Doubt concerning allocation order on ammonia being applicable to consumers who buy, not make, ammonia continues. Some sellers observe order involving salts and compounds. Others do not. Clarification sought with uncertain results.

Iron-Ammonia Oxalate.—Most important basic situation same as in Iron-Ammonia Citrate, next above.

Isopropyl Acetate. — Movement steady. Volume develops rising curve. Needs being met well, considering size of requirements and difficulty increasing output substantially. Prices steady.

Lecithin.—Slightly easier tendency noted. Some producers maintaining prices. Others shading. Demand fair to good. Stocks improved.

Lithium Salts.—Selling well under price restrictions provided by General Maximum Price Regulation. Trade reported about normal, though deliveries not quite up to that condition.

Magnesia.—More inquiry ups sales moderately. Firm undertones and prices. No excessive competition among producers. Buyers covering somewhat ahead of requirements.

Manganese Glycerophosphate.—Business within ordinary limits gets reasonably prompt delivery. General undertones show considerable strength. Output maintained at excellent levels, despite sowe raw material troubles.

Menthol.—Department of Agriculture price floor on peppermint oil solves no problem related to actual buying price by makers of natural menthol from American peppermint. Simply restricts OPA possible lowest price to minimum $3.41 per pound to farmers.

Mercurials.—Absorption major mercurials excellent in volume. Calomel and corrosive sublimate movement specially good. Values declared stabilized. Slightly easier price position on quicksilver at source not reflected in prices here.

Mesityl Oxide.—Top prices chargeable established by General Maximum Price Regulation. No other "ceiling" provisions. Producers say business

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Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate, because of its high capacity for neutralization of excess acidity and its high adsorption index, is gaining increasingly wide acceptance as a safe and effective antacid.

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has an apparent bulk of 46-50 fluid ounces per pound. Ideally suited for tablets, capsules and powders.

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steady; in good volume. Little competition.

Methanol.—Broad consuming requirement pressed output both synthetic and natural material. Call varies little, save in upward direction. Production satisfying needs with fair promptness and in reasonable volume.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Demand supporting market strongly. Output volume raised substantially to meet call. Firm undertones and stable prices prevail, all quarters.

Milk Powder.—Price position clearly defined. August report, Agricultural Marketing Administration, shows accumulated purchases to end of August:—Skim, roller, 176,273,995 pounds, value, $20,871,387; spray, 77,105,940 pounds, value, $9,533,645; whole, 6,738,250 pounds, value, $1,736,838.

Morphine Salts.—Steady call keeps movement about normal into ordinary consuming channels. Medical needs of military forces provided for. Curb on activities evidence close cooperation between Federal authority and producers.

Niacin.—See report on Acid, Nicotinic.

Phenobarbital.—Deliveries still account well for actual consumption requirements. Market fundamentally firm. Free from signs of pending price unsettlement. Stabilization prevails.

Phenolphthalein.—Market generally broad. Restrictions fail to develop in this item. Prices stabilized under General Maximum Price Regulation. Production in good volume.

Phenothiazin. — Interest excellent. Shows trend toward expansion. Present production meeting test well. Increase in output not unlikely if conditions permit.

Quicksilver.—Slight easiness. Pacific Coast prices not reflected in spot quantities. Stocks small here. Production believed running ahead of year ago. Needs met well under government controls.

Quicksilver active. As a result of heavy buying a fortnight and more back, sizeable shipments going out. Trade paying up to $192 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Riboflavin.—Agricultural Marketing Administration accumulative buying total 1,000 grams, value $900, to end of August. Civilian consumption running to high totals in strongly activated market.

Saccharin.—Amazing is the lack of shouting regarding difficulty in getting saccharin. Contrasts vividly with World War No. 1 when $50 per pound was paid willingly. Leading makers doing far better job this time. Little surplus leaks from buyers to black market.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report, on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative price on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
	*Nitrate.	Bullion—	
	Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Monday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Thursday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Friday	26⅞	44¾	23½

* Based on bullion at 35⅛c. per ounce.

Theobromine.—All forms, this item, entered complete allocation October 1. Output drop in bucket compared with potential sales outlet actually existing. Prices mean little at moment.

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Furfural Sources Exempt From GMPR

—*Continued from page* 5

raw materials for furfural—cottonseed hulls and cottonseed hull bran—are produced nearby. Cottonseed hull bran is the ground cottonseed hull after the fibre has been removed. The fibre is a strategic material used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Existing cottonseed hull bran prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation do not permit the manufacturer of furfural to obtain a sufficient supply. During March cottonseed hull bran was sold on a distress basis and bran prices are so much lower than ceiling prices of cottonseed hulls that bran processors cannot opperate, except at a loss. Therefore, cottonseed hull bran used in the manufacture of furfural is removed from the General Maximum Price Regulation, as are cottonseed hulls.

Currently, only two other materials are being used for furfural, corn cobs and oat hulls. The corn cobs are not subject to price control. Oat hulls for furfural were under the "universal ceiling," until September 29 exemption.

Other agricultural commodities, whose prices now are subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation may be used in the future in furfural manufacture. Therefore, the new amendment will exempt for use in the manufacture of furfural "agricultural components of furfural including but not limited to oat hulls, cottonseed hulls and cottonseed hull bran."

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Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.

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Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

A.P.M.A. Appoints Committees for 1942-43

—Continued from page 7

Delegates to National Drug Trade Conference, Harry Noonan, of the Drug Products Company, Long Island City.

Entertainment, C. U. Merrell, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Transportation, Eastern, R. B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York; Western, P. A. Rising, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York.

Guest and greeters, Dr. Chas. E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Industry and business policy, P. E. Tillman, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.

Legislative, J. G. Flanagan, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Membership, Charles Miles, of Effervescent Products, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.

Memorial, J. H. Foy, of the Maltbie Chemical Company.

Production, J. L. Russell, of C. E. Jamieson & Co., Detroit, vice-chairman, U. O. Brewer, of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company.

Publicity, Harry C. Phibbs of the Harry C. Phibbs Advertising Company, Chicago.

Registration, R. M. Yale, of the S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Research and scientific award, Dr. H. Sheridan Baketal, of Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J.

Scientific advisory, Dr. George R. Cowgill of Yale University.

Sales and advertising, P. J. Blakeslee of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; vice-chairman, R. N. Fullerton, of the Columbus Pharmacal Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Time and place, H. B. Johnson of the Zemmer Company, Pittsburgh.

Tradename, S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

---V---

BEW to Rate Export Deliveries

—Continued from page 3

of export licenses were in certain cases given preference over all others.

Quotas of material for export to foreign countries will continue to be assigned as before by the Requirements Committee and export licenses and preference ratings covering the materials in these quotas will be issued by the Board of Economic Warfare. BEW will continue to be responsible for determining the amounts which will go to individual countries and individual purchasers within the assigned quotas.

The amendment also removes restrictions contained in WPB limitation orders, insofar as they might apply to industry or use in foreign countries of materials rated by the Board of Economic Warfare in accordance with the new procedure. Outstanding export licenses issued by BEW to which the M-148 allocation stamp has been affixed, calling for the production or delivery before a set date of the material specified in the license, will continue in effect.

Holders of such licenses and orders thereunder will rerate the authorization to AA-2X in conformity with order M-148 as amended. Material will thus be produced as required by the priority rating.

---V---

Vanilla Bean Price Set by OPA

—Continued from page 5

such point of entry to New York or Philadelphia, whichever is lower.

Maximum Prices

	Dollars per pound
Mexican, superior to extra (prime)	$11.00
Mexican—cuts—first quality	10.00
West Indies—regular	10.00
Java—firsts	9.50
Bourbons—firsts	10.00
Tahiti—white label	6.00
Tahiti—yellow label	5.75

In all cases the above descriptions apply to the best quality of each type and grade named. The maximum prices for grades and types not named shall be determined by applying the seller's differentials in effect during the period July-August, 1941, or the differentials of the most closely competitive seller of the same class, if the seller had no established differentials during July-August, 1941, for any grade or type of vanilla beans.

---V---

Obituaries

Dr. Ross A. Gortner

Dr. Ross A. Gortner, chief of the division of biochemistry of the University of Minnesota, died of a heart ailment in his home in St. Paul September 30. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Born near O'Neill, Holt county, Neb., Dr. Gortner received a B. S. degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1907, an M. A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1908, a Ph.D. degree in 1909 from Columbia University, and an honorary Sc.D. degree from Lawrence College in 1932.

At the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, he served as associate professor of soil chemistry, 1914-16; associate professor agricultural biochemistry, 1916-17; professor of agricultural biochemistry and chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry since 1917.

Internationally known for his accomplishments in the chemistry of cereals, having been awarded last May the Osborne Medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, Dr. Gortner was the author of a widely used textbook, "Outlines of Biochemistry."

He was the national president of Sigma XI, scientific fraternity, and a member of numerous scientific associations.

Carl Nelson Hand

Carl Nelson Hand, chemical engineer and retired plant manager of the Rubber Service department of Monsanto Chemical Company, died September 18 at Charleston, W. Va., while en route from Ohio to his home in Miami, Fla. He was fifty years old.

Mr. Hand, with E. J. Smail, jr., and C. O. North, founded the Rubber Service Laboratories at Akron, Ohio, in 1922, and was president and general manager until 1929 when Rubber Service became a part of Monsanto Chemical Company. He continued as manager of the Rubber Service department plant at Nitro, W. Va., until his retirement in 1938. Since then he has been engaged in private research work.

Ernest L. Prior

Ernest L. Prior, former head of E. L. Prior & Co., New York, died recently in Fort Myers, Fla. In his early days in the spice industry, Mr. Prior was buyer for Francis H. Leggett & Co., followed by a long period as partner in Frame & Co., Ltd. London, England. In later years he was engaged in the spice import business as the proprietor of E. L. Prior & Co., from which he subsequently retired. He was one of the founders of the American Spice Trade Association.

Bruno P. Stolz

Bruno P. Stolz, a member of the technical staff in charge of industrial finishes for the Sapolin Company, this city, died recently. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Prior to joining the Sapolin firm in 1934, Mr. Stolz was affiliated with the Calman Company. A member of the New York Paint & Varnish Production Club, Mr. Stolz was credited with developing many technical coatings and finishes.

William J. Caner, a partner in the North American Smelting Company, Philadelphia, was found September 30 slumped over the steering wheel of his car with a bullet wound in his head, two miles from his home in suburban Philadelphia.

Francis G. Echols, former president of the Greenfield Tap & Dye Company, died in his home in West Hartford, Conn., September 28. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Morris A. Pozen, consultant chemist, died in a hospital in Brooklyn last week. He was fifty-five years old.

Alton Allen Freeman, an engineer with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Caracas, Venezuela, died September 28. He was thirty-seven years of age.

Basic materials

for Drugs and Cosmetics

■ One of the many essential services to the drug and cosmetic industries rendered by the House of McKesson for more than a century is the importing and distributing of basic drug materials from all parts of the world. Improved, perfected and extended, this important service to the industry is now used by scores of manufacturers to help produce drug and cosmetic preparations which satisfy the exacting needs of millions of consumers. Inquiries welcomed.

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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Wage-Farm Compromise Bill Passes Senate

—Continued from page 3

particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefore between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942.

It would be illegal under the bill for any employer to pay, or any employee to receive, wages or salaries in contravention of the regulations to be promulgated by the President and any person who willfully violated any regulation, with relation to wages or salaries, would be penalized by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Nothing in the measure is to be construed to prevent the reduction by any private employer of the salary of any employee which is at the rate of $5,000 or more per year. Another provision empowers the President to limit or prohibit the payment of double time except when, because of emergency conditions, an employee is required to work for seven consecutive days in any regularly scheduled work week.

Wages and salaries are defined as including any additional compensation, on an annual or other basis, paid to employees, excluding insurance and pension benefits, but in determining wages or salaries for any period prior to September 16 such additional compensation is to be taken into account only if it has customarily been paid by the employer.

With respect to farm prices over which the administration and the farm bloc engaged in a bitter fight for more than a week from which the administration finally emerged victorious, the bill provides that the President cannot fix maximum farm prices below parity or below the highest market price between January 1 and September 15.

Parity Price Formula

Originally the farm bloc sought a new formula for farm parity prices which would have included all farm labor costs—that of the farmer, his family and hired hands. Such a provision was tentatively voted in the senate bill by a vote of 48 to 43, but later a compromise was substituted by an 86 to 4 vote which directs the President in fixing price ceilings to give "adequate weighting" to increases in farm labor costs since January 1. The parity formula remains unchanged.

Price and agriculture officials were unable to estimate what effect the compromise would have on prices, inasmuch as the President is given considerable leeway. It had been predicted that the original farm bloc amendment to include all farm labor costs in the parity formula would have raised present parity levels 18 percent and added between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 to the annual cost of living.

—V—

WPB Technical Unit Scope to Be Defined

—Continued from page 3

define the scope, functions and method of operations. Chairman of the new committee is Webster N. Jones, director of the College of Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. Other members are:—

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of research for New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston; Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York; Col. Clarence E. Davies, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Washington; Dr. Ray P. Dinsmore, manager of the development department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Admiral J. A. Furer, U. S. Navy, Washington; Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the departments of mechanical and aeronautical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Graham, director of metallurgy and research for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, and S. D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, New York.

—V—

Foreign Silver May Be Processed Until Nov. 15

OPD Washington Bureau

Foreign silver may continue to be processed until November 15 if it had been put into process before October 1, under terms of an amended conservation order issued by the War Production Board. The original order required processing of foreign silver to cease October 1 except on orders bearing preference ratings of A-3 or higher. The action was taken, the WPB said, to avoid the substantial loss which would be suffered by manufacturers if they had to abandon nearly-finished products in unsaleable condition.

GCW

GANE'S MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM

NIACINAMIDE (Nicotinamide)

NIKETHAMIDE (Nicotinic Acid Diethylamide)

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Dependable Products Since 1873
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Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

("Where You Can Sell")

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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

1-Amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic Acid

(H Acid)

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Disazo dyes Trisazo dyes
Monoazo dyes

Benzoyl Persulphide

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Claimed as reliever of itching of—
Insect bites
Poison ivy dermatitis

Bromelin

Food

Tenderizer for—
Meat

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful as—
Anthelmintic
Proteolytic enzyme similar in its properties to papain but offering a favorable contrast in odor

10-Chlor-3:7-dimethoxy-acridin

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
New pharmaceutical product

4-Chloroparaphenylortho-benzoylbenzoic Acid

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 178652d) in making—
4-Aminoparaphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, with the aid of aqueous ammonia

3-Chloroquinizarin

Dye

Reagent in—
Dye syntheses
Starting point (U.S. 1790932) in making—
Purpurin, with the aid of sulphuric acid

Citrous Fruit Concentrates

(Combined uses for concentrates of orange, lemon, lime, or grapefruit)

Beverage

Flavor for—
Alcoholic liquors, liqueurs, and cordials
Beverage extracts
Carbonated beverages
Fruit-flavored gins
Gingerale extracts
Punches
Soft-drink powders
Still beverages
Syrups

Food

Flavor for—
Baked goods
Confectionery
Extracts
Fillings for pies
Fruit juices
Gelatin dessert powders
Ice cream and ice-cream powders
Jellies
Marmalades, jams, preserve compositions
Nectars
Pectin jelly powders
Pickles, relishes, and the like
Powdered foods
Pudding powders
Sauces Syrups

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Flavor for—
Elixirs Extracts
Lozenges, medicated candies, and the like
Tonics

Ethyl Formate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page—and to information published in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, *December 8, 1941)*

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Condensations with other esters in the presence of sodium ethoxide (sodium ethylate)
Diformylhydrazin by reacting with hydrazin
Ethyl alphaformylbetaethoxypropionate by reacting with ethyl betaethoxypropionate
Ethyl formylsuccinate by reacting with ethyl succinate
Ethyl orthothioformate by reacting with ethylmercaptan and hydrochloric acid
Formamide by reacting with anhydrous ammonia in ethyl alcohol
Formylhydrazin by reacting with hydrazin
Hydroxymethylene ketones (also known as betaketoaldehydes) by condensing with ketones in the presence of sodium ethoxide
Methylisoxazoles through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones
3-Methylpyrazole through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones
Sodium compound of hydroxymethyleneacetone by condensing with acetone
Sodium ethylformylacetate by reacting with ethyl acetate in the presence of metallic sodium in benzene
Triacetylbenzene through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones

Pharmaceutical

Reported useful as—
Analgesic Antispasmodic
Rubefacient
Reported useful in treating
Diarrhea

1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphonic Acid

(Laurent's Acid)

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Diphenylnaphthylmethane dyes
Monoazo dyes Trisazo dyes

Orthonitrobenzeneazo-acetoacetic Acid

Dye

Starting point (U.S. 1788300) in making—
Azo dyestuffs by reacting with arylaminosulphonic acids and nuclear substitution products thereof

2-Paranitrobenzenesulpho-amido-5-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
Therapeutically useful compound

Spearmint Oil

(Essence de Menthe Verte, Huile Volatile de Menthe Verte, Krauseminzoel, Oil of Crispmint, Oleum Menthe Viridis, Romischminzoel)

Cosmetic

Flavoring agent in—
Dentifrices Ices
Mouthwashes Pomades

Distilled Beverage

Flavoring agent in—
Cordials and liqueurs
Starting point in making—
Essence of spearmint

Food

Flavoring agent for—
Candy Icings
Chewing gum

Miscellaneous

Masking agent for—
Products having unpleasant taste

Pharmaceutical

Flavoring agent for—
Lozenges Tablets
Medicines Water
In compounding and dispensing practice
Substitute for—
Oil of peppermint as a flavor or carminative

Tricresyl Phosphate

Adhesives

Plasticizer in—
Adhesive compositions containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose

Cellulose Products

Plasticizer for—
Cellulose acetobutyrate
Nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer for—
Cellulose acetobutyrate
Nitrocelluose
Synthetic resins

Cosmetic

Plasticizer in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Plasticizer in—
Insulating compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Plasticizer in—
Coating compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer in—
Coating compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose

Paper

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Plasticizer in making—
Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Plasticizer in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from or containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose

Resins

Plasticizer for—
Synthetic resins, particularly—
Phenol-formaldehyde resins
Polystyrene
Polyvinyl chloride
Polyvinyl acetate
Plasticizer in making—
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Rubber

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins, cellulose acetobutyrate, or nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Xanthone

Insecticide and Fungicide

New toxic agent for—
Codling moth larvae
Diamondback moth
Mosquito larvae
Southern armyworm
Termites

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AVERTING SHORTAGES...

Totaquine-Penick

• Drug shortages have been a popular subject in magazines and in the public press and, of all the threatened shortages, none has received greater publicity than the Quinine position. Therefore, TOTAQUINE — not a new but a much neglected anti-malarial agent — has come suddenly into prominence.

The interest of S. B. Penick & Company was directed to TOTAQUINE several years ago because it seemed evident that TOTAQUINE could be manufactured from Latin-American Cinchona Bark. Substantial scientific evidence existed to support the belief that TOTAQUINE was an efficient anti-malarial agent which, if it could be produced in quantities comparable to Quinine, would be available at a recognizable economy of cost and of supplies.

S. B. Penick & Company had been for years the most substantial importer and sponsor of the collection of Latin-American Cinchona Bark, even though the use of Latin-American Bark was limited as Quinine could not be produced from it in competition with Quinine from the Dutch Bark.

The prospect that Latin-American production might be encouraged and increased if TOTAQUINE became accepted was a prospect worthy of attention. These original investigations and the pilot-plant manufacture undertaken during the last year enabled S. B. Penick & Company to play its part in the American development of TOTAQUINE, a development which will have the effect of greatly increasing the anti-malarial effectiveness of the Cinchona Bark now available to us.

Acknowledgment of the initiative of S. B. Penick & Company in directing attention to TOTAQUINE has been generously made by high U. S. government health officials.

Number 7 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

50 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

735 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

OPA Sets Ceiling Prices on Forty-five Spices and Spice Seeds —Senega Unsettlement Continues—Blood, Culver's and Lady Slipper Roots Easier

Rather more than the recent conservative number of botanical drug price changes turned up during operations last week. Also of interest was the fact that the total numbers of price shifts were almost evenly divided between advances and declines, with the reductions having a not too wide edge in point of numbers. Also, price changes came mainly within the seed and spice groups. Details on OPA price ceilings on forty-five spices and spice seeds appear elsewhere, this issue.

Medicinal drugs figuring in the week's price developments were:—Higher, rhubarb root and mastic gum; lower, blood, Culver's, ladyslipper, and senaga root, plus digitalis leaves.

Sales conditions changed very little during the period under review. Demand seemed to be driven under a fairly tight check-rein, in which actual and more pressing consumer requirements held the major control. However, signs of the blockade of request continued to develop along lines suggestive that a brisker trade should feature the Fall months, leaving the way clear for Winter business close to normal in volume.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Some broader movement into consumption. Firm undertones show strengthening.

Fir. — Optical instrument makers taking excellent quantities Canadian balsam. Oregon moving well. Neither stocked excessively.

Barks

Black Haw.—Stable pirces at moment. Collection not too ample. Primary market costs fairly high last Summer. Current call light.

Cinchona.—Tight control over every pound available. Possible consuming channel very narrow. Practically nominal market. Ordinary consumers get slim stocks, if any.

Cocillana.—Pickup in pre-winter demand noted. Season gains brisker movement and inquiry. Steadier prices.

Condurango. — Shipping difficulties from source yet to affect reserves here. Compared with call, stocks appear sufficient.

Soap. — Reasonably steady, though competition exists. No change now. Shipping situation difficult. In long run, should improve. Stragetic materials get call on shipping space from Chile.

Beans

Calabar. — Quiet market. Limited stocks. Sellers reserved.

Vanilla.—Arrival of 25 tons leaves doubt concerning extent of stocks available for domestic consumption. Were consigned to official British board. More important, over long run, is British completion of conquest of Madagascar. Given reasonable attitude by British, steamers, and protection, beans consigned to America dealers should eventually start arriving. OPA sets specific price ceilings at $11

Price Changes

Advanced

Cardamom, green, Aleppy, 5c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Mastic gum, 25c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Niger seed, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Indian, white, ¾c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dom., dwarf, Essex, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian type, dom., 20c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Blood root, 1c. per lb.
Culver's root, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Chillies, red, Japanese Hontaka, 4c. per lb.
Digitalis, 5c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, medium, 1c. per lb.
bright grinding, 1c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, 3c. per lb.
Hemp seed, Manchurian, ½c. per lb.
Lady slipper root, 2c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Washington, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, E. I., 110's, nominal.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Senega root, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, natural, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
266.9	266.7	275.2	288.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Why String Them on Quinine

The word "quinine" serves as a sort of cord on which is strung a number of botanical drugs which, in a rather loose use of the idea, have properties which at some time in the past were summed up in the word "quinine."

The several compendia so list at least five botanicals and the properties assigned them, while differing in individual plants, are:—Antiperiodic, bitter, febrifuge and tonic.

The "quinine" cord strings the following together: — Quinine bush, quinine flower and plant, native quinine, quinine tree, and wild quinine. The botanical names, classified on the basis of properties assigned each, are:—

Antiperiodic

Alstonia Scholaris
Locale—East Indies, Philippines to Australia. Bombay.
Common names—Dita, devil's tree, palimara, native quinine.

Bitter

Alstonia Scholaris
For data, see Antiperiodic.
Parthenium Intregrifolium.
Locale—Maryland, West to Texas and Minnesota.
Common names — American feverfew, cutting almond, nephritic plant, wild quinine.
Sabbatia Elliottii
Locale—Eastern United States.
Common names—Quinine flower, quinine plant, quinine herb.

Febrifuge

Parthenium Intregrifolium
For data, see Bitter.
Ptlea Trifoliata
Locale—Ontario to Northern Mexico. Eastern United States.
Common Names—Ague bark, stinking ash, quinine tree.

Tonic

Garrya Fremontii
Locale—California.
Common names — California fever bush, skunk bush, quinine bush.

Considering the current crisis in cinchona and quinine, there may be more than appears in the mere fact that the forefathers strung these botanicals together on the word "quinine."

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK THIS LIST
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BELLADONNA
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
IMPORTERS, MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PROFESSIONALLY MILLED, ANALYZED CRUDE DRUGS
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Berries

Prickly Ash.—Not mentioned much. No sign of real scarcity. No pressure of substantial consumer request.

Raspberries.—Firm in primary market. Steady on spot. Demand variable, day to day. No unusual competition.

Flowers

Chamomile. — Argentina on September 17 reports new crop starting. One prominent house exported 100 tons last year's crop. About 80 percent of total.

Clover.—Stock believed sufficient. Some variation in crop quality. Little variation in spot prices. Also, primary market quotes.

Elder.—**Fair call finds fair stocks.** Consumers show trend toward anticipation requirements. Undertones steady to firm. Prices hold.

Mullein.—Quiet to dull market at moment. Reserves, individual sellers, vary almost widely. Pressing needs believed covered.

Saffron. — Mexican about steady. Irregular call. Spanish in slow request. Stocked plentifully. Pressure on prices applied downward. Consumption large.

Gums

Arabic.—Additions to spot stocks substantial of late. Turned market back toward weaker position. Competition growing considerably. Buyers show disposition to permit natural forces free movement. Despite large arrivals, dealers glue eyes on Near East military situation.

Camphor. — Strong position unaltered. Demand gathering some force. Coverage Winter needs reason. Domestic synthetic supplying practically all domestic needs possible to supply. War needs get first call. Are substantial.

Karaya. — Good stocks available. More can get here. Likely to do so. Crux of forward situation remains Japan's war plans connected with India. Monsoon over permits military movements. Japan's plan conquest of Far East always centered on capturing India.

Mastic. — Business done around $3.50 per pound. Few cases available. A few change hands.

Olibanum.—Needs met. War events can cut off further arrivals. Not much, if any, known to have arrived for long time.

Tragacanth. — Sellers reserved. Absorption of supplies reduces reserved quality. Also steadily. Near East situation not favorable yet. Better than a few weeks back. Continuation of import dependent on British control of Near East.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—About steady. Not too much doing at moment. Primary market in Far West complains about potential buyers' apathy to offerings.

Buchu.—Very firm. Shipping position opposed any weakness. Current transactions on conservative side. Fair local supplies.

Digitalis. — Reported that firm order could be placed at 45c. per pound. Needs well covered by dealers. Quality excellent this year.

Horehound.—Should be doing better. Seasonal needs expected to show soon. Prices low and on favorable basis.

Henna.—Importers eye Near East military situation closely. Improved by Russian defense of Stalingrad. Current spot stocks ample.

Marjoram.—Chilean on spot shaded to 51c. to 52c. per pound. Afloat, 47c. to 48c. by importers to consumers.

Peppermint. — Domestic article steadier after recent price drop. Trade routine and along jobbing lines.

Sage. — Dalmatian type California sage rises to $1.20 to $1.30 per pound. Spanish item higher at 32c. to 33c. Other varieties unchanged. Packers' buying recently very good.

Thyme.—Spanish fractionally higher at 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Dull market.

—*Continued on page* 95

CRUDE DRUGS

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint Makers Free of Price Control on Sales to Dealers —Dealer Prices Ceiled Tight—Other Farm Made Oils May Get Floors

Developments in the market for essential oils last week were more in the nature of contemplation than realization. The principle of price-floors for essential oils made on the farm seemed to have been established by the Department of Agriculture during the previous week and the thought of many ran along the line: Where will farm-control of essential oil prices stop? Many domestic oils could be argued into Department of Agriculture price control.

Nothing done thus far tells the producer what is the ceiling topping the price at which he may sell either peppermint or spearmint. Contrariwise, the price which essential oil dealers may charge consumers are legally ceiled at March highs. Extend this kind of set-up to other domestic oils and a pretty kettle of fish will be on the fire.

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals ticked along steadily last week, changing its pitch but little and remaining within recent limits of volume. Prices for most commodities showed all the stability for which they have been noted for many weeks, exceptions being expressed lime and Brazilian orange oils.

Substitute commodities got an excellent share of the total trade of the week. A real job has been done, and still is for that matter, in overcoming absences of stocks and stock shortages born of the war. Some of this job is expected to out last the ultimate victory of the United Nations.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Some revival of spot demand, sweet oil of domestic origin. Volume not large. Firm undertones govern fairly broad market.

Amber.—None generally offered or quoted. Normal article of commerce about extinct. Any quotations purely nominal.

Angelica.—Strong but narrow market. Some basic raw material offered with indifferent success to potential distillers. Stocks about to black out.

Farmer Oils Get Stout Floors

That silence pervading the peppermint and spearmint oils market may be the Office of Price Administration contemplating its next move. It most certainly includes the cogitations of dealers regarding what Moses is to lead them out of the wilderness of uncontrolled cost of those oils to them.

A powerful amount of thinking goes on in that silence, now that the Department of Agriculture has built a stout concrete floor for its masters—the farmers. The farmers at least know that no action of OPA can make them sell peppermint oil for less than $3.41 per pound, or spearmint for under $2.50. Only the farmers themselves can get into the price-cellar below the floor that Wickard built.

The Department of Agriculture has raised no roof over prices to be paid by dealers in peppermint and spearmint oils. And the Office of Price Administration has pulled down the GMPR ceiling that had canopied prices chargeable by the farmers.

From all this it seems that farmer-producers have a free and easy uncontrolled selling position, while dealers' prices remain anchored to the March price limits established by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Meanwhile, dealers mull over the declared intention of OPA to scrutinize closely the prices at which the farmer sells these oils, not forgetting that the price-floors established by the Department of Agriculture were to "serve as a guide to the Office of Price Administration in fixing ceiling prices on farm products."

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lime, expressed, $1 per lb.
Orange, Brazilian, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of $100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.0	283.0	283.8	227.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Anise.—Some genuine Russian oil offered around $3.60 per pound. Compared with article offered spot at $2.75. Russian oil aroused little interest. Too high. Quality excellent.

Apricot.—Narrow but steady market. Consumers carry fair stocks at moment. Coast producers reported taking firm position. Base position on agricultural classification of farm products generally.

Bay.—Business on light side. Orders indicate hand-to-mouth buyer operations. Primary market points lacking in weakness. Transport to spot entails some difficulty.

Birchtar.—Spot oil would find buyers with little difficulty. Virtually extinct among dealers. Consumers reported still with warehouse reserves.

Bois de Rose.—Decline checked. Still unsettled here. Offerings increased from source recently. Consumption on moderate basis.

Cajeput. — Remarkable steady, considering volume current demand. Reserves fairly good, some consuming quarters. Dealers' stocks on short side.

Calamus. — Probably have to wait United Nations victory to get this item again.

Camphor.—Substitutes and byproduct domestic camphor manufacture find some favor with manufacturing consumers. Trade light at best. Regular oil virtually out of dealer stocks.

Cananga.—Prices fail to weaken further. Conditions still indicate presence of competition. Sharp contrast with recent position.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Supplies domestic raw material very good. Production could be boosted on heavier consumption requirements. Quotations steady to firm.

Caraway.—Might be that some could get through from Europe. Chance very slim. Have not heard domestic experiment distillation of whiskered Syrian seed now fairly plentiful. Also Morocco seed.

Cardamom.—Real need might bring substantial experimentation domestic production from seeds still available for import. Market virtually nominal. Price kills demand.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Cassia.—Still some spot oil of high quality available. Price liberal considering general position on replacements. Consumer stocks being husbanded by manufacturers. Prices quiet, steady.

Cedarleaf.—Reports of further price shading unconfirmed. Market appears still unsettled. Buying support lacking on major scale.

Cedarwood.—More spirited inquiry reported, some quarters. Others say dull market. Prices steady to firm on spot. Offerings moderate from source.

Celery—Limited quantities at high, strong, unchanged prices. Some talk of possible experimentation distilling Indian seed. Yield on short side means high cost.

Citronella.—Situation changed very little. Recent arrivals return to firmer spot market. Stocks definitely conservative. Next arrivals on lap of gods at some unknown, indefinite date. C'est la guerre.

Clove.—British running over Madagascar means possible resumption of oil to this market. No positive assurance. Could mean shipments of spice, too. Meanwhile, spot oil strong.

Coriander. — Little interest shown. Little oil available. Some Russian oils reached here recently. Not known to include coriander.

Croton.—Demand on hand-to-mouth basis. Stocks in almost similar position. Quotations firmly maintained, all directions.

Cumin.—A few pounds still exist. Held at high, strong prices. Little chance for replenishment at moment.

Dill. — Definitely quiet throughout past week. Decline in prices checked. Inactive period likely to be long duration. Stocks fair.

Eucalyptus. — South American oil reaching here got no accolades for quality. Determination to raise quality in Brazil would bear dividends now is successful. Current spot undertakings conservative.

Fennel. — Most dealers have none. Small stocks at best. Little demand at moment. Mainly jobbing in character.

Geranium. — Situation near some primary market suggestive of possible resumption of occasional shipments. Shipping space and protection of freighters involved among other problems.

Grapefruit. — Less fruit than usual available for oil production. Demand for fruit running high. Oil quiet on spot at moment.

Ginger.—Raw material position disappointing and without much hope of betterment. Transport a principal obstacle. Also, shipping space. Oil very firm at high prices.

Guaiacwood (Concrete). Offered in some force recently from West Indian sources. Stirred no major interest among buyers.

Juniper.—Doubt concerning probable production. Curbed gin manufacture generative cause of uncertainty. Some fair stocks now exist. Purely from domestic sources.

Lavender.—Almost total dependence on own stocks governs manufacturers use, this item. No satisfactory replacer, natural French oil, in other foreign countries. Some success in laboratory substitutes attends local dealers.

Lemon. — Business rather slow, locally. Recession seasonable in character. No shift of values. Domestic oil fastened tight to long prevailing position.

Lemongrass. — Competition in forefront. Actual needs being met from domestic, nearby production. Some talk that new projects will outlive the war.

Lime. — Expressed oil shaded to $12.50 per pound, minimum. Range very wide, depending on seller and quality. Basic position totally unchanged on high quality oil.

Lignaloe. — Transport from Mexico solely by rail. Expense raised substantially. Current spot market narrow but steady.

Orange.—Demand not near boiling point. Merely simmers. Finds plenty of oil to satisfy needs. Brazilian oil shaded to $1.85 to $1.95 per pound under competition. Others unchanged.

Patchouli.—Break in prices checked promptly. Supply available conservative. Inquiry and sales volume conservative.

Peppermint.—OPA cannot set price under $3.41 per pound, floor provided by Department of Agriculture under law. Comparison with price paid by Agricultural Marketing Administration interesting. AMA in August bought 33,320 pounds, valued at $183,-840. Average of $5.50 per pound. Identical with spot quotation of dealers. Some think OPA may return to "Wars" since Wickard's department built a floor.

Sassafras. — Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases total 2,250 pounds, value $3,712. Bought at average of $1.65 per pound. Compared with spot at $2. Spot business light last week.

Spearmint.—OPA makes no move to utilize floor of $2.50 per pound. Spot oil, $3 per pound. Outcome of Department of Agriculture's pronouncement of legal minimum for farmers watched closely.

Wormseed.—Agricultural Marketing Administration August accumulative purchase total 8,500 pounds, value $23,-100. Average of $2.71 paid. Compare with spot dealers minimum of $2.95. Item could come before Department of Agriculture to be given price-floor.

Wormwood.—Quiet but very steady. Largest consumer reported well covered. Current transactions on conservative side.

Ylang Ylang.—All eyes of discriminating manufacturing perfumers on Madasgascar. British successes open possibility resumption of shipments. Problem of freight space and freighter protection by convoy remains in status quo.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone. — Routine activity in very firm market. Reserves moderate, most quarters. Some dealers lack supplies.

Amyl Acetate.—Perfume grade doing well. Stocks moderate. Selling around 50c. per pound where available.

Amyl Phenylacetate. — Narrow but firm market. Buyers trade close to actual needs. Usual dealer price around $3.75 per pound.

Anethol.—Quiet but firm. Demand irregular. Lacks sustained volume. Reserves moderate to light, all quarters.

Anisic Aldehyde. — Inquiry upped moderately. Prompt deliveries main burden of call. Little surplus available.

Benzaldehyde. — No improvement in supply available. Buyers and sellers alike on short rations. Market exists for every pound produceable.

Benzophenone.—Some gain in business noted among dealers. Producers report moderate but steady replacement activity.

Benzyl Compounds.—Tight situation continued. Likely to continue. Relief possible only on acquisition larger supplies raw materials.

Borneol.—None known to be available. None in sight.

Cinnamic Alcohol. — Dealers with ceiling around $6.50 per pound quoting $3.35 on resale lots. Producers report firm market.

Citral.—Ceilings at upwards of $7.50 per pound reported. Resellers offering around $5.50 and doing business.

Citronellol. — Not a sign of larger supply or easier prices. Strong undertones govern all points.

Coumarin.—Leading producers' deliveries very good, considering difficulties hampering expansion of available stocks. Selling rapidly into consumption.

Dimethyl Phthalate. — Rather more competition among resellers. Producers indicate no change in sturdily maintained position.

Ethyl Acetate.—N. F. VII item firm. Most sales at 25c. per pound in five pound bottles. Fair volume.

Ethyl Cinnamate. — Call irregular. Also stocks available in broad distribution, spot market. Very firm undertones and prices.

—V—

Cosmetic Cross-Hauling Studied by WPB

—Continued from page 5

committee of the toiletries and cosmetics industry on transportation problems.

As viewed by the WPB the biggest problem to be faced is how to bring about a reduction of cross-hauling—that is producers in the west and midwest buying their raw materials in the east and after manufacture shipping the finished product back to the east, and vice versa. This is a practice that is not alone inherent to the toiletries and cosmetics industry but is found in many other industries. And is a practice which WPB feels must be discontinued wherever possible because of the increasing problem of transportation of necessary war materials.

No solution of the problem has yet been advanced, but it is a matter of study by the advisory committee and the WPB is hopeful that the committee will have some helpful suggestions or recommendations to offer when the group next meets.

With respect to packaging the aim is to bring about a reduction in the weight and to encourage the selling of toiletries and cosmetics to wholesalers and retailers in larger quantity lots, and thus bring about a reduction in the amount of transportation involved. In other words to make fewer but larger shipments at a time.

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Petroleum Products

No Relief Yet From Inadequacy of Tankcars for Shipping Petroleum Chemicals, Despite OPC's Pooling of Supplies and Transportation Facilities of Gasoline, Kerosene and Fuel Oils

Although definite steps have been taken by the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator within the past week toward speeding up and increasing the efficiency of the rail movement of gasoline, kerosene, heating, lubricating and some other mineral oils from production points in the Middle West into consuming centers in the Atlantic seaboard states, the shortage of overland transportation facilities has continued unrelieved in the Southwest, Mid-Continent and Pacific Coast areas. Hence, despite a recent further stepping-up of the output of these petroleum derivatives at the refineries in these districts, it has been impossible to procure enough conveyances for all the principal petroleum chemicals, including solvents, diluents, liquefied gases, petrolatums and waxes, urgently required by consumers. And the supply situation in these petroleum derivatives has continued to tighten.

With the reaching of the date, on October 1, for the imposition of complete allocation control on the nine high-solvency aromatic-naphthas with a distillation point under 330 degrees, former users of these aromatics who have been unable to obtain authorization to buy them have turned to employment of the aliphatics, the petroleum base products above the range of 330 degrees, and hence free from such allocation, and also to specially-derived substitutes.

Even before OPC ordered the pooling of petroleum supplies and facilities, on the Atlantic seaboard, by issuing directive 59, whereby tankcars hauling these supplies are to move to the East Coast in solid trains and be unloaded only at centrally-located terminals, capable of handling trainload shipments, the tankcar shipments of petroleum to the Atlantic seaboard, arranged by Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, had established an all-time record high mark at at 856,710 barrels for the week ended September 19.

In a revision of maximum price regulation No. 88, applying to petroleum products, OPA has set ceiling prices for natural gas, at the highest of May 1, 1942, for wet and October 1, 1941, for dry.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—With the submission to complete allocation regulation, October 1, of nine high-solvency aromatic naphthas having distillation points under 330 degrees, there has arisen a keen demand for the aliphatics, as the compounds containing the fatty acids and other derivatives of paraffin hydrocarbons are designated. Users unable to obtain the necessary allocations of the WPB-controlled aromatics are seeking those with higher distillation points ranging up to 400 degrees, outside allocation control, and other substitutes. A large refining interest on the Pacific Coast, whose output has recently been given over to federal control, is planning to reenter the Eastern markets with its naphthas and paraffin waxes, having obtained the assent of the federal authorities to its plans for having its sales agencies in New York handle these products, as formerly.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — An increasing buying interest is manifested in this product. Stocks are being lowered and prices firmly held.

Lacquer Diluent.—Paint industry is making more extensive purchases daily, thereby reducing supplies still further. Market strong.

Mineral Spirit.—Under a steadily expanding demand, movement of the various grades is reaching a sizable volume. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent. — A growing purchasing movement is noted in this product. Stocks are being steadily diminished and prices strongly held.

Stoddard Solvent. — Continues in brisk demand. Stocks have been lowered to levels considerably below those recently prevailing. Prices firmly maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Although war industries continue to absorb large quantities, the paint trade is also able to fill its requirements. Hence, supplies are steadily diminishing. Market holds very strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 2

Most suppliers have less material to apply upon orders than they need and hence the offerings in the market are being held down to minimum levels.

Aromatic Solvents.—Control stringent, market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Supply limited, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good movement, market holding.

Mineral Spirit.—Good call, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying expanding, firm quotations.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying taking all available, prices firm.

V.M. & P Naphtha.—Persistent demand, market strong.

San Francisco—October 1

Allocations on the xylol and toluol equivalents in the aromatic naphthas division went into effect today. Production schedules have been rearranged accordingly. Producers now anticipate no difficulties in filling orders.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Shipments curtailed by allocations which go into effect at once.

Lacquer Diluent.—Demand is good.

Rubber Solvent.—Movement is more or less routine insofar as demand on the Pacific Coast is concerned.

Stoddard Solvent. — Shipments are good and the trade's requirements are noted as heavy.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Purchasing activity continues along very fair lines.

Tulsa—October 2

Demand for lacquers and diluents expanding but market becoming still tighter. Allocation control is restricting operations in naphthas. Difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate transportation facilities hampering movement. Stocks generally are below requirements.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade unable to obtain all it needs. Prices strongly held as stocks continue to recede.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—An active buying movement continues, with stocks of this light hydrocarbon being correspondingly lowered. Prices well maintained.

Heptane.—Both laboratory and industrial grades are in brisk demand. Supplies are being steadily reduced. Tone strong.

Hexanes.—A steadily growing buying interest is shown for this liquid gas, whose stocks are being constantly lowered. Prices are being firmly held.

Octanes.—Continue in keen request Stocks are light and the market tone strong.

Pentanes. — Supply situation continues to tighten as buying reaches still larger proportions. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—In unabatedly active demand. Stocks being steadily lowered. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 2

Butane. — Movement brisk, prices strong.

Heptanes.—Interest good, market firm.

Hexanes.—Buying active, quotations steady.

Octanes.—Good call, market holding.

Pentanes. — Supplies restricted, no price change.

Propane.—Undertone firm, prices stiff.

San Francisco—October 1

Butane.—Demand is probably at an all-time high, but the petroleum companies are in a much better position to meet the situation now.

Propane.—production of propane is improving.

Tulsa—October 2

Offerings of the lighter hydrocarbons are small-sized, far below requirements. Suppliers in many instances are forced to decline orders for lack of adequate transportation facilities. Prices are strongly maintained.

Butane.—An active movement into consuming channels is noted but cannot expand further because of the meagerness of supplies. Prices strongly held.

Propane. — Need of more tankcars, equipped for shipping this liquid gas, is hampering operations. Supplies are becoming tighter. Tone strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Buying interest far exceeds available supplies in some of the grades of crude scale, semi-refined and fully-refined waxes and the undertone of the market is resultantly strong.

Petrolatum.—A fair call is noted for all grades but stocks continue ample. Although refiners and other suppliers continue to quote to the trade at ceiling prices, some concessions are being made on government contracts.

Amorphous Waxes. — Continue in brisk demand. Stocks are rather light and prices firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—The situation in these oils shows some weakness. A moderate-sized buying interest is manifested but supplies are more than sufficient for current requirements and there is a tendency on the part of some suppliers to shade prices.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 2

Paraffin.—Supplies limited, market strong.

Petrolatums. — Comfortable demand and supply position, prices steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Stable demand-and-supply, no price change.

Los Angeles—October 1

Demand is still outstripping supply in petrolatums and waxes, here. Buyers are calling for sizable quantities and suppliers in many instances, notably in paraffins, are unable to fill all orders.

Demand for paraffin good; market steady. Producers behind in orders.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Natural (casinghead) gasoline, 26-70 octane, in tanks, Oklahoma-Texas area, ¼c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Petroleum's Alpha-Omega

Thirty years ago, chemists and physicists believed they had reached the last frontier in the evolution of petroleum products, when they devised the "cracking" of petroleum and isolation of its molecules, with subsequent reunions of two, three or more of these fractions in the formation of new and hitherto undreamed-of products. Today these scientists realize that they still have a long way to go, to pass through the last frontier.

They soon found that they could produce from petroleum the coaltar bases—benzol, toluol and zylol—also alcohols. World War I spurred them on to the discovery of nitrotoluol and other powerful explosives. In the peacetime interval, which followed that conflict, they evolved the liquefied petroleum gas industry with recovery and liquefication of such light hydrocarbon gases as methane, ethane, propane, iso-butane, normal butane, pentane, hexane, heptane and octane, furnishing sources of controlled heat in a great variety of applications in war and other industries and bases for the production of such commodities as plastics, textile fibers and industrial chemicals. Then, at the outset of World War II, they devised the production of synthetic rubber from butadiene, the enrichment of aviation gasoline with the lighter fraction gases and several new high explosives.

And now comes the evolution from these gases of "allyl alcohol," ingredient for making sedatives and the base for an improved anaesthetic, known as "cyclopropane."

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Production is again being stepped up. The daily average output of crude oil for the week ended September 26 has reached 3,909,050 barrels, as compared with a daily average for the four weeks ended on that date of 3,857,500 barrels. Announcement has been made that within sixty days the federal barge lines will begin receiving river barges, with an oil carrying capacity of 5,000,000 barrels. This should help to replace coastal traffic in tank ships, which has been so greatly curtailed since the outset of this year by submarine attacks. It is figured that much oil can be moved in the new barges up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and various tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, if sufficient tow boats are made available.

Gasoline.—Although production has continued to climb in the aggregate and the demand has continued unabatedly active, operations are still handicapped by the insufficiency of tankcars in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast areas. Oil refinery runs in the United States have been swelled within the week ended September 26 to a total of 2,802,000 barrels, daily, the highest level reached since early this year. Stocks of gasoline have continued to diminish, showing a drop of 332,000 barrels for the week ended September 26 which has brought them down to 80,550,000 barrels. In many quarters it is doubted that deliveries of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils in the eastern regions can be increased to the predicted extent of 40 percent through the now-authorized pooling of transportation and terminal facilities with the operation of solid trains between bulk terminals. But it is conceded that consumption of gasoline will be materially reduced by the carrying out of the OPA program calling for rationing of both gasoline and tires throughout the country on and after November 22. Production of natural gasoline has continued to climb, of late, with the daily average up to 9,218,000 gallons for July, as compared with 9,181,000 gallons for June. Stocks of natural gasoline and other light products are shown to have increased from 273,714,000 gallons on June 30 to 276,696,000 gallons on July 31. In recognition of a recent further amplification of the output, prices of crude gasoline in the Oklahoma-Texas area have been marked down a quarter cent a gallon within the past week. This has been followed by OPA's action setting ceiling prices for both wet and dry natural gas through a revision of price schedule No. 88, which, however, does not affect prices charged by public utilities.

Kerosene.—An increasingly stronger undertone is noted as supplies have continued to be lowered.

Fuel Oil.—With rationing made officially effective October 1 in New York and twenty-nine other states under orders from WPB, the eastern market for this fuel has strengthened still further. Immediately prior to the beginning of rationing, there was a rush to stock up on heating oils.

See Page 38

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 2

Facilities for moving material to buyers in various regions is interfering with a free play of demand and supply, but buyers and sellers are more or less reconciled to this situation. Orders for gasoline and related items are sizable.

Gasoline.—Active interest, prices holding.

Kerosene.—Strong demand, no market change.

Lubricating Oils.—Good call, quotations firm.

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Bids Wanted

Asphaltic Cement:—25,000 gallons; Regional Procurement Officer, Treasury Department, 76 Ninth avenue, New York, invitation 22-801725-R, openings October 5.

Calcium Chloride:—2,000 pounds; Acting Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Supply, Danville, Ill., invitation 4-81, openings October 9.

Cartons Corrugated:—Sealed bids are wanted by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, invitation 199-S-43-2, openings October 13.

Drugs and Chemicals:—For Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 61, openings October 16.

Drugs and Chemicals:—For Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, invitation 72, openings October 16.

Fire Extinguishers:—Sealed bids are wanted by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819, W. Pershing Road; invitation 199-S-43-2, openings October 13.

Fruit Juices:—Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration Department of Agriculture, Washington, announcement FSC-966, openings October 12.

Insulating Material:—2,000 square feet insulating material; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington, Sewer Division; schedule 3352, openings October 5.

Lime, Hydrated:—2,000 pounds; Acting Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Supply, Danville, Ill., invitation 43-81, openings October 9.

Mercury: — Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; 50 pounds mercury, Health Department; schedule 3368, openings October 8.

Paint Cans:—Sealed bids are wanted by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, invitation 199-S-43-2, openings October 13.

Rubber Scrap:—242 pounds; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, 910 Quarrier Street, Charleston, W. Va., invitation NYA Doc. No. 1, openings October 5.

Rubber Scrap:—242 pounds; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, 910 Quarrier Street, Charleston, W. Va., invitation NYA No. AR-5, openings October 5.

Rubber Scrap:—694 pounds; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement office, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., invitation PA-397, openings October 5.

Soda Aluminate:—200 pounds; Acting Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Supply, Danville, Ill., invitation 43-81, openings October 9.

Steel Drums:—Sealed bids are wanted by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill., invitation 199-S-43-2, openings October 13.

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ODT Makes Exception To 200-Mile Order

—Continued from page 7

crude petroleum and petroleum products in tankcars of a shell capacity of not less than 7,000 gallons into seventeen Eastern States and the District of Columbia. Also excepted were petroleum shipments in tankcars of any capacity into the States of Washington and Oregon. The exception order thus extends to 200 miles the radius covered by the ODT permit system on tankcars, but exempts from its provisions the movement of petroleum in the larger tankcars into the Eastern district and petroleum movement in cars of any size into the two Western States. The amendment added foreign points to destinations affected by the order.

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Contribute to the U.S.O.

Fertilizer Materials

Industry Trying to Compensate for Shortage of Chemical Nitrates With Relatively Higher-Cost Organics As Government's Amplification of Inorganic Output Seems Remote

Simultaneously with an announcement of the continuation of the September price schedule for Chilean nitrates through October, following the precedent set by the domestic manufacturers of nitrate of soda by the air-fixation process, it has been reported that the War Production Board and other federal agencies are backing a movement for amplifying this country's production of nitrates, so urgently needed as fertilizing materials of the highest importance, by extending the number and combined output of government-constructed and operated plants making anhydrous ammonia and sulphate of ammonia. From this source it is asserted that sufficient synthetic nitrogen will be forthcoming within the ensuing twelve or fifteen months to swell the aggregate production of chemical nitrogen products to such large proportions as to meet the pressing requirements of agriculture as well as military and lend-lease needs. But, although thus comforted by this promise of some relief from the shortage of chemical nitrogens, possibly by next Spring, the fertilizer industry is still facing a critical shortage of nitrogen from that source and cannot hope for material modifications of the government restrictions on the use of these inorganic products as fertilizing agents for a long time to come.

While recourse is being had on an increasing scale in the South to the sowing of winter legumes, to generate nitrogen in the soil for the growing of cotton, corn and similar crops, the search for oil seed nitrogenates is now being intensified. It is handicapped, however, by the inadequacy of the available supply and by the high cost of each nitrogen unit obtainable from cottonseed, linseed, soybean and peanut meals, which runs much above those procurable from chemical nitrogen products, and also by the unavailability of animal nitrogenates, particularly dried blood and tankage, which are now being used by the meat packers themselves.

The only important price revisions within the past week have occurred in linseed meal, whose quotation has been lowered $1.50 per ton, to bring it closer to a parity with the prices for cottonseed and peanut meals and also for new crop soybean meal, and in a further slight markup of dried blood in Chicago.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dried blood, high-grade, unground, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, Chicago, 5c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Linseed meal, 32 percent, in sacks, New York area, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace. — Although recent arrivals of sizable cargoes of castor beans from Brazil have furnished the wherewithal for a resumption of meal making as well as oil pressing operations in two mills while obviating the necessity for a hitherto contemplated snutdown in another pressing plant, the immediately available supply of this meal is far from plentiful and prices are being firmly held at the selling level. To date, however, the period allocation of castor oil, made effective October 1 by WPB's Preference Order M-235, has had no appreciable effect upon tne market.

Cottonseed Meal.—A brief demand continues for this meal. Supplies strongly maintained at $35 to $35.50 per ton for 8 percent at Southeast mills for October delivery.

Cyanamid. — With war industries still taking up the lion's sare of this nitrogen-bearing material, the fertilizer industry is able to procure only a small percentage, as it continues subject to WPB allocations.

Dried Blood.—None of this material is now available for the fertilizer trade, even if the trade felt qualified to pay the high prices hitherto named for any and all grades and until recently paid with alacrity by feed manufacturers. Erstwhile suppliers of high-grade, unground dried blood in Chicago, who had heretofore lagged behind the leaders in raising their quotations, have joined the latter by marking up their price for this grade 5 cents additional to $5.90 per unit-ton.

Fish Meal.—Although it is now conceded that this season's catch of menhaden will prove somewhat smaller than that for 1941, the amount of fish scrap available for the fertilizer trade will about equal that for last year, inasmuch as the menhaden yield off the East coast has been greatly amplified by a big catch of sardines off the Pacific Coast. Meal crushers continue obdurate about making their product, because of their dissatisfaction over the $3 differential over scrap prices.

Linseed Meal.—In an effort to encourage buying by fertilizer interests, leading pressers have reduced their quotation for the 32 percent grade of meal from $37.50 to $36 per ton for October-January delivery in the New York area and to $37 f.o.b. Buffalo, for October and the first half of November.

Nitrate of Soda.—The September price schedule of Chilean nitrates has been extended to October, following the example of the domestic manufacturers of the air-fixation process product. Imports of natural nitrates from Chile continue to reach sizable proportions. The War Shipping Administration has issued a directive designated as rate order 15, imposing these rates and surcharges on nitrate of soda moving in USA-controlled ships from Chile to St. James Island, British Columbia, in quantities of not less than 1,000 tons, effective on loadings completed on and after July 1:—In vessels of 3,500 deadweight tons or less, $12.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds, with a surcharge of 25 percent; in vessels of more than 3,500 deadweight tonnage, $10 per ton, plus a surcharge of 20 percent.

Nitrogenous Material.—With the recent destruction of a big manufacturing plant at Norfolk, Va., production has fallen to meager proportions. The outlook is none too clear on this score, although the owners of the Norfolk mill are said to be planning its reconstruction with an estimated capacity of 25,000 tons. No offerings are yet being made by the Carrollville, Wis., interest, although some are expected to materialize shortly.

Peanut Meal.—Keen buying interest continues to be shown by fertilizer interests. Prices unchanged.

Soybean Meal.—Continues in brisk demand, with old crop material firmly held by leading pressers at $49 for 44 percent protein, in sacks, in the New York area. Tentative contracts are being placed for new crop meal, which will not be available for 30 days or more, on the basis of $30 per ton at Decatur, or approximately $39 to $40 in New York. Reports of frost damage to the new crop in central Illinois and Iowa, which may reduce estimates on the yield below the recent forecast of 211,000,000 bushels, are not deemed sufficiently disturbing to affect the market for the meal, although it is believed that the quantity of oil obtainable from the new crop beans may be lowered somewhat.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Some revisions of allocations of this chemical product by WPB are reported to be under way. Estimates on the operation of by-product cokeovens for the week ended September 26 indicate a production of 38,068,520 pounds from this source.

Potashes

There is little of muriate or manure salts now available for belated buyers in the fertilizer industry, inasmuch as leading domestic producers have sold virtually their entire output through next March. None of the persistently-reported impending shipments from Russia have yet materialized.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — In the complete absence of imported material, the market for domestic bone has strengthened still further of late. Some domestic producers are entirely sold out. Prices are firmly maintained, at levels above those which most exponents of the fertilizer industry feel qualified in paying. Feed manufacturers, however, are manifesting a keen buying interest in 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphoric acid content material in bags.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—In active request for Northern tobacco crop growers. Prices strongly held.

Phosphate Rock.—Both Florida land pebble and Tennessee rock continue in moderate demand, although purchasing is almost entirely limited to domestic buyers. Movement to foreign countries greatly contracted. Stocks adequate for current needs. Prices well maintained. There has been no reflection in this market of the placing of yellow and white phosphorus under allocation, October 1, and the provisions of WPB's order M-230.

Superphosphate. — Production continues at a sizable pace. Although movement is also reaching sizable proportions, stocks are still being built up. Demand keeps up well. The effective date of WPB's order M-230, October 1, putting basic phosphorus, both yellow and white, under allocation control, has passed without exerting any influence on this market.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude sulphur is moving into consuming channels in the fertilizer industry in sizable volume, as consumers are urged by WPB to build up reserves. Prices firmly held. Spanish pyrites still unavailable here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 2

Sowing of Fall grains is now under way. This has created a light demand for phosphates.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior points.

—Continued on page 95

Liming Materials

Although few types of fertilizer materials are now being applied to the soil at this time of the year, outside the southernmost reaches of the United States and our still more southerly neighboring countries, lime furnishes a notable exception, being spread on and imbedded in the earth of many farms, gardens and lawns in northerly as well as southerly sectors of the East, wherein acidity is the bane of cultivators and the need for neutralizing it and sweetening the soil has become essential to its health and abundant productivity.

Today the bulk of agricultural liming materials is bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and distributed to the farmers. The huge extent to which these liming materials are used on acidulous farm soils in the East is indicated by the record of this distribution. Since 1928, when AAA commenced donating these liming materials to our agriculturalists, in connection with the country's soil conservation program, the amount used annually has increased from approximately 7,000,000 tons to nearly 16,000,000 tons for 1941. This year the amount thus distributed is expected to run well above 18,000,000 tons.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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1—Viersen 36″ suspended type Centrifugal; rubber lined.
1—Sharples Centrifugal, clarifier type BLPIC.
1—Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge; type MP.
1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, glass lined high pressure Autoclave.
2—500 gal. welded steel jacketed Kettles.
5—200 gal. glass lined, agitated Tanks.
1—2,000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Tank.
2—2,000 gal. stainless steel insulated Tanks.
6—Buhrstone lined 6′x6′ Pebble Mills.
1—Raymond 2 roll high side Mill.
1—Raymond 4 roll low side Mill.
2—Raymond Mills No. 00 and No. 0000 with accessories.
1—No. 1 Rotary Cutter; with 5—24″ knives.
1—Schutz-O'Neill 4 roll MIll, 9″x18″.
5—Schutz-O'Neill Limited Pulverizers 16″, 20″, 22″.
8—Horizontal Rotary Kilns, 7′x60′, with tapered extension with 15′ long and 5′ diameter discharge end, supported by three standard tires with trunion supports and driven by girth gear with pinion and intermediate reduction for belt drive.
3—Abbe (Smidth) lined Ball Mills, 4′6″x18′, supported by tires and their trunions and driven by girth gear for pulley drive and available with 75 HP, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 440-volt, 720 RPM motor.
1—Allis-Chalmers lined Ball Mill, 4′6″x20′, lined and supported by customary tires with their trunions and driven by girth gear and pinion and intermediate reduction for belt drive.
1—Allis-Chalmers double roll Crusher, rolls 12″x24″, arranged for belt drive.
1—Tyler-Hummer Vibrating Screen with 3′x5′ surface with motor driven Generator.
1—Battery of Tyler-Hummer Screens consisting of 1 No. 32 Screen, 4′x5′, 2—3′x5′ and 1—3′x5′ together with motor driven Generator.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 16 shelves; 67″x167″.
2—Devine 5′x30′ Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Devine 100 gal. Cast Iron Vacuum Still.
2—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pans; 100 gal. and 350 gal.
1—1,600 gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Still.
3—W. & P. BB Jacketed Mixers; 5 gal., 9 gal. and 50 gal.
2—W. & P. 150 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Type Mixers, Size 17V11BB.
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Unjacketed Mixer, Size 17XBB.
3—Barber Extra Heavy Duty Steel Jacketed Mixers; 2,000 gal.
Kettles in copper from 25 gal. to 500 gal.
3—Aluminum Kettles: 2—150 gal and 1—300 gal.
13—Steel 1,200 gal. Kettles with agitators.
2—500 gal. Welded Steel Kettles.
1—Purifron 475 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle.
1—Vallez Aluminum Filter; 72 sq. ft. filt. area.
2—Sweetland Filters; No. 5 and No. 7.
1—42″ Sperry 57 plate Filter Press; cast iron.
4—Filter Press Skeletons; 3—30″ and 1—42″.
15—Welded Steel Horizontal Tanks; 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal.
1—Rubber Lined 2,300 gal. Steel Tank; 10′x7′x5′.
35—Open Top Steel Tanks; 250 gal. to 5,000 gal.
2—Blake & Knowles 22″x12″ Vacuum Pumps with 30 HP motors; 702 CFM.
1—Devine 10″x10″ Vacuum Pump; pulley drive; 113 CFM.
1—American Marsh 14″x12″ Vacuum pump; pulley drive; 90 CFM.
2—Worthington Duplex Vacuum Pumps; 12″x12″x12″; 200 CFM per cyl.
1—Devine Vacuum Pump; 3½″x4″x6″; 13 CFM.
8—Copper Tubular Condensors; 180 sq. ft. cooling surface.
2—Devine Surface Condensors; 17 sq. ft. and 30 sq. ft.
1—Monel Heat Exchanger; 37 sq. ft.
15—24″ Dial Vacuum and Steam Pressure Gauges.

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Agencies Wanted

RELIABLE, ACTIVE New York City chemical jobber and manufacturing agent and distributor, having excellent domestic and export sales contacts, desires represent other manufacturers of fine and industrial chemicals. Correspondence invited. BOX 977, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Four used Lehman Roller Mills, 16″x40″, vertical, water cooled, three rollers, good condition; priced reasonable, can be seen. Sahlin Color & Chemical Company, 1417 Sheridan Street, Camden, N. J.

TANKS—Two 10′x30′ steel, two 200-gal. closed copper tanks, quadruple jar mills, 4 gal., 30 and 100-gal. pebble mills, 00 Raymond mill with motor. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 973, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—10,000 pounds bichromate of soda, crystals; 1,000 pounds gum Arabic, No. 1 powder; 400 pounds tannic acid, technical; 50 pounds alpha naphthol, powder, tech. Send offerings to BOX 975, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WANTED—Crude yellow beeswax, Japan wax, candelilla wax, fatty carnauba wax. Quote lowest price, state quantity, earliest delivery. BOX 978, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

INTERESTED in the purchase of laboratory having tabletting, also ampoule filling and sealing equipment. State full details. BOX 976, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST to take charge of control laboratory in old established mid-western ethical pharmaceutical firm. In replying, indicate training, experience and salary. BOX 965, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—with following among large mills using vegetable gums, tragacanth, arabic, karaya, etc.—drawing account against one-half profits—right man can make $100 weekly or more—no investment—old established house—good opportunity. BOX 967, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED by one of Florida's leading drug wholesale houses, one experienced price clerk, one experienced order picker. Must be draft exempt. Give age, experience and references. BOX 966, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—PREMIER 6 in. paste Colloid Mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three stee roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon sad mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILLS
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST for research and development who has had varied practical experience in coatings such as lacquers, synthetics and enamels. One having had experience with paper products preferred but not essential. Splendid opportunity and permanent position with a company now engaged in war work. State technical education, experience, age, and draft status. Correspondence strictly confidential. BOX 971, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WAXES and gums.—Highly reputable, old-established firm, financially sound, wants a thoroughly experienced man, with good knowledge of trade to manage this department. State age, qualifications and draft status. BOX 974, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Dry color matcher (or man willing to learn) in litho—printing ink business. Location: New Jersey. State full particulars as to age, education, experience (if any), salary, etc. BOX 980, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, American, 29 years' experience, photographic, pharmaceutical chemicals, intermediates, essential oils, pulp, paper. Last war, built large plant to make war chemicals. Also can make synthetic rubber, both buna S. and neoprene types. Draft exempt. BOX 962, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, TECHNOLOGIST, superintendent. Twenty-three years' experience in the technology and manufacture of paints, varnishes, enamels, driers, dry colors, soaps, resins, drying oils and related materials, including plant and equipment design and construction. Now employed but seek permanent position in south or middle west. Married, draft-exempt. BOX 959, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FRENCH CHEMIST—Chemical engineering degree, experienced in cosmetics and perfumes; have patents and formulas in this field. BOX 979, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 95

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, 50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′, insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gallons.

24 HORIZONTAL STEEL TANKS

10′ dia. x 19′, made of 5/16 plate, capacity 10, 602 gals. each—Tanks like new.

H. LOEB & SON
4503 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIQUIDATING

1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press with Stainless Leaves
1—32″ Iron Filter Press, 42 Plate
1—Paterson 7′ x 5′ 6″—Silex
2—Paterson 4′ x 5′—Silex
1—Abbe 4′ x 6′ — Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48″ and 60″ Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8,000 Gallon Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1,000 Gallon Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 Gallons
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps, Boilers, Generators

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SAVE TIME TO SAVE AMERICA

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—Devine bronze dbl. drum Vacuum Drum Dryer, each drum 3′ x 9′.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 12-truck Atmospheric Dryer, approx. 2100 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—Stokes 79-30 Combination Tube, Filler, Closer, Clipless Closure, m.d.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1-5 x 30 ft.; 1-5 x 25 ft.; other sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 x 40.
8—1000 lbs., 800 lbs., 600 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 18, 500 gal. type VIM, class CC; 7-size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, class BB; other sizes.
4—4′ x 6′ Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.
1—Buffalo 17-shelf Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 42″ x 42″ shelves.

SPECIALS

1—14′ dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7-hearth complete.
2—L. B. BUCKET ELEVATORS, 24″ x 48″ steel case; 1-90′ c.c., 1-70′ c.c., motor driven.
2—Cresson Morris 48″ Copper basket CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, direct m.d.
2—Shriver 42″ x 42″ cast iron FILTER PRESSES, 40-chambers, plate and frame.
4—Worthington Duplex piston, bronze fitted PUMPS, 2-6″ x 12″ Magma, belt driven, 1-7″ x 12″ and 1-6″ x 12″, motor driven by 7½ HP, AC motors.
1—Hooper 10 lbs. to 25 lbs. automatic SCALE and Filled BAG SEWER, motor driven.

This is just a SAMPLE — Ask for complete list

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
13-18 Park Row - - New York, N. Y.
SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

GET IT QUICK—FROM "CONSOLIDATED"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page* 94

Positions Wanted

LACQUER CHEMIST-SALESMAN, all-around knowledge, 20 years' experience, outstanding record formulating, valuable following among war-civilian industries, New York, New Jersey, New England, now associated with smaller lacquer firms, seeks collaboration with efficient manufacturer. Draft exempt. BOX 972, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

FROM SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1—STRUTHERS WELLS VERTICAL STEEL TUBE EVAPORATOR, SINGLE EFFECT, HAVING 3300 SQ. FT. HEATING SURFACE.

1—BATTERY OF 2—250 HP. B. & W. STERLING TYPE BOILERS.

1—HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, 360 KW, 3/60/480 VOLT.

1—Steel jacketed Mixing Tank, 7'x10'.

2—Four Pass Heaters, 24"x12'.

4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.

8—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.

17—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.

8—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.

2—Eimco Classifiers, rake type.

1—Stephens-Adamson 4" Tubular Conveyor.

MISCELLANEOUS: Machine Shop Tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

Send for Circular

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—ROTARY DRYER, 6'x70'.

4—ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x18'.

1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, plate and frame, 30 chambers.

8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36".

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".

17—Lead Valves, 2".

3—Tolhurst 32" Centrifugals, motor driven.

3—Roller Mills, Lab., 9"x24", 12"x32".

6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40, 80 gals.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".

2—Steel Mixing Tanks, 7,000 gal.

2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.

3—PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYERS, 4'x6'x7' HIGH.

3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".

1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.

2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".

1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".

2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.

1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30".

2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".

1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".

23—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.

1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill.

1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer, motor driven.

1—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.

1—Day Cincinnatus 112 gal. Mixer, heavy duty, motor driven.

4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple deck.

14—Pebble Mills.

6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.

5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".

22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.

26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.

4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.

19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".

6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.

12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULARS COVERING NINE LIQUIDATIONS!

Cash Buyers of Your Surplus Equipment—From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

So. Fertilizer Meeting Set

The annual Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held in the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 16 to 18.

—V—

Agronomy Society to Meet

The American Society of Agronomy will hold its annual meeting in the Statler hotel, St. Louis, November 9 to 13.

Cosmetic Order L-171 Amended

—*Continued from page* 5

manufacturer who packs several varieties of a cosmetic product which are in different physical form. For instance, some companies pack a tooth paste as well as a tooth powder, both of which come within the classification of "tooth cleanser." The amendment permits the use of three different sized packages for each of the varieties which is in different physical form, as well as two different professional sizes for each such variety. This amendment also defines the word "size" to mean the volumetric capacity of the container. The amendments follows:—

Amendment 1 to Schedule 1

Section 3019.2 *Schedule 1 to General Limitation Order L-171** is hereby amended in the following respects:—

1. Paragraph (b) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Any person who distributed in sample units or tester units any portion of the quantity of a toiletry or cosmetic product which he, under his name or brand, produced or caused to be produced during 1941, shall regard such portion not only as part of his 1941 production, but also as part of his 1941 sales, for the purpose of determining permitted production and permitted sales, as to quantity, under this paragraph (b) (1); but he shall not regard such units as marketable units for the purpose of determining permitted production or permitted sales, as to marketable units, under this paragraph (b) (1). No sample units or tester units distributed after July 17, 1942, and not offered for sale nor sold in any manner by the person under whose name or brand they are produced or caused to be produced, shall be regarded as marketable units for the purposes of this Schedule.

2. Lists 1, 2 and 3, attached to Schedule I, are amended to read as follows:—

List 1

Baby powder (containing no zinc oxide), eye wash and eye drops (containing no organic materials), shaving soap and brushless cream (containing no coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin), soap shampoo (containing no coconut oil, **alcohol or added glycerin**), toilet powder (including after-shave, bath, body, dusting, sachet, and talcum powder, containing no zinc oxide), tooth cleanser, liquid, paste and powder (containing no alcohol, glycerin, coconut oil, or wetting agents).

List 2

Baby oil, baby powder (containing zinc oxide), bath salts, brilliantine, cleansing cream, cleansing lotion (non-alcoholic), cologne, compact for wet application, cosmetic stockings, cuticle softener (containing no sulfonated oils), deodorant and anti-perspirant, depilatory, eyebrow pencil, eyeshadow, eye wash and eye drops (containing organic materials), face lotion and hand lotion, face pack, face powder, hair dye and hair tint, hair lotion (non-alcoholic), hair oil, hair pomade, hair rinse, hair straightener, lip pomade, lipstick, lubricating cream,

Mascara, nail polish paste (containing no tin oxide), nail polish powder (containing no tin oxide), perfume, permanent waving lotion and cream, powder, cream, paste and liquid (including blemish concealer), protective cream, rouge, soap shampoo (containing coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin), shaving soap and brushless cream (containing coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin), suntan preparation, theatrical makeup, toilet powder (including after-shave, bath, body, dusting, sachet, and talcum powder, containing zinc oxide), toilet water, tooth cleanser, liquid, paste and powder (containing alcohol, glycerin, coconut oil, or wetting agents) and waveset.

List 3

After-shave lotion, astringent, bath milk, bath oil, bleach cream and bleach lotion (including freckle remover), body rub, bubble bath, cleansing lotion (alcoholic), cuticle softener (containing sulfonated oils), eyelash curler, hair lacquer, hair lotion (alcoholic), lash and brow dye, liquid lip color, nail bleach, nail enamel, nail enamel remover, nail polish paste (containing tin oxide), nail polish powder (containing tin oxide), plucking cream, skin freshener, tooth whitener and any other toiletry or cosmetic product not named in lists 1 and 2 above.

*F.R. 5571, 6934.

Amendment 1 to Schedule 2

Section 3019.3 *Schedule 2 to General Limitation Order L-171* is hereby amended in the following respects:—

1. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding thereto the following subparagraph:—

(2) "Size" means size by volumetric capacity of the container.

2. Paragraph (b) is amended by adding thereto the following subparagraph:—

(5) In any case where a person, under his name or brand, packs or causes to be packed two or more varieties of a toiletry or cosmetic product (or of an odor of perfume) which are in different physical form (solid, semi-solid or liquid), each such variety may be regarded as though it were a separate product (or, in case of perfume, as though it were a separate odor) for the purposes of this Schedule.

—V—

OPA Ceils Forty-five Spices

—*Continued from page* 5

out of warehouse; (iii) warehouse storage charged for not more than thirty days.

"Raw spices and spice seeds," as used herein, shall mean those spices and spice seeds in their raw, unprocessed state, set out in § 1424. 14 Appendix A, of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 231.

"Place of destination" shall mean the place agreed upon between the buyer and seller at which delivery is completed by the seller.

Maximum Prices

Maximum prices for the best quality of the various grades and types of spices and spice seeds shall be the following prices:—

	Cents per pound Ex-dock or warehouse any continental U. S. port of entry.
Anise seed, Mexican	33
Anise seed, star	45
Canary seed, Argentine	8½
Caraway seed, Dutch	105
Caraway seed, Syrian	80
Cardamom, Indian, bleached bold	165
Cardamom, Indian, bleached medium	155
Cardamom, Indian, decorticated	155
Cardamom, Indian, green	99
Cassia, all thin saigon	62
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	58
Cassia, China rolls—extra selected	51
Celery seed, Indian	50
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2	58
Chillies, Mombassa	23
Cloves, Zanzibar	21
Coriander seed, Morocco	14
Coriander seed, Indian	10
Cumin seed, Indian	17¾
Dill seed, Indian	9
Fennel seed, Indian	9
Foenugreek seed, Indian	9
Ginger, African	28
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3	35
Ginger, unbleached Cochin	28
Laurel leaves, Greek	55
Laurel leaves, Portuguese	18
Mace, West India pale No. 1	70
Mace, Siauw No. 1	70
Marjoram (Oregano), Chilean	45
Nutmegs, East India, unassorted	42
Nutmegs, West India, unassorted	37
Paprika, fancy Spanish	52
Paprika, fancy Portuguese	42
Pimento, Jamaica (allspice)	27
Pimento, Mexican	20
Poppy seed, Indian	10
Poppy seed, Turkish	36
Rape seed, bird, Argentine	8¾
Sage, Cyprus	60
Sage, Spanish	35
Sesame seed hulled (Chinese)	13
Sesame seed hulled (Indian)	12
Thyme, Spanish	25
Turmeric, Aleppy	12

In all cases the above descriptions apply to the best quality of each grade and the best grade of each type named. The maximum prices for raw spices and spice seeds specified above imported from any other country or for types or grades not named (whether or not imported from the same country) or for grades of inferior quality or of types of inferior grade not named, shall be determined by applying the customary trade differentials to the maximum prices for the type or grade which is most closely related in quality.

—V—

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued on page* 93

Nitrate of Soda.—Bulk, ports, $30, when available.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, ports; $28, ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $35 to $35.50, Southeast mills.

Peanut Meal.—$35.60 per ton, southern Georgia and Alabama.

Baltimore—October 2

Fish Scrap.—Catch of menhaden is reported light, with fishing slowing up at northern points, and with reports that one or two plants have discontinued operations or will shortly do so. Results down Chesapeake Bay are indifferent or small, while boats of factories off the North Carolina coast have not yet begun trying to intercept the schools as they move southward in the Fall. No scrap is being offered, according to advices received here, with the catch of fish this season down about 30 to 40 percent of normal.

Superphosphate.—Business in this material appears to be moving at a fair rate, with the producers able to dispose of their output readily enough, at the ceilings, which remain unchanged at $9.60 per ton for run of pile, $10.10 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened material, and $12.75 per ton for 20 percent stocks. Manufacturers, who make the grade of triple-superphosphate hold to their quotation of 85c. per unit.

Chicago—Oct. 2

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.85 to $5.90 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Unground, feeding tankage, $5.37 per unit; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein, 50 percent meat and bone scraps, $68 per ton.

San Francisco—October 1

Ammonia Phosphate.—When available, quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Demand runs high with supplies light. Named at $4.40 to $5 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Bone Meal.—Steamed bone meal, quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco. Low grade, raw, upwards of $37 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco.

Fish Meal.—Demand is excellent. But, as producers have sold ahead, their offerings are extremely light. Quoted at $1.16 per unit, f.o.b. San Francisco and Monterey.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page* 88

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood.—Limited quantities still noted. Prices close to nominal on large lots. No replacement believed likely.

Ergot.—Narrow spot market. Steady in European countries able to ship. Fair stocks protect domestic needs well.

Lycopodium.—Local dealers reported trying to find out "what the market is, actually." Quoted $7.50 per pound minimum for top quality. Primary market in New Hampshire holds plenty of technical material.

Papain.—New sources sought continually. Reported available in South and Central America. Also in West Indies. Also in Florida.

Roots

Blood.—Slightly lower at 32c. to 35c. per pound. New crop eases formerly firm position.

Bryonia.—Both species in low supply, due replacement difficulties or impossibilities.

Culvers.—New orfferings ease spot market to 27c. to 28c. per pound basis is dull, narrow consuming market.

Helonias.—Fairly high prices paid primary market workers last Summer. Serves to temper any tendency toward easing of prices.

Lady Slipper.—Shaded to 48c. to 50c. per pound under wider, more active competition in not active market.

Mandrake.—Seems steadier. Some primary marketers might still shade slightly. No genuine unsettlement or weakness. Consumption likely to be substantial in months ahead.

Rhubarb.—Firmer and higher as scarcity pinches on genuine top-quality Chinese root. Whole, $1.20 to $1.35 per pound; powdered, $1.25 to $1.45. No replacement. Substitute materials alone to overcome shortage.

Senega.—Still unsettled and subject to competitive price shading. Market 62c. to 63c. per pound, quoted. Buyers bid less. Sales conservative.

Valerian.—Competition more in evidence. Prices show unsettling weakness. Tendency to accept reasonable bids by buyers. Several countries offering.

Seeds

Anise. — Spanish a small fraction cheaper at 35½c. to 36c. per pound.

—*Continued on page* 96

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ALOE—15 jottas

ANISE—60 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Barclay Bank
135 bgs, 21,318 lbs, Midland Bank & Trust Co
60 bgs, 10,131 lbs, Chemical Bank Trust Co
134 bgs, 21,153 lbs, Irving Trust Co
70 bgs, 11,055 lbs, Bank of London South America

ASBESTOS—1,426 bgs, 556 bls, Asbestos, Ltd
7,200 bgs, 909,097 lbs, Johns Manville Corp

AMOSITE—1,809 bls, Asbestos, Ltd

BAUXITE—12,679 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada

CRUSHED & DRIED—21,708 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada

BONES—160,135 kilos, 352,297 lbs, Armour & Co
2,392 bgs

BRISTLES—16 cs, Elliahoo & Menashe

BRUCINE ALKALOID—10 cs, 555 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
SULPHATE—5 cs, 465 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk

CARAWAY SEED—90 bgs, 15,840 lbs, Superintendence Corp
195 bgs, 32,494 lbs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co
54 bgs, 11,000 lbs, National City Bank
54 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh
19 bgs, 3,135 lbs, Ludwig Muller

CARDAMOM—40 cs, 5,580 lbs, A G Dunn

CELERY SEED—176 bgs, 22,880 lbs, B H Old & Co
78 cgs, 10,140 lbs, A G Dunn
428 bgs, 55,640 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
66 bgs, 8,580 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
133 bgs, 28,600 lbs, Davis & Co
172 bgs, 22,704 lbs, American Far Eastern Syndicate
100 bgs, 12,296 lbs, Biddle Co
114 bgs, 22,704 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
100 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Steinhardter & Nordlinger
100 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
175 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
221 bgs, 28,288 lbs, East India Trading Co
87 bgs, 11,136 lbs, Barclay Bank
222 bgs, 33,400 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
89 bgs, 11,570 lbs, Joensson & Cross
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co
35 bgs, 10,050 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co

CHROME ORE—2,848 tons, 7 cwts, 2 qtrs, 17 lbs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp
6,101,080 kilos, E J Lavino & Co
4,202 tons, Union Ore Corp

CIVET—2 cs, Bank of London South America
1 cs

COBALT ORE COPPER RESIDUE—3,000 bgs, 666,434 lbs, Deloro Smelting & Refining Co

COLOMBO ROOT—254 bgs, 22,547 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co

CUMIN SEED—158 bgs, 22,954 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Co
55 bgs, Battat Importing & Export Co

DILLSEED—100 bgs, 11,400 lbs, J Arthur & Co
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, J L Radwaner Seed Co

FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, 11,400 lbs, E Lasry Co

FILTER SEED—8 cs, 3,340 lbs, H Reeve, Angel & Co

FLEASEED—398 bgs, 53,820 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
180 bgs, 30,240 lbs, S B Penick & Co

HUSK—148 bgs, 13,468 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
136 bgs, 11,690 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co

GINGER ROOT—40 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Ideal Trading Co
60 bgs, 6,840 lbs, R J Spitz
60 bgs, 6,840 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
28 bgs, 3,080 lbs, Dalton Cooper, Inc

GLUESTOCK—713 bls

GUM, ARABIC—400 bgs, S B Penick & Co

ASAFETIDA—200 jottas, S B Penick & Co

GHATTI—171 bgs, 34,429 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co

KARAYA—266 bgs, 46,177 lbs, Paul A Dunkell & Co
133 bgs, 22,892 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
266 bgs, 46,032 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
260 bgs, 45,184 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
399 bgs, 69,426 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

MYRRH—40 cs

OLIBANUM—90 bgs

OPPOPONAX—18 bgs

TRAGACANTH — 101 pkgs, 23,091 lbs, Daoud S Dallah

HAIR—385 bls
GOAT—158 bgs, Arms Textile Mfg Co
51 bgs, 155 cwts, Arthur Philip & Co
38 bgs, 119 cwts, Philip Sheer Sons
42 bgs, 127 cwts, Graubnau Bros

HENBANE LEAVES—25 bls, 11,620 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Co

HENNA LEAVES—112 bls, 57,930 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Co

JUNIPER BERRIES—137 bgs, 16,918 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Co

LICORICE ROOT—154 bgs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
991 cs, W E Martin
500 bgs, 400 cwts, R J Prentiss & Co
30 bgs, 24 cwts, Simon Beer Woodmore Co

MANGANESE ORE—5,600,000 lbs, M Goldetz & Co

MICA BLOCK—92 cs, 13,828 lbs, Mica Insulation Co
12 cs, American Mica Works
50 cs, 6,752 lbs, Wm Brand & Co
2 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
29 cs, 3,006 lbs, Heyman & Co

SPLITTINGS—700 cs, 119,703 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
250 cs, 35,378 lbs, Eugene Munsell & Co
84 cs, The Mica Insulator Co

MYROBALANS—512 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Hammond & Carpenter
9,699 bgs, 1,680,000 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
7,958 bgs, 1,392,650 lbs, The Tannin Corp
800 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Bingham & Co

NUTGALLS—88 bgs, 24,200 lbs, Daoud S Dallal
182 bgs, 45,100 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

OIL, COD—130 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co

OLIVER—275 bbls
PALMAROSA—2 pots, Ceo Lueders & Co
3 pots, Ungerer & Co

SANDALWOOD—11 cs, 660 lbs, Geo Uhe & Co
10 cs, 600 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co

PIMENTO—200 bgs, Dalton Cooper, Inc

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 227 cwts, W G Scarlett & Co
105 bgs, 150 cwts, Levy & Levis Co

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—118 bls, 23,819 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,011 bgs, 841,320 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
30,864 bgs, 3,703,680 lbs, International Product Corp
45,446 bgs, 5,453,520 lbs, The Tannin Corp
20,336 bgs, 2,440,320 lbs

QUINCE SEED—64 bgs, 9,853 lbs, Nawi, Noonoo & Co

RHUBARB—26 bgs, 2,238 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
80 bgs, 9,184 lbs, S B Penick & Co

SAGE LEAVES—18 bls, Archibald & Kendall
482 bls, Barclay Bank
59 bls, Irving Trust Co

SENNA LEAVES—290 bls, 118,303 lbs, Volkart Bros

SESAME SEED—128 bgs, 22,720 lbs, Northwestern Agriculture Export & Import Co

SHELLAC—4,240 bgs, 712,320 lbs, Mac Lac Co

SQUILL—437 bgs, 27,094 lbs, East India Trading Co

TALC, CRUDE—2,286 bgs, 226,240 lbs, Heyman & Co

TALLOW—1,120 cks, Armour & Co
278 cks

TURMERIC FINGERS—200 bgs, 54,100 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
229 bgs, 45,372 lbs, S B Penick & Co
100 bgs, 16,800 lbs, L A Guido
72 bgs, 14,294 lbs, A G Dunn

WAX, BEES—298 bgs, 45,350 lbs, Davies Irwin, Ltd

---V---

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—2,000 tons
8,000 tons

MANGANESE ORE—8,100 tons
7,015 tons

SODA, NITRATE—3,500 tons

---V---

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co

LICORICE ROOT—6,400 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co

---V---

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce or foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Animal Intestines:—Tunisia requires a license for the exportation of animal intestines, raw, dry or salted.

Arrowroot:—Canada requires a permit for exportation of arrowroot.

Citrus Oils:—Canada requires a permit for exportation of citrus oils.

Flavoring Powders: — Canada requires a permit for exportation of flavoring powders.

Margarin:—Sweden has reduced the import duty on household margarin from 0.62 crown to 0.55 crown per kilogram.

Olive-Foots Oil:—Tunisia has established a production tax of 1 franc per 100 kilograms on olive-foots oils entering factories for making soap or refining.

Panama Duties:—For the duration of the war, duty need be paid only on imported goods actually arriving in Panama and not on amounts stated in documents and invoices covering these shipments.

Shipping Documents:—Fines will not be assessed in Mexico when the date is not known in the ships' manifest and other documents prescribed for shipments to that country.

Sulphamides:—Sufphamides, of specified designations or of the same chemical composition, may be sold or delivered in the French Zone of Morocco only upon medical or veterinary prescription.

Vanilla Beans:—Canada requires a permit for exportation of vanilla beans.

Vegetable Oils, Fats:—Canada requires a permit for exportation of vegetable oils and fats.

---V---

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Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Botanical Drugs

Seeds

—Continued from page 95

All other varieties desplay firm prices and undertones.

Cardamom.—Guatmala seed, to arrive, offered at $1.70 to $1.80 per pound. Green Aleppy higher at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound. Other varieties firm.

Cumin.—Morocco seed showing more strength and activity. Prices driven higher to 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Cyprus, Persian and Indian seeds uniformly inert, demand and prices.

Gold of Pleasure.—Reduced to 25c. to 27c. per pound in jobbing hand-to-mouth market.

Hemp.—Manchurian seed at 14½c. to 15c. per pound showing some price unsettlement and more competition. Domestic seed may be marketed.

Mustard. — Major demand, home grown seed, still awaited. Prices strengthen fractionally. Montana yellow, 6½c. to 7c. per pound. Washington yellow, shaded to 6⅜c. to 6⅝c. per pound.

Niger. — Doing better locally and prices rise to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Replacement offerings moderate. Prices firmer at source.

Poppy.—Turkish seed, spot, down to 40c. to 41c. per pound. Indian white, up to 9¾c. to 10¼c. Trade conservative at best.

Rape. — Price on domestic dwarf Essex believed bargain at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Buyers slow in taking hold.

Sesame. — Natural Indian on spot shaved a small fraction to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia.—All varieties, save Batavia No. 1 thin quill, hold steady. Latter lower at 85c. to 90c. per pound. Demand cribbed, cabined and confined.

Cinnamon.—Slightly higher at 64c. to 65c. per pound. Stocks definitely short and getting smaller weekly.

Clove.—Zanzibar shaded to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Reappearance of Madagascar spice, this market, depends on shipping space and shipping protection plus reasonable attitude of British now controlling Madagascar island completely.

Ginger. — Unbalanced Cochin fractionally higher at 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Jamaica, medium quality, shaded to 44c. to 45c. per pound. Bright grinding, 41c. to 42c. No shift in African of Calicut root.

Mace. — West Indian item down sharply to 80c. to 82c. per pound. Supplies moderately renewed.

Nutmeg.—East India 110's reported purely nominal. Trade mostly in West India goods.

Parprika. — Generally steady under demand shifting from light to smaller.

Pepper. — Red Japanese Hontaka chillies down sharply to 36c. to 37c. per pound. White peppers steady. More than 1,500,000 pounds black pepper destined for Army. Holders seek to hedge by exchange purchases, preferably in January option. Some done in December position.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 28 to October 2, inclusive, comprised 14 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.63	6.63	6.60 bid
October	6.45	6.41	6.46@ 6.50
December	6.55	6.55	6.55@ 6.60

Pimento. — Easier and slower at 30½c. to 31c. per pound. Holders inclined at least to examine reasonable bids.

---V---

Kent Remedies, Brooklyn, has filed voluntary dissolution papers with the Secretary of New York State.

Vanilla Beans—Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

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D. S. DALLAL, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York
IMPORT EXPORT

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15 Lombard Street Philadelphia Pa.

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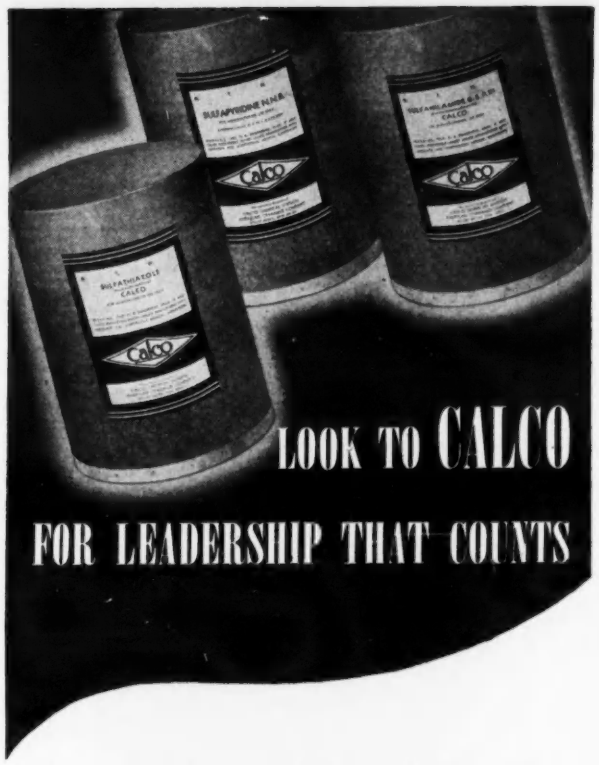

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